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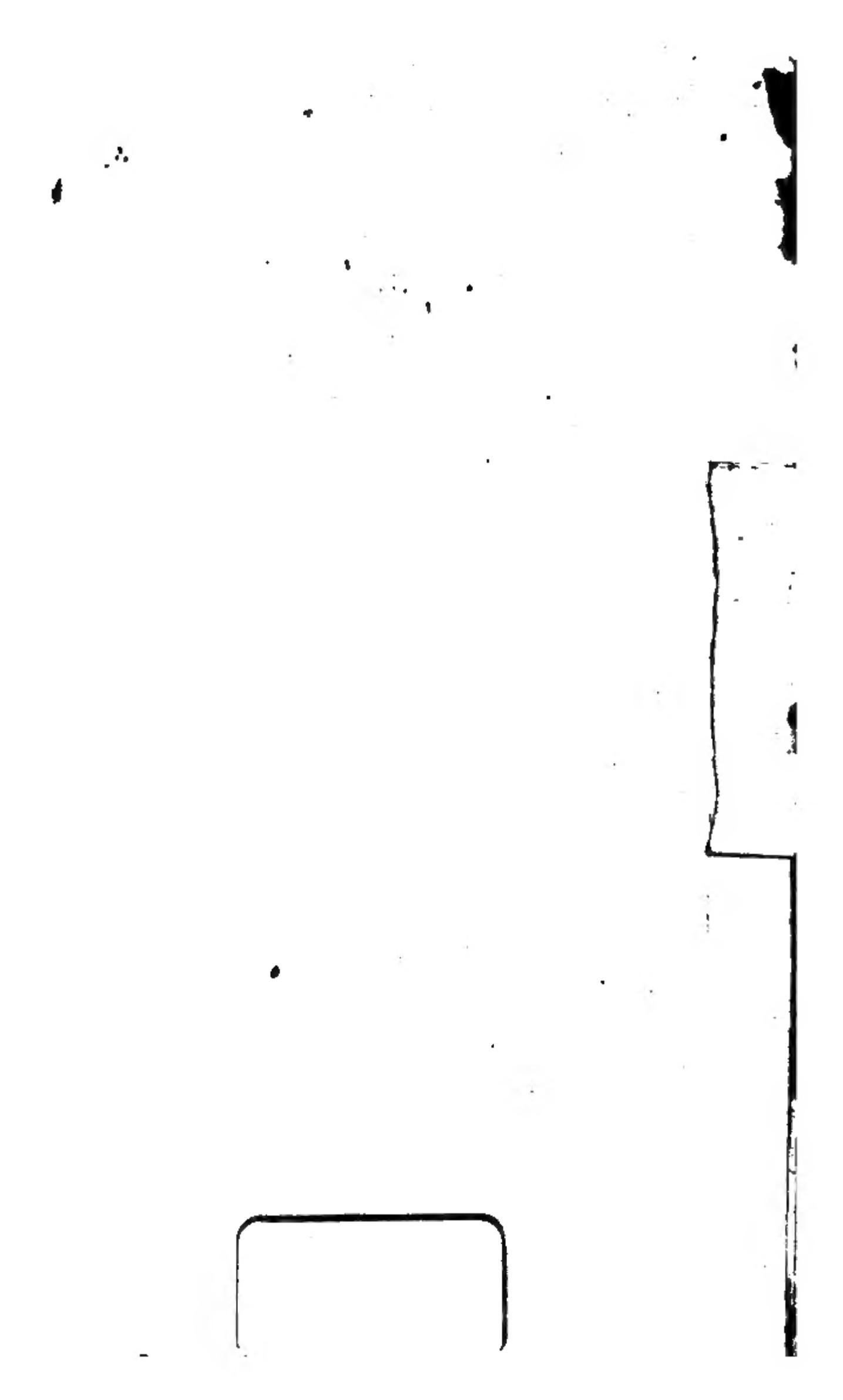
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Mary Taylor
Pens Book





THE
HISTORY
OF KING
WILLIAM
The THIRD.
Abel Roper
In III. Parts.

VOL. II.

Kai ὅλοις πῆχυς εἰς, καὶ μέτερη ἀκεῖς, ἀποβλέπουν
μὴ εἰς τὰς τῦν ἀκίνων, ἀλλ' εἰς τὰς μέτα ταῦλα
συνεσμένυς τοῖς συγγράμμασιν.

Una denique Ulna, certaque Mensura est, ut non ad
præsentes Auditores aspicias, sed ad eos qui in posse-
iūm in legendis Scriptis hinc versabuntur.

Lucianus, de Conscribenda Historia.

L O N D O N:

Printed for A. Roper, at the Black Boy in Fleetstreet;
F. Coggan, in the Inner Temple-Lane; and Wm.
Davis at the Bull in Cornhill, MDCCII.



To the Right Honourable
C H A R L E S H O W A R D.
Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Baron Dacres of Gillisland; Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland; Custos Rotulorum of Westmorland; Governor of Carlisle; Vice-Admiral of the Sea-Coasts adjacent; Earl-Marshall of England; and one of Her Majesty's most Honourable
P R I V Y-C O U N C I L.

My Lord,

IT has ever been the Ambition of all Writers to court the Patronage of some illustrious Person:

A 2

And

The Dedication.

And this Custom has been so universally allow'd by the Great and Powerful in all Ages, that it is become a Priviledge by Prescription.

However, My Lord, 'tis neither the Concern I have for my Works; nor the great Figure your Lordship makes in the World, both by your Titles, and as a Branch of the most noble Family of the *Howards*, (which is inferior to no other in *England*, except the Royal) that has encourag'd me to this Address.

The active Zeal You have lately shewn in vindicating the Honour of your Royal Master, King *William*, would not suffer me to be long in suspence about the Choice of a Patron, to the History of his Reign. Others may boast a larger share of His Majesty's Favours, but all must yield to your Lordship in point of Gratitude; and this generous Temper gives me Hopes, that You will favourably accept of this Dedication.

Posterity will certainly read with

In-

The Dedication.

Indignation, that King *William* was hardly cold in his Death-bed when Malice endeavour'd to blast his Name; but then it will ever be gratefully remembred, that your Lordship was the first that check'd and confounded that injurious Report.

And indeed never was any Impputation so ill-grounded; let King *William's* greatest Enemies consider but impartially the whole Series of his Conduct, and his personal Circumstances, and they must be forc'd to own that he never acted out of any private Interest; but solely, in an Uprightness and Sincerity of Conscience, to do good to all Mankind in general, and to his Subjects in particular; to preserve the Liberties of Christendom, and maintain the Protestant Religion in all Parts of Europe. God had not blest His Majesty with an Heir; and therefore when he so often expos'd his Life to the imminent Hazards of War, the Dangers of the Sea, and the In-

The Dedication.

clemency of Seasons, 'twas only to attain true Glory, and secure to himself an Immortal Reputation; whereas had he been Guilty of the Design which his Enemies lay to his Charge, he would, by that single stroke, have fullied the Lustre of all his noble Atchievements.

This Calumny as it was groundless in its Beginning, so it was foolish in its End: Since none can, with Justice, hope to make their Court to our present Gracious Queen, by aspersing the Memory of our late Sovereign. Let People reflect as much as they please on the Mismanagements of some private Persons; and use what Distinctions they think fit as to prevailing Parties; but still it must be acknowledg'd, that as Queen *ANNE* was eminently instrumental in the late Revolution, so her Government stands upon the same Basis with that of King *William*.

This Part of His Majesty's History will go a great way to confute his

The Dedication.

his malicious Accusers : For it will shew, that the bringing the Illustrious House of *Hanover* into the Succession, was no new Project in the Year Seventeen Hundred ; since not only his late Majesty, (with Consent of his Queen, and our present Gracious Sovereign) but most of the Lords, and many of the Commons, stickled for it Eleven Years before.

And now, My Lord, should I follow the common Drift of Dedications, it would engage me to attempt your Lordship's Character ; but I shall purposely avoid it, both because I find my self unequal to so great a Task ; and because I look upon it as an Affectation which always carries a Face of Adulation ; and which therefore cannot but make a Person of Your real Merit uneasy. It will suffice to give the World a high and just Idea of your Lordship, barely to tell them, that no Man was admitted deeper into his late Majesty's Confidence, or was

The Dedication.

greater in his Esteem; that he was so well satisfied in your Lordship's Wisdom, Loyalty and Integrity, that he had committed to your Care the chief Administration of his Treasury, and design'd to have entrusted You with the whole; And that as no Person ever had a righter Understanding of the true Interest of *England* than your Lordship; so none ever shew'd a more constant Zeal to pursue it.

I humbly beg your Lordship to excuse the Faults of this History, for the Goodness of my Intention; which is, impartially to relate Matters of Fact; And to give me leave to Subscribe my self, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient,

and most faithful, humble Servant,

*London, August
10th 1702.*

THE PREFACE.

THE Acknowledgments an
Author makes for Fa-
vours receiv'd from the
Publick, have little less Vanity
in them than the Braggings of a
happy Lover, and therefore I
shall wave mentioning how kind-
ly my Beginning of King Willi-
am's History has been entertain'd;
and how impatiently the Continu-
ation of it has been expected.

But I cannot forbear saying,
That besides the Freedom, Im-
partiality and Disinterestedness
which have recommended my First
Volume,

The Preface.

lume, this Second brings this farther Advantage to an English Reader, That it contains Transactions more intimately relating to this Nation.

I design'd at first to have comprehended King William's Reign in one Volume; but I have met with so much unexpected Matter in my way, that I have been forc'd to divide it into two Periods; the first of which contains the Six Years He has Reign'd with his Queen; and the second, the Seven Years He has Reign'd alone.

Before I set about this Work, I had the Judicious Monsieur St. Evremont's Maxim in View: That to write the History of England, one ought to write the History

The Preface.

History of Parliaments. And indeed, whoever considers what a mighty and thorough Influence the Resolutions of both Houses, especially the Lower, have on all Civil and Military Transactions, will easily acknowlege the wholesomeness of the Advice.

Accordingly, I have related the Proceedings in Parliament, with such an Exactness, as I will adventure to say, is not to be found in any former Historian; and from which this double Advantage will result ; First, that young Gentlemen will thereby be made better acquainted with the Constitution of our Senate, and fitted to fit in that August Assembly; And, Secondly, that both Natives and Foreigners, will form to themselves

The Preface.

selves a juster and nobler Idea, than they generally entertain, of the Nobility and Gentry of England; when they see with what profound Knowledge of the Laws, Solidity of Reasoning, and Force of Eloquence they make Extempore Speeches. Let any Reader impartially examine this Particular, and judge whether the Celebrated Council of Areopagus in Athens, or the famous Senates of Rome and Carthage, deserve to be put in Competition with an English Parliament?

In the first Year of King William's Reign some of the Discontented, not daring openly to oppose the new Establish'd Government, endeavour'd secretly to undermine it by the Delays they occasion'd

The Preface.

caſion'd in the Convention-Parliament, which Particulars as they were by no means to be omitted, so they have drawn this Volume into a considerable length. But besides this, it must be consider'd, that King William having all along been the Head of a great Confederacy against France, His History is, in a manner, the History of all the Cotemporary Princes of Europe.

In Parliamentary Affairs I have had constant Recourse, not only to the Printed Votes, but also to the Manuscript Journals of both Houses; which some Publick Spirited Persons have been pleas'd to communicate to me; and as for the Wars in Ireland, Flanders, and Piedmont, I did not alto-

The Preface.

altogether depend upon the Relations already publish'd, but have likewise consulted several living Eye-witnesses of many Military Actions, whereof the World has had but a lame and imperfect Account. Among the rest, I must gratefully own my Obligations to Monsieur Dubourdieu, for some Memoirs concerning the Affairs of Italy.

I am not ignorant of the great Factions, which for almost these Seventy Years past have fatally divided this Powerful Nation, and which have rag'd, in a more violent manner, in King William's Reign; but I have carefully avoided the Characterizing, not to say Stigmatizing, Parties, by the odious Names of Whigs and

The Preface.

and Tories. I content my self candidly to relate the Actions and Sentiments of both; let the Reader be as candid in his Distinction and Judgment of the same.

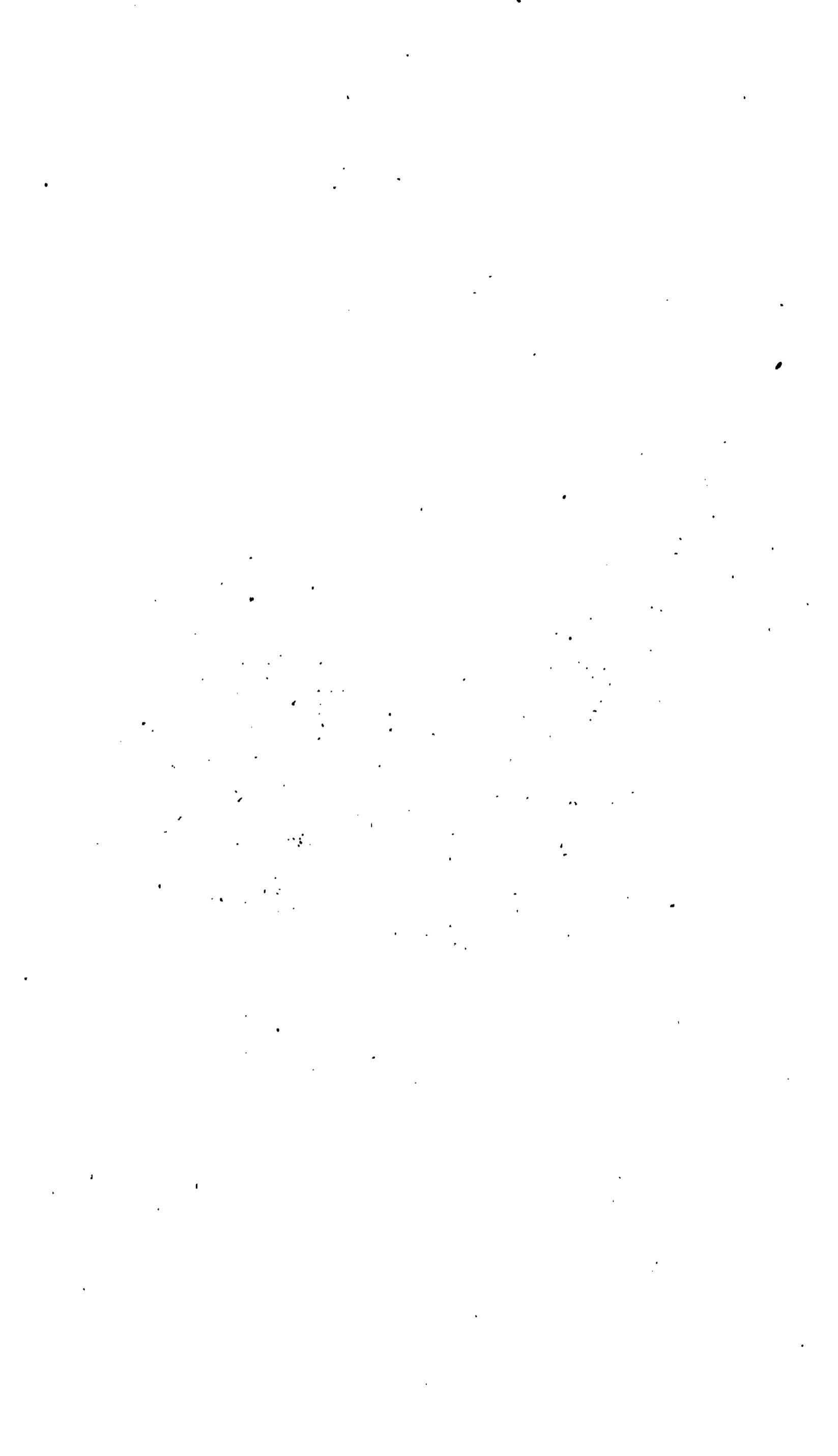
I have attempted to draw the Characters of some few Persons that are Dead, particularly of the two late Archbishops of Canterbury, and of Queen Mary, of glorious Memory; But I must confess, that when I relate Passages, in which some of the Living have been the principal Actors, I have found my self equally embarrass how to blame, and how to approve. In the one case an Historian must dread the Resentment of Men in Power, and in the other he ought to fear
lest

The Preface.

left his Commendation, though never so just, be interpreted Flattery. However, as the first of these Considerations has not wholly deterr'd me from marking the Mismanagements of some Persons, neither has the Second absolutely bindred me from doing Justice to the distinguis'd Merit of others.

To the Body of this Part of King William's History, I have added an Appendix that contains several Valuable Pieces and Records, none of which did ever before appear in Print, except the Articles of Limerick. Among the rest, the Reader will find here a Speech made by the Marquis of Normanby in the House of Peers, which, for the quickness of Turn and strength of Reason, may vie with the best of Demosthenes's Orations

THE



Hastis erat CÆSAR, Vindex NASSOVIUS Heros
Est Libertatis: Quidni sit ille Minor?

Part. I.

P:1.

THE
REIGN
OF
King *WILLIAM III.*
AND
Queen *MARY.*

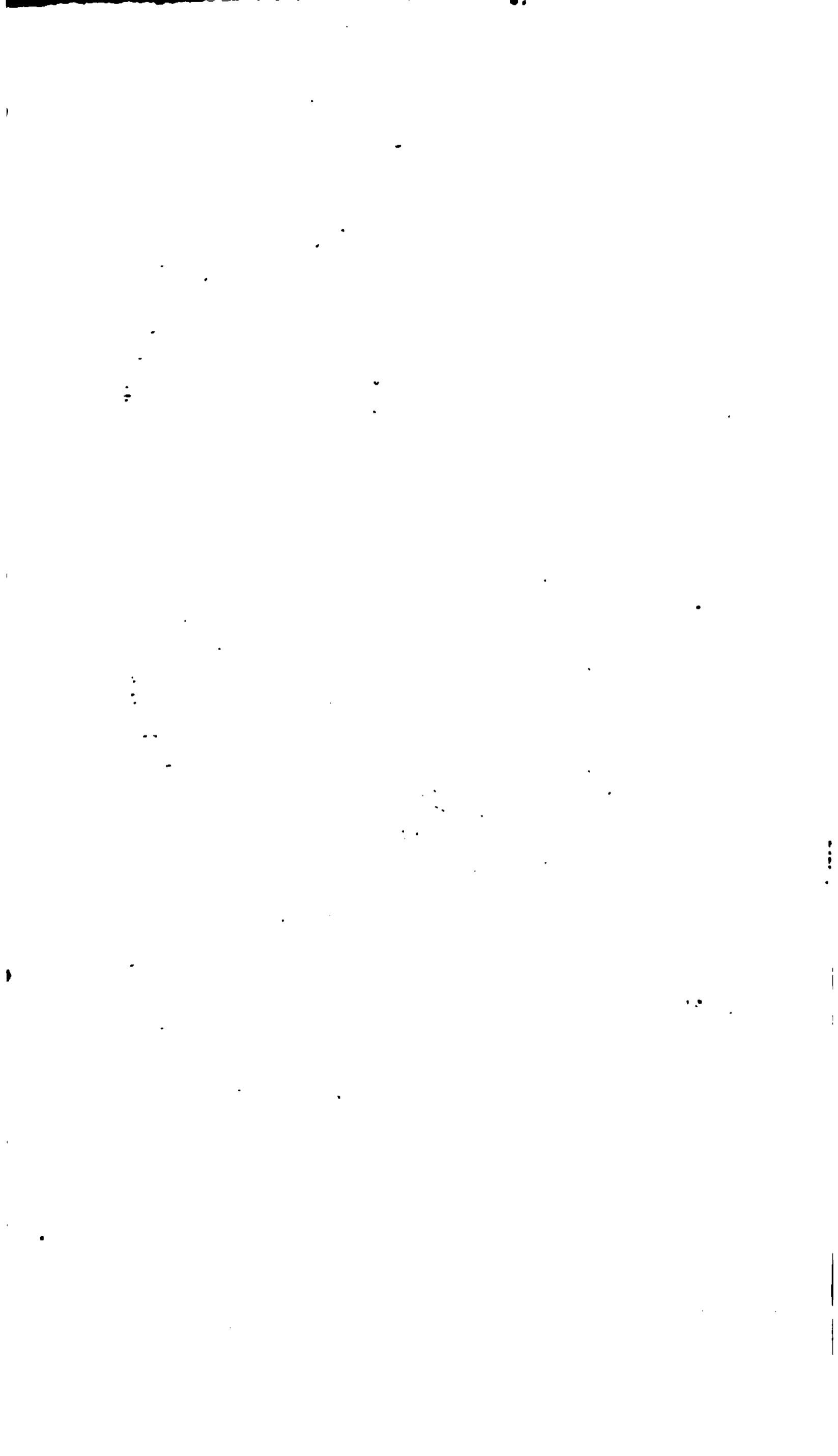
King *WILLIAM* being advanc'd to the Throne, his first Care was to chuse a set of Trusty Counsellors ; and next to reward those who had most contributed to his Elevation. The Persons with whom he thought fit to share the Important Resolutions of State in his Privy-Council, PrivyCorn- were his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, *cil Jar. 14.* the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquesses of Winchester and *Hallifax*, The Earls of *Danby*, *Lindsey*, *Oxford*, *Sbrewsbury*, *Bedford*, *Devonshire*, *Macklesfield*, *Nottingham*, *Bath*, and *Dorset* ; the Viscounts *Falconberge*, *Mordant* and *Newport* ; the Lords *Wharton*, *Delamere*, *Montague*, *Lumley* and *Churchill* ; *Monsieur Bentinck*, *Mr. Henry Sidney*, *Mr. Edward Russel*, *Mr. Henry Powle*, *Mr. Richard Hamden*, *Sir Henry Capel*, *Hugh Boscowen Esq;* and *Sir Robert Howard*. The Earl of *Danby* was made President of the Council :

The Reign of King

A. C. Council ; the Marques of *Hallifax*, Lord Privy Seal ; the Earl of *Devonshire*. Steward of the Household ; Mr. *Bentinck*, Groom of the Stole, and *He dispo.* Lord Privy Purse ; Viscount *Newport*. Treasurer of several the Household : Mr. *Wharton*, Comptroller of His Places. Majesty's Household ; Sir *John Lowther*, Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household ; (these two were also made Privy-Councillors) Monsieur *Overkerk*, Great Master of the Horse to the King ; *Mareschal de Schomberg*, Great Master of the Ordinance ; the Lord *Montague*, Master of the Great Wardrobe ; Mr. *Zuylestein*, Master of the Robes ; the Earl of *Sherwbury*, Principal Secretary of State ; the Bishop of *London*, Dean of the Chappel ; the Lord *Lovelace*, Capt. of the Gentlemen Pensioners ; the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earl of *Oxford*, the Lords *Mordant*, *Lunley*, and *Churchill*, and Mr. *Sidney*, Gentlemen of the King's Bed-Chamber ; the Lord *Wiltshire*, Son to the Marques of *Winchester*, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen ; *John How Esq*; Vice-Chamberlain ; Mr. *Villiers*, Great Master of the Horse ; and the Countess of *Darby*, Sister to the Duke of *Ormond*, first Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the the Stole to her Majesty.

Besides the foremention'd Places there remain'd one of great Trust, and two of no less Importance, and withal of vast Profit, still undispos'd of, to wit, the Chancellor's, the Lord High Admiral's, and the Lord Treasurer's : The Earl of *Nottingham*'s Uprightness and Capacity entitled him to the first, and his being the leading Man amongst the Peers who had protested against the Vacancy of the Throne and the *new Settlement*, made it necessary for the King to secure him to his Interest, by this distinguishing mark of Confidence. But his Majesty having offer'd him the Seals, the Earl excus'd himself from accepting the same, alledging his unfitness for an Employment that requir'd a constant Application. The Marques of *Hallifax* had the same offer made him, which he likewise declin'd, whereupon the Seals were given to Sir *John Maynard*, *Anthony Kecke* and *William Rawlinson*

¹ Junonem Imperio, Venerem Formâ, Arte Minervam,
Luget in Amusa^â Conjuge Regis Amor.
Et Desiderio quis sit Modus? Heu! Dolor! Uno
Funere cum Ternas efforat ille Deas.



linson Esqs; the two last of whom were Knighted by his Majesty. The Places of High Admiral and Lord Treasurer were likewise given to Commissioners, to wit, the first to Admiral *Herbert*, the Earl of *Carbery*, Sir *Michael Wharton*, Sir *Thomas Lee*, Sir *John Chicheley*, Sir *John Lowther*, and Mr. *Sacheveril*; and the other to the Lord *Mordant*, the Lord *Delanere*, the Lord *Godolphin*, Mr. *Hamden*, and Sir *Henry Capel*. As for the Earl of *Nottingham*, he, at last, was prevail'd with to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State. All these Employments, and several others of less Consideration were dispos'd of at several times, within the space of two Months. As Dr. *Burnet* had been one of the chief Promoters of the Revolution, so likewise he was he first Ecclesiastick that reap'd the Fruits of it; having been Elected Bishop of *Sarum*, pursuant to his Majesty's **Conge d' Elire*, directed to the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral; and † Consecrated at *Fulham* by the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Lancaster*, *St. Asaph* and *Carlisle*, by Virtue of a Commission from the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who stiffly refus'd to perform the Ceremony himself. Three Days after Doctor *Burnet* was also sworn and admitted Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

The Day before their Majesties were Proclaim'd, the King writ a Letter to the States of *Holland*, to acquaint them with his Advancement to the Crown, assuring them, "That his new Dignity instead of diminishing the Affection he ever had, or the Care he ever took for the Preservation and Prosperity of their Republick, would only serve to enable him to discharge his Office of Stadholder with more weight and success, towards the Good and Advantage of their State; and that during his Reign he would make it his constant Business and Endeavour to establish and maintain a perfect Intelligence, Alliance and Inviolable Friendship between his Kingdoms and the United Provinces, for the Safety, Welfare and Repose of both States, and the Support of the Protestant Religion. The same Express that was dispatch'd

A. C.
1685.

March

† March
31.

away

The Reign of King

A. C. away with this Letter, carried also an Order for
 168², the Enlargement of the Earl of Sunderland, who
 had been Arrested at Rotterdam; that Earl having
 * See the sufficiently justified his past Conduct by a Letter *
 Appendix which was made publick in London.

the Second

Part.

Feb. 14.

The first time the King Advis'd with his Pirvy-Council he propos'd to them, *Whether the Convention might be legally turn'd into a Parliament?* which his Majesty thought highly necessary to be done, both to avoid the usual Delays occasion'd by the calling a new Parliament, and to preserve abundance of Members whom he knew entirely satisfied with the present Settlement. The Board was divided upon the Question, but the Majority concluded in the Affirmative, alledging some Examples of such a Transmutation. To put this Project in Execution the King went to the House of Lords in great Solemnity, and being seated on the Throne, and the Commons attending at the Bar with their Speaker, his Majesty made a Speech,

The King's Speech to the Parlia- wherein he told them, "That he had lately ac-
 quainted them how sensible he was of the Kind-
 ness, and how much he valued the Confidence
 ment, Feb. 18.

" they had repos'd in him. That he was come
 " there to assure them, that he should never do any
 " thing that might lessen their good Opinion of
 " him. That he thought it necessary to acquaint
 " them, the condition of Affairs abroad, and par-
 " ticularly that of Holland was such, that unless
 " some speedy care were taken of them, they would
 " run a greater hazard than the Convention would
 " have them expos'd to. That they themselves
 " must be sensible, that the Posture of Affairs here
 " would require their serious Consideration, and
 " that a good Settlement was necessary, not only
 " for the Peace at home, but for the support of the
 " Protestant Interest both here and abroad. And
 " particularly, that the State of Ireland was such,
 " that the Dangers were grown too great to be ob-
 " viated by any slow Method. Therefore he must
 " leave it to them to consider of the most effectual
 " ways of preventing the Inconveniences that
 " might arise by delays, and to judge what Forms
 " might

" might be proper to bring those things to pass, A. C.
 " that were for the good of the Nation, which 168⁸.
 " he was confident were in all their Minds, and
 " which He, on his part, should be always ready
 " to promote.

This Speech was followed by that general *Hum*, *A Bill to*
 whereby the numerons Assembly of the Commons *turn the*
 of *England* are used to shew their Applause; and *Convention*
 the Peers, pursuant to the last Clause of the same *into a Par-*
 Speech, and the Directions some of their Mem-*liament,*
 bers had receiv'd from the Privy-Council, brought
 in *a Bill to remove and prevent all Questions and Dis-*
putes concerning the Assembling and Sitting of this
present Parliament, which they read twice that Af-
 ternoon, and having past it, the Day following
 sent it to the Commons for their Concurrence.

Upon the receipt of this Message the Commons *Debates*
 went into a Committee of the whole House, and *upon it in*
 Mr. Hamden, their Chairman, put the Question, *the House*
Whether a King elected and declared by the Lords of Com-
Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled at mous.
 Westminster, the 22d of January 168⁸, coming to,
 and consulting with the said Lords and Commons, did
 not make as compleat a Parliament, and Legislative
 Power and Authority, to all Intents and Purposes, as if
 the said King shou'd cause new Summons to be given, and
 new Elections to be made by Writs? This Question
 occasion'd a long and warm Debate, the Party
 which stood up for the strict Ancient Constitu-
 tion, and which was headed by Sir Edward Seymour
 and Sir Thomas Clarges maintaining, "That, ac-
 cording to Sir Edward Coke, a Parliament consists
 of the King's Majesty sitting there as in his Po-
 litick Capacity, and of the three Estates of the
 Realm, that is to say, 1st. the Lords Spiritual,
 2dly. the Lords Temporal, and 3dly. the Com-
 mons. That as to the Lords Spiritual and Tem-
 poral, every one of them being of full Age when
 a Parliament is to be held, ought, of right, to
 have a Writ of Summons to come to that Parlia-
 ment; and that as to the Commons, the same
 Author says, they are respectively Elected by
 the Shires or Counties, Cities and Burroughs by
 force

A. C. "force of the King's Writs. That the Lords and
 168^s. "Commons Assembled at Westminster the 22d of
 "January, were not Summon'd thither by the
 "King's Writ, and therefore that though the King
 "afterwards came to them, yet such King, Lords
 "and Commons could not be a Parliament. The
 prevailing Party answer'd "That it was generally
 "admitted, that in an Hereditary Kingdom, if the
 "King should die without an Heir, either Lineal
 "or Collateral, the Crown in that case would de-
 "volve, or, as it were, escheat to the whole Peo-
 "ple and Nation; and that hereupon the Estates and
 "Representatives of such a Nation might dispose of
 "the Crown to whom they pleased, or quite alter
 "and change the Government into what Form they
 "thought fit; Examples of which were brought in
 "out of Germany, Italy, France and Portugal. That
 "in like manner it was where a King did abandon,
 "forsake or desert his Government, by going or
 "flying out of his Kingdom, without appointing
 "any Guardian to protect and take care of his
 "People in his Absence, whereby the Throne be-
 "came Vacant, the Estates of such a People might
 "appoint another King or Governour. That King
 "James II. having abandon'd his People Unguard-
 "ed and Undefended, at the Mercy of a Foreign
 "Army, even in the Heart of the Country, with-
 "out so much as leaving a Guardian or Great Seal
 "behind him, his great Officers and Ministers of
 "State flying some one way and some another,
 "what could the Nation do but what they had
 "done? To wit, several of the Lords Spiritual
 "and Temporal many of the Knights, Citizens
 "and Burgesses of a former Parliament, the Alder-
 "men and divers Common Councilmen of the City
 "of London, address themselves to the Prince of
 "Orange, desiring him to take upon him the Admini-
 "stration of Publick Affairs, until the meeting of the
 "intended Convention of the Three Estates or great
 "Council of the Realm; and to send Letters Sub-
 "scrib'd by himself both to the Lords Spiritual and
 "Temporal, that were Protestants, to meet on the
 "said 22d of January at Westminster, and to the
 "several

" several Shires, Counties, Universities, Cities, &c. A. C.
 " for Electing of such number of Persons to repre- 1688.
 " sent them, as of right were to be sent to Parlia-
 " ment. That accordingly such Letters were sent
 " and Elections made, and the Convention thus
 " conven'd, after mature Deliberation resolv'd,
 " That the Prince and Princess of Orange should be
 " King and Queen of England. That after they
 " were Proclaim'd King and Queen, and he came
 " and consulted with the Three Estates so Assem-
 " bled, wh^t could be wanting in that Assembly to
 " make them a full and compleat Parliament? Or
 " what could be had more then was in this Con-
 " vention of King, Lords and Commons, if the
 " said King should issue out Writs for calling a
 " new Parliament? That if (as was agreed by all)
 " the substantial parts of a Parliament be and con-
 " sist of an Assembly or Convention, or meeting
 " together of the King and Three Estates, the
 " difference of the Lords and Commons being cal-
 " led by Writ or by Letter was nothing material,
 " since both Writ and Letter were to the same ef-
 " fect; and that in some Ancient Records, it is
 " mention'd, That Parliaments should be Sum-
 " mon'd by Letters, particularly in King John's
 " great Charter in the 17th of his Reign, he pro-
 " mises to Summon the Bishops, Abbots Earls &c.
 " by his Letters. That the Prince of Orange's not
 " being King, at the time of his sending forth his
 " Letters matter'd not, for he was the Person to
 " whom the Administration of the Government
 " was then committed. That it was evident, that
 " in many Parliaments it was not so material how
 " the King Lords and Commons came together,
 " as that they were together. That the manner of
 " calling together the Three Estates of the Realm,
 " by the Prince of Orange's Letters was a much
 " fairer Proceeding, considering the state of Affairs
 " as to the calling of them together, than was in
 " several Cases, wherein they were never doubted
 " to be a Parliament when joyn'd with a King. That
 " Edward II. being Imprison'd by his Queen, Son
 " and Nobles, they issued forth Writs in the Im-
 " prison'd

A. C. "prison'd King's Name to summon the Lords, and
168¹ "to chuse Knights, Citizens and Burgeses to meet
168² "at *Westminster* (16th of Jan. 1325.) That this,
"one would think, was pretty hard, and an absolute
"force upon the King, by making use of his Name
"against his Will, so that it could not be said to be
"his Act; yet the Lords and Commons being
"met, they depos'd *Edward II.* and declar'd his
"Son *Edward III.* King, and this new King, and
"the Lords and Commons, so (as one might say)
"irregularly conven'd together, made several
"Acts of Parliament, and have been ever since
"adjudg'd a good Parliament to all Intents and
"Purposes, without any subsequent Act of Con-
"firmation. That in like manner *Richard II.* be-
"ing taken Prisoner by *Henry Duke of Lancaster*,
"the Duke issued forth Writs in the King's Name
"(the King then in Prison) to Summon the Lords,
"and to Elect Representatives for the People, to
"meet at *Westminster* the 13th of September, 1399.
"That those being met, by this irregular Sum-
"mons, they depos'd *Richard II.* and declar'd the
"Duke of *Lancaster* King; and that new King,
"and the Lords and Commons, so irregularly con-
"ven'd, being join'd together, were also. and
"are to this Day, adjudg'd a good Parliament,
"to all Intents and Purposes. Lastly, That the
"Lords and Commons Assembled at *Westminster*,
"the 15th of April, 1660. were conven'd by
"Writs in the Name of the Keepers of the Li-
"berties of *England*, who were Usurpers; yet
"when King *Charles II.* came to them, and they
"receiv'd him as King, he and they together were
"adjudg'd a Parliament, and they Enacted that
"they should be so taken, and they made many
" Laws, which were put in Execution; and they
"continued as a Parliament until the 29th of De-
"cember following; and though most or all those
"Acts were afterwards confirm'd by a subsequent
"Parliament conven'd by the King's Writs in May
"1661. yet that Confirmation, according to many
"good Judgments, was rather to satisfy some Scru-
"pulosity,

" pulosity than out of Necessity, most of the said A. C.
 " Acts having, in a great measure, had their Effects 168 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 " before the subsequent Parliament began. There-
 " fore, that if upon the Prince of Orange's being
 " declar'd and proclaim'd King, he came to the
 " Convention of Lords and Commons assembled
 " at Westminster ; if the same number of Lords was
 " summon'd, that of right ought to be summon'd
 " to Parliament, and the same number of Knights,
 " Citizens and Burgesies duly chosen, as ought to
 " be chosen to represent the Commons in Parlia-
 " ment, than consequently there were all the Sub-
 " stantial and Essential Parts of a Parliament met
 " together, and being so, where was the Necessity,
 " Advantage or Prudence to dissolve these, and
 " thereby give new trouble of new Summons and
 " new Elections, lose a great deal of Time, suffer
 " irrecoverable Loss and Damage to Ireland, and
 " the Allies abroad ; and after all, at the next
 " meeting, be but where they now were, as to the
 " Essential Parts of a Parliament, there being no-
 " thing more to be had at any other time, but what
 " they had already. Upon these Reasons the Questi-
 on was carried in the Affirmative, and two Days
 after the Commons acquainted the Peers, that they
 had agreed to their Bill with some Alterations and
 Amendments relating to the Oaths, which, by the
 said Bill, were appointed to be taken by both
 Houses ; which Amendments being confirm'd by The Conven-
 the Lords the whole Bill receiv'd the Royal Assent vention
 on the 23d of February. However we must take no-
 tice that the passing of this Act rather increas'd, chang'd in-
 than remov'd the Discontents of several Members te a Parlia-
 of the House of Commons, who had before pro-
 tested, that they neither would submit to the Deci-
 sions of such a Parliament, nor sit in it : And in-
 deed some of them kept their Word as to this last
 Point, retiring into the Country upon frivolous
 Pretences, which occasion'd the dilatory Pro-
 ceedings of this Session, and gave King James an
 opportunity to get considerable Footing in Ireland,
 and the hopes of reascending his Throne.

A. C.ous in promoting the *Bill of Exclusion*, which made
168 $\frac{1}{2}$. the Popish Party resolv'd to be rid of him at any
 rate. On the 13th of July 1683. while the Lord
 Russel was upon his Trial, on account of the *Presby-
 terian or Rye-House Plot*, News was brought into
 the Court at the Old Baily, that the Earl of Essex,
 being at that time a Prisoner in the Tower, for the
 same pretended Conspiracy, had Murther'd himself,
 by cutting his Throat with a Razor to prevent the Hand
 of Publick Justice; which Fact was urg'd by some
 of the Council against the Lord Russel, as a Con-
 firmation of the Plot. It was highly improbable,
 that a Person of the Earl of Essex's Composedness
 and Piety should offer Violence to himself; and the
 endeavours the (then) Court us'd to stifle the thing,
 and to prevent the Publication of a Book Printed
 in Holland upon this Subject, occasion'd no small
 Murmuring; which now reviving afresh, the
 House of Lords thought fit to enquire into that
 Affair. Captain Holland was by their Order com-
 mitted to Newgate, upon suspicion of the Earl's
 Murther; and several Persons, particularly Sir Christo-
 pher Musgrave, and Mr. Baker, were examin'd as
 Witnesses concerning the same; but notwithstanding
 all these Enquiries no sufficient discovery could
 be made of that fatal Accident, about which Hi-
 story must therefore be silent, and forbear all inju-
 rious Reflections on the Memory of Princes.

On the first Day of March, the King sent two
 remarkable Messages to the Parliament, the first
 was to the House of Lords by Viscount Mordant,
 who acquainted their Lordships, "That in this
 "Conjunction of Affairs, and for the Publick Safe-
 "ty, his Majesty had secur'd some Persons as dan-
 "gerous to the Government, and thought it might
 "be convenient to secure more; and being extreme
 "tender of doing any thing that the Law did not
 "fully warrant, had given order that the Lords might
 "be acquainted with what he had thought himself
 "oblig'd to do for the publick Peace and Security
 "of the Government. Therefore a Committee was
 immediately appointed to prepare an Address to be
 presented to the King upon this occasion from both
 Houses;

*Enquiries
 made by
 the Lords
 into the
 Earl of
 Essex's
 Death,
 Feb. 26.*

Houses; "expressing their most humble Thanks for A. C. "his Majesties great care of their Liberties, and for 168⁴. "his gracious Communication of this Matter; "and humbly to advise and desire his Majesty to "take such extraordinary care of the Government "in this Conjunction, by securing all disaffected "Persons as might prevent any disturbance of the "publick Peace, and that such Persons as were, or "should be so committed, might be retain'd till the "first Day of the next Term, if his Majesty should "see cause for it. The Commons made some difficulty to give their Concurrence to this Address, which seem'd to allow the King a Power of Dispensing with the *Habeas Corpus Act*; and therefore thought it more Legal to bring in a *Bill to empower his Majesty to apprehend and detain such Persons, as he should find just cause to suspect were conspiring against the Government*; which went in few Days thro' both Houses, and afterwards past into an Act by the Royal Assent. This Message was occasion'd by the securing the Earl of *Arran*, Sir *Robert Hamilton* and two other *Scorchmen*, who by some intercepted Letters from *France* had been suspected to endeavour the Restoration of King *James*, and were thereupon committed to the Tower. 'Twas also added, that the said Earl had reflected on the King, as if his Lordship being, some Days before, set upon by four *Ruffians* that attack'd him in his Chair, and out of whose Hands he narrowly escap'd, had been occasion'd by his being unshaken in his Fidelity to his former Sovereign.

The other Message was sent to the Commons by *Heath-Mr. Wharton*, who acquainted the House, that the Money re-King being sensible what a grievous Burden the Duty mitted by arising from *Fire-Hearts* was to his People, especially to the King. the poorer sort, his Majesty was pleas'd to agree either March 1. to the Regulation of it, or to the taking of it wholly away, not doubting but the Commons would take care of his Revenue another way. This politick Present work'd its Effects; the Commons voted Addresses of Thanks to the King, "acknowledging themselves oblig'd to declare, that his Majesty had fill'd their Hearts with an entire Satisfaction and Gratitude March 5. "by

A. C.

1685.

" by this his most Gracious and Unpresidented Offer, for the Ease of his People; humbly assuring his Majesty, that they would make such grateful and affectionate Returns, and be so careful of the support of the Crown, that the World might see, to the discouraging of his Enemies, and satisfaction of all good Men, that his Majesty Reign'd in the Hearts of all his People. This seeming Liberality of the Prince was also thankfully acknowledg'd by the City of London, in an Address presented to his Majesty on the 12th of March.

* Some Days * before the King acquainted the House of Commons with the certain News of the late King James's having sail'd from Brest with a considerable number of French Troops, in order to Land in Ireland, whereupon the Commons Unanimously Voted, That they would stand by and assist the King with their Lives and Fortunes, in supporting his Alliances abroad, in reducing of Ireland, and the defence of the Protestant Religion and Laws of the Kingdom. This Vote was communicated to the Peers, who confirm'd it by entering the same into their Journal, and on the 5th Day of March concurred also with the Commons in the following Address.

" We your Majesties most Dutiful and Faithful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons Assembled in Parliament, being highly sensible of our late great and signal Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power, whereof it has pleased Almighty God to make you the Glorious Instrument, and desiring to the utmost of our Abilities to express our Gratitude to your Majesty, for so great and generous an Undertaking no less necessary to support the Protestant Interest in Europe, than for recovering and maintaining the Civil Rights and Liberties of these Nations, so notoriously invaded and undermined by Popish Councils and Councillors, and being likewise fully convinc'd of the restless Spirits and continual Endeavours of your Majesty's and the Nation's Enemies for the Extirpation of the Protestant

"
"testant Religion, and the Subversion of our A. C.
"Laws and Liberties, do unanimously declare, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$.
"That we will stand by and assist your Majesty
"with our Lives and Fortunes in supporting the
"Alliances abroad, in reducing of Ireland, and in
"defence of the Protestant Religion, and Laws of
"the Kingdom.

The Lord Great Chamberlain having waited on the King to know when he would be attended with this Address, his Majesty answer'd, He was going out of Town, but intended to return the next Day, and then he would signifie his Pleasure when both Houses should wait on him. And because the Sum of 400000 Pounds, which had already been granted, bore no Proportion with the King's Necesities, his Majesty took the occasion of this favourable Disposition in his Parliament, to press them to a more ample Supply, and in concert with Mr. Powle, Speaker of the House of Commons, prepar'd an Answer to their Address, which he gave to both Houses on the 8th of March, and which is too Artful and Material to be omitted in this Place.

"If any thing (said his Majesty) could add to
"the Esteem and Affection I have for Parliaments,
"and particularly for this, they would be much
"increased by the Kindness you shew to me, and
"the Zeal you express for the publick Good, in
"the Address you have made, which in the Manner,
"as well as the Matter, has every thing in it
"that ought to recommend it to me.

"I will assure you, that I will never abuse the
"Confidence you have put in me, being fully
"perswaded that there is no sure Foundation of a
"good Agreement between a King and his People,
"but a Mutual Trust, when that is once broken, a
"Government is half dissolved.

"It shall be therefore my chief care never to
"give any Parliament cause to distrust me, and the
"best Methods I can use for that purpose is never
"to expect any thing from them, but what shall be
"their own Interest to grant.

A. C. "I came hither for the good of the Kingdom,
 168^s. "and since it is your desire that I am in this Station,
 "on, I shall pursue the same Ends that brought
 "me.

"God has been pleas'd to make me Instrumental
 "to redeem you from the Ills you fear'd, and it is
 "still my desire as well as my duty to serve you in
 "your Religion, Laws and Liberties, which was
 "the only Inducements that brought me into Eng-
 "land, and to these I ascribe the Blessings that have
 "attended this Undertaking.

"When I spoke last to you, I told you of the
 "necessity of assisting our Allies, and more espe-
 "cially the States of Holland, whose readiness to
 "relieve you, at so great a hazard and expence,
 "from the Extremities you lay under, needs no
 "other Argument to move you to the Considera-
 "tion of it.

"As I was then a Witness of their Zeal and Af-
 "fection to promote the Expedition, and to second
 "my Endeavours; even with the neglect of their
 "own Safety; so I am now sensible of the Inevita-
 "ble Ruin they have drawn upon themselves in
 "giving you their Assistance, if you should not
 "return it to them.

"They have really exhausted themselves to such
 "a degree, both as to Men and Money, that it is not
 "easily to be imagin'd; and I am confident your
 "Generosity will have as little Bounds towards
 "them, as theirs had towards you; and that you
 "will not only enable me to make good the Treas-
 "ury with them, and repay what they have actual-
 "ly laid out upon this occasion (of which an Ac-
 "count shall be given you) but that you will far-
 "ther support them. to the utmost of your A-
 "bility, against the Power of their Enemies; who
 "must be yours too, by their Interest, and their
 "Religion, and do certainly design the Ruin of
 "Holland to be a step to your Destruction.

"I need not take pains to tell you the deplora-
 "ble Condition of Ireland, which by the Zeal
 "and Violence of the Popish Party there, and by
 "the Assistance and Encouragement they have
 "from

" from France is brought to that pass, that it is not A. C.
 " adviseable to attempt the Reduceing of it than 16⁸/₉.
 " by a considerable Force, which I think ought
 " not to be less than 20000 Horse and Foot, which,
 " by the Blessing of God. will make the Work shor-
 " ter, and, in consequence, the Charge easier, tho'
 " the first Expence must, of necessity, be very
 " great.

" You are to consider That towards the most
 " speedy and effectual Success in relation to Ireland,
 " as well as with a Regard to France, there must be
 " such a Fleet as may, in conjunction with the
 " States, make Us so entirely Masters of that Sea,
 " that nothing may be sent from France to Ireland,
 " or any where else, that may give Disturbance to
 " Us, or our Allies.

" I must also recommend to you the Considera-
 " tion of the Revenue to You that it may be so
 " settled, as that it may be Collected without Dis-
 " pute.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" These things will amount to a great Sum, and
 " must of consequence be a present Weight upon
 " the People: But considering neither your Reli-
 " gion, nor your Safety, can probably be secured
 " without these Means. I conclude, nothing can be
 " too great a Price for their Preservation. And I
 " will ingage my Solemn Word to You, that whate-
 " ver You shall give to these publick Ends shall be
 " strictly applied to them: And that as You so
 " freely Offer to hazard all that is dear to You, so
 " I shall as freely expose my Self for the support of
 " the Protestant Religion, and the Safety and Ho-
 " nour of the Nation.

The Parliament's Address, and his Majesty's An-
 " swer having been made publick, all the Well affe-
 " cted highly applauded both, and the City of Lon-
 " don exprest their Satisfaction after a particular man-
 " ner, by an Address * of Thanks to the House of March 12.
 " Lords. which was extream pleasing to the Court.

Besides the Divisions in the Parliament, the Dis-
 " affection of part of the English Army gave the new Def. & the Army.
 " King no small Disturbance. The Royal Scotch Regi-
 " ment

A. C.
1688.

ment of Horse that was Quarter'd at *Abington*, almost totally Deserted, marching towards *Scotland*; as did also above five hundred Soldiers of *Dumbarton's Regiment*, headed by five Captains, steering the same course, with four Field-pieces. The News of this Defection being brought to *Hampton-Court*, his Majesty order'd Mr. *Herbert* to communicate it to the Parliament; whereupon both Houses agreed to

* *March 15.* * an Address, Humbly to beseech his Majesty to take effectual Care for the speedy Suppression of the Rebellion, and to issue forth his Proclamation, declaring those Officers and Soldiers, and their Adherents, to be Rebels and Traitors, and requiring all his Subjects to apprehend and prosecute them as such. According to the Parliament's desire the King issued out his Royal Proclamation, and sent a sufficient Force of Horse and Dragoons, under *Ginkle*, to suppress the Rebels, whom that General quickly brought to submit: And tho' nothing but an ignominious Death could attone for their Crime, yet no other Punishment was inflicted on them, but being sent into *Holland*. However to obviate the like Inconveniences for the future, an Act was made and * pass'd, for Punishing Officers and Soldiers, who should Mutiny, or Desert their Majesties service.

The second, fourth and fifth Days of *March* were partly spent, by both Houses, in taking the Oaths of Fealty, appointed by the late Act, for Removing and Preventing all Questions and Disputes concerning the Assembling and Sitting of this present Parliament, and in Subscribing the Declaration, pursuant to an Act of the 30th of King *Charles II.* In the House of Commons few or none refus'd to take the said Oaths, but in the Upper House not above Ninety Temporal, and only Eight Spiritual Lords, comply'd with the Act. Those eight Prelates were the Archbishop of *York*, and the Bishops of *London*, *Lincoln*, *Bristol*, *Winchester*, *Rochester*, *Landaff*, and *St. Asaph*, whose Example was * afterwards follow'd by the Bishops of *Carlisle* and *St. Davids*; as for the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with the rest of the Discontented Clergy, they were resolv'd to preserve inviolable the Allegiance they had Sworn to King *James*. The D.

of

of N—stle, the E—ls of Cl—d-n, L—d, A. C.
 Y—th, E—ter and Sr—rd, and the Lords Gr—n,
 St—l, C—rs, and a great many others, retir'd
 into the Country upon various Pretences. but real-
 ly because they were unwilling to own the present
 Government. All these Peers were, at several re-
 peated times, summon'd to attend the House, all
 Excuses set apart; but nevertheless most of them
 still continued absent.

This Disaffection of so many Peers and Bishops, gave no small uneasiness to the King, and inclin'd him more and more to favour the Presbyterians: Therefore his Majesty being come to the Parliament, March 16 to pass the Act whereby he was Empowr'd to apprehend and detain such Persons, as He should find just Cause to suspect were Conspiring against the Government: He told both Houses, That he would put them in mind of one Thing which would conduce much to their Settlement, as that would to the disappointment of their Enemies. That he was, with all the Expedition he could, filling up the Vacancies that were in Offices and Places of Trust by the late Revolution. That he knew they were sensible, that there was a Necessity of some Law to settle the Oaths, to be taken by all Persons to be admitted to such Places: That he did recommend it to their Care to make a speedy Provision for it; And as he doubted not but they would sufficiently provide against Papists, so he hop'd they would leave room for the Admission of all Protestants, that were willing and able to Serve; which Conjunction in his Service would tend to the better Uniting them among themselves, and the strengthening them against their common Adversaries.

This Admission of all Protestants indifferently into Employments, tho' earnestly press'd by the Courtiers, was vigorously oppos'd by the Church Party, who look'd upon it as a means to introduce a Common-Wealth, or at least, to let the Dissenters into places of Trust. 'Tis true, according to the Oaths of King's desire, signified in Council, a Bill was presented in the House of Lords on the * 14th of March, and Supre-
 macy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths in their stead, to appoin
 others.

A. C. which being read a second time, a select Committee
 168⁸. of the House was order'd to draw two Clauses ;
 the one to explain the Abrogating the said Oaths,
 and the other to take away the Necessity of Receiv-
 ing the Sacrament, to make a Man capable of ha-
 ving an Office.

This last Clause being drawn up accordingly,
 and Reported to the House, was rejected by a
 great Majority, tho' the Lords *Delamere, Stamford,*
North and Grey, Chesterfield, Wharton, Lovelace and
Vaughan insisted : "That a hearty Union among
 " Protestants, was a greater Security to the Church
 " and State, than any Test that could be invented :
 " That this Obligation to receive the Sacrament,
 " was a Test on the *Protestants*, rather than on the
 " Papists : That as long as it was continued; there
 " could not be that hearty and thorough Union a-
 March 21 " mong *Protestants*, as had always been wish'd, and
 " was at this time indispensably necessary. And,
 " lastly, that a greater Caution ought not to be re-
 quir'd, from such as were admitted into Offices;
 " than from the Members of the two Houses of Par-
 liament, who are not oblig'd to receive the Sacra-
 " ment, to enable them to sit in either House.

The Court Party having lost this Point, they made
 another Attempt in favour of the *Presbyterians*, which
 was by inserting a Clause in the said Bill, to pre-
 vent the receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Sup-
 per, upon any other Account than in Obedience to
 the Holy Institution thereof, and by freeing Persons to
 be admitted into any Office, or Employment, from
 the necessity of Receiving the said Sacrament, in
 such a manner as is appointed by an Act made the
 25th of King *Charles II.* that is, according to the
 Church of *England*; provided a Certificate were
 deliver'd of the said Persons having receiv'd the Sa-
 crament, under the Hands of a Minister, and two
 other credible Persons : But this Clause was like-
 wise rejected, notwithstanding the warm Opposi-
 tion of several Peers, particularly of the Lords *Ox-*
ford, Mordant, Lovelace, Montague, Wharton and
Paget, who alledg'd : "That it gives great part
 March 23 " of the Protestant Freemen of *England* Reason to
 " apprehend

" complain of Inequality, and hard Usage, when A. C.
 " they are Excluded from publick Imployments by 168 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 " a Law; and also that it depriv'd the King and
 " Kingdom of divers Men fit and capable to serve
 " the Publick in several Cases; and that for a meer
 " Scruple of Conscience, which could by no means
 " render them Suspected, much less Disaffected to
 " the Government. That his Majesty, as the com-
 " mon indulgent Father of his People, having ex-
 " press'd an earnest desire of Liberty to tender Con-
 " sciences. and to his Protestant Subjects, and the
 " Bishops having, divers of them, on several occa-
 " sions profess'd an Inclination to, and owned the
 " Reasonableness of such a Christian Temper, they
 " apprehended it would raise Suspicions in Men's
 " Minds, of something different from the Case of
 " Religion, or the Publick, or a Design to heal our
 " Breaches, when they should find that by confin-
 " ing Secular Imployments to Ecclesiastical Confor-
 " mity, thos. were struck out from Civil Affairs,
 " whose Doctrin and Worship might be tolerated
 " by Authority of Parliament, there being a Bill be-
 " fore them, by Order of the House, to that pur-
 " pose; especially when without this Exclusive ri-
 " gour, the Church is secured in all its Privileges
 " and Preferments no Body being hereby let into
 " them, who is not strictly conformable. That to set
 " Marks of Distinction and Humiliation on any
 " Sorts of Men, who have not rendered themselves
 " justly Suspected to the Government as it is at all
 " times to be avoided, by the making just and e-
 " quitable Laws, so might it be of so ill Effect to
 " the Reformed Interest at Home and Abroad in
 " this present Conjunction, which stood in need of
 " the United Hands and Hearts of all Protestants, a-
 " gainst the open Attempts, and secret Endeav-
 " ours, of a restless Party, and a potent Neigh-
 " bour, who was more Zealous than Rome it self, to
 " plant Popery in these Kingdoms; and labour'd, with
 " his utmost force, to settle his Tyranny upon the
 " Ruins of the Reformation all thro' Europe. That
 " it turn'd the Edge of a Law (they knew not by
 " what Fate) upon Protestants, and Friends to the

A. C. "Government, which was intended against *Papists*,
 1689. "to exclude them from Places of Trust, as **Men**
 "avowedly dangerous to our Religion and Govern-
 "men ; and the taking the Sacrament, which was
 "enjoin'd only as a Means, to discover *Papists*, was
 "now made a distinguishing Duty amongst *Protes-*
 "tants, to weaken the whole by casting out a part
 "of them. That Mysteries of Religion and Di-
 "vine Worship are of Divine Original, and of a
 "Nature so wholly distant from the Secular Affairs
 "of politick Society, that they cannot be applied
 "to those ends, and therefore the Church, by the
 "Law and the Gospel, as well as common Pru-
 "dence, ought to take care not to offend either ten-
 "der Consciences within it self, or give Offence
 "to those without, by mixing their Sacred Myste-
 "ries with Secular Interests. That they could not
 "see how it could consist with the Law of God,
 "common Equity, or the Right of any free-born
 "Subject, that any one be punish'd without a Crime.
 "That if it be a Crime not to take the Sacrament
 "according to the Usage of the Church of *England*,
 "every one ought to be punish'd for it, which no
 "body affirms : And if it be no Crime, those who
 "were capable, and judg'd fit for the King's Service
 "ought not to be punish'd with a Law of Exclu-
 "sion, for not doing that which is no Crime to for-
 "bear. And lastly, That if it be urged still, as an
 "effectual Test, to discover and keep out *Papists*,
 "the taking of the Sacrament in these Protestant
 "Congregations, where they are Members and
 "known, would be at least as effectual to that
 "purpose. After a long Debate the Bill was read
 the Third time, pass'd, and sent to the Commons
 for their Concurrence.

Bill against the Papists. Another Business, of much less Importance than
 the Oaths, amus'd both Houses for a considerable
 time ; and that was the Bill for Removing *Papists*
 from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and ten
 Miles distance from the same, which having pass'd
 March 28. the House of Lords, the Commons added * a Pro-
 viso to it, by which the Queen Dowager's Articles
 of Marriage, were considerably reduc'd. To this
 Provisa

Proviso the Peers disagreed, alledging, "That her A. C.
 "Majesty had for so many Years, made such mo- 1689.
 "derate use of the said Articles, that there had
 "not been any just Occasion of Complaint in the
 "injoyment of them; and it might seem to be a
 "kind of Severity upon her Majesty, to have those
 "Articles still restrain'd by virtue of that Act,
 "which was made for the preservation of the Per-
 "son of the King, her Husband, which Reason now
 "ceas'd. That it was evident that in the time of
 "the late King James, when her Majesty might
 "have been encourag'd to entertain more Persons of
 "her own Religion most of her Servants, and those
 "of the most considerable places, were continued,
 "and also others receiv'd into her Family, tho' Pro-
 "testants. And that it might be of ill consequence,
 "if her Majesty, by not living easily here, should
 "be oblig'd to retire into foreign Parts. On the o-
 "ther side, the Commons * insisted upon the Provi- April 8.
 "so by them added, 1st. Because it was no new
 "Clause, and therefore impos'd no new Condition
 "upon her Majesty, it being the same that was E-
 "nacted in the 30th of King Charles II. for the more
 "effectual preserving the King's Person and Govern-
 "ment. 2dly, Because to make an Alteration in
 "the Law, as it then stood, might look like some
 "kind of Countenance to those of that Persuasion,
 "at a time when the Lords themselves had judg'd
 "the Resort of Papists to London to be of so dange-
 "rous Consequence to the Government, as to make
 "this Act to remove them ten Miles from it. And
 "thirdly, because the Papists were not at this time
 "less active in their Designs and Practices to disturb
 "the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, than they
 "were in the 30th Year of King Charles II. and
 "therefore the like Reasons which induc'd the Par-
 "liament to make that Statute remain'd at this time,
 "to perswade the House of Commons to keep the
 "force of it entire. Upon consideration of these
 Reasons, offer'd by the Commons at a full Confe-
 rence with the Lords, their Lordships agreed to
 propose, that the Queen Dowager should have thir-
 ty Servants of the King's English Subjects, provi-
 ding

A. C. viing none of them were Priests, Monks or Friars ;
 I . 159. to which Expedient, after several Conferences, and
 warm Debates, the Commons gave their * Concurrence.
 * April 28. The King gave his Assent to this Act, out
 of meer Complaisance to his Parliament, having
 often declar'd that he came over to *deliver* the Pro-
 testants, and not to persecute the Romanists.

On the 28th of March the Earl of Shrewsbury ac-
 quainted the House of Peers, " That his Majesty,
 " out an earnest desire to deliver his People from
 " the Guilt Reproaches and Penalties, which ma-
 " ny of them might be liable to ; and to put an
 " end to all Controversies arising between the Sub-
 " jects, by Reason of any Discord in later times,
 " and to take away all Distinctions, and Occasions
 " of Discord among them, to the end that they ha-
 " ving an entire Confidence in his Majesty, and
 " perfect Union among themselves, might be en-
 " courag'd in their Duty to his Government, and
 " more fully and securely enjoy the Benefit of it ;
 " And his Majesty judging, that the best way to
 " render this his gracious Intentions most extensive,
 " and effectual was to pass a Free and General Par-
 " don, Indemnity and Oblivion, his Majesty did
 " most earnestly recommend the Consideration
 " thereof to both Houses of Parliament : That with
 " all the Expedition, a matter of that kind would
 " admit, they might prepare a Bill for that purpose for
 " the Royal Assent, with such Exceptions only, as
 " to them should seem necessary, for the Vindicati-
 " on of Publick Justice, the Safety of their Majesties,
 " and the Settlement and Welfare of the Nation for
 " the future. At the same time the Earl of Shrewsbu-
 " ry desir'd leave of the House to bring in a Bill for Na-
 turalizing the Prince of Denmark, whom his Ma-
 jesty intended to create a Duke of this Kingdom,
 and so to bring him to Sit in that House, and to
 have the like Precedency as other Princes had had.
 Whereupon the Lords order'd the Marquis of Win-
 chester, and the Earl of Bedford, to attend the King
 with the Thanks of their House, for his Maje-
 sty's Gracious Message to them, concerning the
 Bill of Indemnity and Free Pardon, and for his
 Intention

Intention of Creating his Royal Highness Prince A. C.
George a Duke of this Realm.

1689.

On the 4th of April the House of Lords entred ~~into~~
into a consideration of the Report of the Amend-~~Bill for U-~~
ments in the *Bill for uniting their Majesties Protestant and Non-^{Protestant}* Subjects; and upon Debate the Question was put ^{testants,} whether to agree with the Committee in leaving out April 4.
the Clause about the *indifferency of the Posture at receiving the Sacrament?* The Votes were equal, and therefore according * to the ancient Rule in the like * *Semper Case*, it was carried in the Negative. The next ^{presumitur pro Negati-} Day the Lords resumed the Debate of the Report ^{pro Negati-} of the said Amendments, particularly of the Clause ^{ee.} concerning a Commission to be given out by the King, to Bishops and others of the Clergy: And it being propos'd whether the *Laity* should be added, the Votes were equal on both sides so it was likewise carried in the Negative. Thereupon the Lords *Winchester, Mordant, Lovelace and Stamford* entr'd their Dissents. " 1st. Because the Act it self, being " design'd for the Peace of the State, the putting the " Clergy into Commission, with a total exclusion " of the Laity, laid the Humiliation on the Laity, " as if the Clergy of the Church of England were " alone Friends to the Peace of the State, and the " the Laity less able, or less concern'd to provide " for it. 2dly. Because the Matters to be consider'd " being barely of Human Constitution, viz. The " Liturgy and Ceremonies of the Church belong " to both, for in wh^t is of Divine Institution. neit. " ther Clergy nor Laity can make any alteration at " all. 3dly. Because the pretending that differences " and delays might arise by mixing Laymen with " the Ecclesiasticks, frustrating the design of the " Commission, was vain and out of Doors, unless " those that made use of this pretence, suppos'd " that the Clergy part of the Church, had distinct " Interests from the Laity, part of the same Church, " and would be a reason as good, why one or other " of them should quit the House of Lords for fear " of obstructing the business of it. 4thly. Because " the Commission being intended for the satisfaction " of Dissenters, it would be convenient that Lay-
men

A. C.
1689.

"men of different Ranks, nay, perhaps of different
 "Opinions too, should be united in it, the better to
 "find Expedients for that end, rather than Clergy-
 "men alone of the Establish'd Church, who are ge-
 "nerally observed to have all very much the same
 "way of Reasoning and Thinking. 5thly. Because it
 "is the much readier way to facilitate the passing
 "the Alterations into a Law, that Lay Lords and
 "Commoners should be joined in the Commission,
 "who might be able to satisfie both Houses of the
 "Reasons upon which they were made, and thereby
 "remove all Fears and Jealousies ill Men might
 "raise against the Clergy, of their endeavouring to
 "keep up, without ground, a distinct Interest from
 "that of the Laity, whom they so carefully exclu-
 "ded from being join'd with them in Constitutions
 "of common Concernment, that they would not
 "have those have any part in the deliberation who
 "must have the greatest in determining. 6thly. Be-
 "cause such a restrain'd Commission lay liable to
 "this great Objection, that it might be made use of
 "to elude repeated Promises, and the present gene-
 "ral expectation of compliance with tender Con-
 "sciences, when the the providing of it was taken out
 "of the ordinary course of Parliament, to be put
 "into the Hands of those alone who were latest in
 "admitting any need of it, and who might be
 "thought to be the more unfit to be the sole Com-
 "posers of Differences when they were look'd up-
 "on, by some, as Parties. 7thly. Because, after all,
 "this carried a dangerous suspicion along with it,
 "as if the Laity were not a part of the Church,
 "nor had any power to meddle in matters of Reli-
 "gion. A Suspicion directly opposite to the Con-
 "stitution both of Church and State, which would
 "make all alterations utterly impossible, unless the
 "Clergy alone were allowed to have power to make
 "Laws in matters of Religion, since what was
 "established by Law, could not be taken away or
 "changed but by consent of Laymen in Parliament,
 "the Clergy themselves having no Authority to
 "meddle in this very Case, in which the Laity was
 "excluded by this very Vote, but what they desire'd
 "from

" from Lay-hands. *Lastly*, Because it was contrary A. C.
 " to three Statutes made in the Reign of Henry VIII. 1889.
 " and one in Edward VI. which impowers 32 Com-
 " misioners to alter the Common and Ecclesiastical
 " Laws, &c. whereof 16 to be of the Laity, and
 " 16 of the Clergy. On the 6th of April the rest of
 the Amendments were consider'd and agreed to, and
 the Bill afterwards sent to the Commons for their
 Concurrence.

The day appointed for their Majesties Coronation several drawing near the King communicated his Rays of Persons Honour to several Persons, that he might himself Honour'd shine with greater Splendor. His Royal Highness with Titles, Prince George of Denmark, was created Baron of Oc- April 8,
 kingham, Earl of Kendal and Duke of Cumberland : 9, 10. The Marques of Winchester, was made Duke of Bolton; The Earl of Danby, Marques of Carmarthen; Monsieur Bentinck, Baron Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock and Earl of Portland; Viscount Fauconberg, Earl Fauconberg; Viscount Mordant, Earl of Monmouth; The Lord Montague, Viscount Mount-Hermer and Earl of Montague; The Lord Churchill, Earl of Marlborough; Henry Sidney Esq; Baron of Milton and Viscount Sidney of Sheppey in the County of Kent; Viscount Lumley of Waterford in Ireland, Viscount Lumley of Lumley Castle in the County Palatine of Durham, and Earl of Scarborough; The Viscount Cholmondeley of Kellis in Ireland, Baron Cholmondeley of Witchmalbanck, alias Namptwhich in Cheshire; and Thomas Pilkington Esq; Lord Mayor of London, was Knighted by his Majesty. Mareschal de Schomberg (who with the Earl of Devonshire had already been Elected Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter) was Naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament, and soon after created Duke.

On the 9th of April the King went to the House of Peers, and gave his Royal Assent to an Act for Establishing the Coronation Oath, which by Directions from the Court was provided to be Administred either by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London. The choice of one of these two Prelates being left to the King, his Majesty, lest he should

A. C. should be denied by the first, who still continued
 1689. discontented, thought fit to pitch upon the Bishop
 of London, who accordingly officiated instead of
 King Wil^t the Archbishop of Canterbury at their Majesties Co-
 lliam and coronation; which was perform'd with that Mag-
 Queen Ma- nificence and Splendor the English Nation is
 by Crown'd us'd to display on this Solemn Occasion. The next
 April 11. Day the House of Commons waited in a full Body
 upon their Majesties at the Banqueting-House, to
 Congratulate them upon their Coronation, which
 Mr. Powle, their Speaker, perform'd by the follow-
 ing Speech.

“ Your most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Com-
 mons of England Assembled in this present Parlia-
 ment, having, to their unspeakable Joy, seen Your
 Majesties plac'd upon the Imperial Throne of this
 Kingdom, they have desir'd Access at this time
 to Your Royal Presence, humbly to Congratulate
 Your Majesties upon this Occasion, and to wish
 Your Majesties a long and prosperous Reign,
 with all the Blessings that ever did attend a
 Crown.

“ We are all sensible that Your Majesties Great-
 ness is the Security of Your Subjects. It is from
 Your Power that we derive to our selves an Assu-
 rance of being Defended from our Enemies; and
 from Your Justice that we expect a full enjoyment
 of our Laws and Liberties: But that which com-
 pleats our Happiness, is the Experience we have
 of Your Majesties continual care to maintain the
 Protestant Religion: So that we can no longer ap-
 prehend any danger of being deprived of that
 Inestimable Blessing either by secret Practices, or
 by open Violence.

“ May the same Divine Providence which hath hither-
 to preserved Your Majesty in the greatest Dangers, and
 so often given You Victory over Your Enemies, still
 Crown Your Undertakings with Success.

“ And may those unparallelled Virtues, which adorn
 Your Majesty's Royal Person, be the Admiration of
 the Present Age, and an Example to the Future.

“ And

To the
King.

To the
Queen.

" And may the Lustre of both your Names so far out shine the Glory of Your Predecessors, that the Memory of their greatest Actions may be forgotten, and Your People no longer date the the Establishment of their Laws and Liberties from St. Edward's Days, but from the most Auspicious King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

A. C.

1689.

To this Speech his Majesty made the following Answer, both in his Own, and in his Queen's Name.

Gentlemen,

We return you Our hearty Thanks for the Kindness that you have, upon all Occasions, shewed to Both of Us; We shall take care to the best of Our Power of all things that conduce to the Good of the Kingdom; and I do not doubt, but by God's Assistance and yours, We shall be able in a short time to make you a Flourishing People.

Not long after their Majesties Coronation, the Church-men, who contrary to the Expectation of the Court, prov'd more numerous than the Presbyterians, being sensible, by many Instances, that the King inclin'd to favour the latter, agreed upon an Address which was approv'd by the Lords, and * presented by both Houses, and in which " they did with utmost Duty and Affection render to his Majesty their most humble and hearty Thanks for His gracious Declaration and repeated Assurances, that He would maintain the Church of England Establish'd by Law, which His Majesty had been pleas'd to recover from the dangerous Conspiracy that was laid for its Destruction, with the hazard of His Royal Person. They added, that the Doctrine and Practice of the Church of England had evinc'd their Loyalty beyond the Contradiction of the most malicious Enemies; and that the Mistortunes of former Princes could be attributed to nothing more than their Endeavours to subvert and disable the Members thereof for contributing to their Support and Defence. They

* Address
of the Par-
liament, in 1689.
to the King,
April 19.

" there-

A. C.
1689.

" therefore pray'd His Majesty to continue his Care
 " for the Preservation of the same whereby he would
 " effectually establish His Throne, by securing the
 " Hearts of His Majesty's Subjects within these His
 " Realms, who could no way better shew their
 " Zeal for His Service, than by a firm adherence to
 " that Church, whose Constitution is best suited to
 " the Support of this Monarchy. They likewise
 humbly pray'd, " That according to the Antient
 " Practice and Usage of the Kingdom, in time of
 " Parliament; His Majesty would be graciously
 " pleas'd to issue forth his Writs for calling a Con-
 " vocation of the Clergy of this Kingdom to be
 " advis'd in Ecclesiastical Matters, assuring His
 " Majesty, that it was their Intention forthwith to
 " proceed to the Consideration of giving ease to
Protestant Dissenters. The King did not immediate-
 ly return an Answer to this Address, but the next

April 21. Day He directed the Lord Nottingham to acquaint both Houses, That " though He had had many oc-
 " casions of assuring them He would maintain the
 " Church of *England*, as by Law Established; yet
 " He was well pleased of repecting these Promises,
 " which He was resolved to perform, by supporting
 " this Church whose Loyalty, he doubted not
 " would enable Him to answer their just Expec-
 " tations. That as His design of coming hither was
 " to rescue them from the Miseries they labour'd
 " under, so it was a great Satisfaction to Him, that
 " by the Success God had given Him, He was in a
 " Station of defending this Church which had ef-
 " fectually shewn her Zeal against *Popery*, and should
 " always be His peculiar Care; and He did hope
 " the Ease they design'd to Dissenters would contri-
 " bute very much to the Establishment of this
 " Church, which therefore He earnestly recom-
 " mended to them, that the occasions of Differences
 " and mutual Animosities might be removed; and
 " that as soon as might be He would summon a
 " Convention.

The same Day there was a Conference between
 both Houses, chiefly about an Amendment made by
 the

the Lords in the Bill for abrogating the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; by which Amendment the Clergy were excus'd from taking the Oaths, and to which the Commons disagreed: Alledging, "That it hath been the Policy of the Common Law and Statute Law to oblige Men to swear Allegiance to the King. That Allegiance is the common and necessary Duty of all the Subjects, and is most strictly to be required of Archbishops and those who have Ecclesiastical Dignities, Benefices or Promotions, in regard they are highly interested in the Administration of the Government, draw great Dependencies, and are Exemplary to the rest of the People; and several of them are by Law to Administer the Oath of Allegiance to other Persons. That Allegiance is also strictly to be required of all Governors, Professors and Fellows in Universities and School-masters, because to them the Education of the Youth of the Kingdom is committed, and therefore they ought to be Persons of known Loyalty to the Government. That the taking the Oaths publickly in open Court would better manifest Allegiance than the taking them privately before Persons appointed by Order in Council, and would be much more safe to the Persons who are obliged to take the Oaths. That the best and most certain means to have the Oaths taken was to impose it upon the Persons concerned to tender themselves to take the Oaths under Penalties; but if the Oaths were not required to be taken unless tender'd, the faid Persons might, by absence or otherwise, avoid them with Impunity. That the Clause which the Commons sent to their Lordships allow'd more favour to the Archbishops, Bishops and those that had Ecclesiastical Dignities and Promotions, than to any Lay Peers or other Persons having Offices or Employments, and was more gentle in the Penalty, than the Statutes heretofore made in the like case. That it was unreasonable and unsafe to distinguish the Archbishops, Bishops and Persons having Ecclesiastical Dignities, Benefices or Promotions, and such

A. C.
1689.

A. C. " such as are intrusted with the Education of Youth
 1689. " from the rest of the Subjects in the Declarati-
 " on of their Allegiance, and might tend to make
 " a Division in the Kingdom, expose the King's
 " Person and Government to Hatred and Danger,
 " and occasion a general Discontent.

After this the House of Lords was adjourned into a Committee to debate and consider the Reasons of the House of Commons; and the House being resum'd, the Earl of Bridgewater Reported that after a long Debate in the Committee, this Question, whether to agree with the House of Commons, was carried in the Negative; Whereupon the Earls of Macclesfield and Monmouth enter'd their Dissents for the following Reasons.

" 1st. Because by the same reason that any part
 " of the Subjects might be excus'd from giving
 " Assurances of their Allegiance and Fidelity, all
 " might, and the Government would be left pre-
 " carious. 2. Because the Clergy, and especially
 " the Bishops, receiving their Benefices. Dignities
 " and Preferments from the Publick, ought to be
 " the first and farwardest, both by their Doctrine
 " and Example, to teach others their Obligations,
 " in preserving the Government as well as Religion
 " Established by Law. 3. Because the Pretence of
 " Scruple and Tenderness of Conscience could have
 " no other Foundation in the present case, but the
 " supposition of some former Obligation: No one
 " ever scrupling to give all manner of Pledges of
 " his Allegiance wh. re he thought it due: Those
 " therefore that scrupled ought the more to be prest,
 " and the sooner to be brought to the Test, unless
 " any one could think it reasonable that the Go-
 " vernment should favour increase and indulge
 " those that would not give the usual security that
 " they were not Enemies to it. 4. Because how-
 " ever the King might that part of the People who
 " had sworn Allegiance to him could not have rea-
 " son to be satisfied, when they saw another part of
 " the Nation under looser Obligations to the Go-
 " vernment

" vernment than they ; nothing so apt to raise
 " Fears and Jealousies and Disorders in a State as
 " unnecessary Distinctions, or any cause of Sus-
 " picion of want of Unanimity or Fidelity amongst
 " themselves, in the greatest Concernments of the
 " Kingdom, especially in the Titles of Crowns,
 " and at such time as this, when they were en-
 " tering into War with a Potent Enemy, who
 " openly owned and supported a contrary Title.
 " 5. Because it would discourage the Allies, and
 " give them a lower Opinion of the King's Interest
 " in his People, or Authority over them, than was
 " for the Advantage of this Kingdom in particular,
 " or the Protestant Religion thro' Europe ; when
 " they should understand that those that were look-
 " ed on to be the Directors of other Men's Con-
 " sciences, could not bring their own to acknow-
 " ledge him in the First and Fundamental Act of
 " Obedience, and what must they Conclude ; when
 " they heard the Parliament had dispens'd with
 " such an Exemplary part of the Nation in a Bu-
 " siness of such Moment ? 6. Because it might
 " be of ill Consequence, if the Parliament should
 " set any thing like a Mark of Distinction of that
 " Sacred Order, by allowing them now a Dispen-
 " sation from taking a very moderate Oath of Al-
 " legiance, who, in a late Reign were too for-
 " ward and zealous by Addresses, Preaching and
 " promting new Oaths to carry Loyalty and Obe-
 " dience to Monarchy, to a pitch unknown to our
 " ancient Laws, or former Ages. 7. Because there
 " being no other Assurance of any one owning
 " himself a Subject to any Government, but either
 " Acting under it, or Swearing to it, it was very ne-
 " cessary, that those who forbear to Act should, of
 " all others, be most strictly required to take the
 " Oaths, that the Publick might have that securi-
 " ty of their Allegiance from those that refuse the
 " Oaths. 8. Because it was unreasonable, that for
 " a part of the Clergy, the Nation should be ex-
 " pos'd to the inconveniences of the want of Ju-
 " stice, and the danger of Disorders for want of
 " settling the Militia ; The renewing of all Com-

The Reign of King

34.

A. C.
1689.

"missions being delayed, to the great prejudice of
"the Government and the People, till this A&T were
"past, and therefore they did not see why that
"House should not comply with the Commons in
"the present Necessity, tho' their Vote should be
"hard on a part of the Subjects, whereas the
"utmost could be pretended in this Case, was only
"Contending for an extraordinary Favour, and
"an unheard of Allowance to some scrupulous
"Men. 9. Because it was neither what History
"could Parallel, nor any Policy Justifie, to allow
"any part of the People, who claim Protection
"from the Government, to be excus'd from gi-
"ving the common and necessary Assurances of
"Allegiance and Fidelity to it; and it was hard
"to think how any one that intended to be faith-
"ful to it, should come so near renouncing the
"Government, as to desire to be dispens'd with
"from being under the same Tyes, with other of
"their Fellow Subjects.

On the 22th of April the Earl of Nottingham re-
ported, from the Committee appointed the Day be-
fore, the Reasons to be offered to the *House of*
Commons, in Answer to their Reasons given at the
last Conference, which were to this Effect. In An-
swer to the First and Second Reasons of the *House of*
Commons, the Lords agreed, "That the Policy of
"the Law requires Men to Swear Allegiance; and
"that 'tis the common and necessary Duty of all
"Subjects, and especially of the Clergy; but that
"the Lords did not exempt them from taking
"these Oaths, but only differ'd with the *House of*
Commons about the Method by which they
"should be tender'd. To the Third Reason, 'twas
"alleg'd, That if the Lords should agree that it
"was better to tender the Oaths in open Court
"than privately, yet that was not a sufficient Rea-
"son against Tending them by Persons appoint-
"ed by the King in Council, because the Officers
"and Judges of the Court might be so appointed,
"by Virtue of the Clause offer'd by the Lords.
"To the Fourth, That the Clergy would be re-
"quir'd to take the Oaths by such Order in Coun-
"cil,

" cil, as was propos'd by the Lord's, and their not
 " appearing when so Summon'd would amount to
 " a Refusal, or if it should not, the Lords would
 " agree to any such Addition as would make it so.
 " As to the other Reasons, they reply'd, That the
 " Clergy and the Members of the Universities were
 " not distinguished from the Laity, because upon
 " the presenting to any Degree or Preferment, they
 " would be, equally with all others, oblig'd to take
 " the Oaths when requir'd by Order of Council;
 " That it seem'd more to the Settlement and Safety
 " of the Government that the King should be im-
 " power'd to put the Fidelity of the Clergy to a
 " Trial immediately, than leave any who were
 " ill affected to the Government, so much time as
 " to the First of *August* to undetermine it. That
 " the Clergy were oblig'd, by the Prayers which
 " they must use in the Daily Service, to make
 " such Express and Solemn Declarations of Fidel-
 " ty to the King and Queen by Name, that the
 " putting them to the taking of Oaths was not so
 " necessary to the publick Safety, as in other Per-
 " sons who are not bound to make such frequent
 " Declarations of their Fidelity. That in so Cri-
 " tical a time as the present, it was not to be doubt-
 " ed, but upon any cause of apprehending their
 " ill Affections to the Government, the Tending
 " the Oaths by Order in Council would not only
 " take off all Imputations of Hardship from His
 " Majesty, but justify, and even require a more
 " rigorous way of Proceeding; against those that
 " should give any Cause of Offence. And Lastly,
 " That since during Queen *Elizabeth*'s long and glo-
 " rious Reign, in which she had both the pretended
 " Title of the Queen of *Scots*, and the Deposing
 " Power, assu'm'd by the Popes, to apprehend, this was
 " found to be the safest Way for the publick Quiet;
 " and the ill Effects of leaving the Tending the
 " Oaths to the Queen's Discretion, not having ap-
 " pear'd in all that time of so much Danger, the
 " following a Pattern taken from the best part of
 " our History, seem'd more suitable to the present
 " time than the falling into other Methods. This

A. C. Answer having been communicated to the Commons, at a free Conference, they insisted that according to the Statute of the Seventh of James I. All Persons should be enjoin'd to take the Oaths, and held there should be no difference between the Clergy and the Laity in taking them. But upon Mature Consideration of the whole Matter, and after a long Debate, the Lords propos'd a Clause whereby it should be left to the King, to allow such of the Clergy as should refuse the Oaths prescrib'd by this A&t, as he should think fit, not exceeding the number of Twelve, an Allowance out of their Ecclesiastical Benefices or Promotions for their Sub-sistence, not exceeding a third Part, and to continue during His Majesties Pleasure, and no longer. This Clause was approv'd by the Commons, and so the Bill for Abrogating the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, having past both Houses, receiv'd the Royal Sanction on the 24th of April; at which time also His Majesty give his Assent to Five other A&ts. The First, for Empowering His Majesty to Apprehend and Detain all such Persons as he should find just Cause to suspect were Conspiring against the Government. The Second, For removing Papists from the City of London and Westminster, and Ten Miles from the same. The Third, For taking away the Revenue arising by Hearth Money. The Fourth, For the Encouraging of the Exportation of Corn; and the Fifth, for explaining and making effectual the Statute made in the First Year of King James II. concerning the Haven and Piers of Great Yarmouth.

*The Affairs
of Scot-
land.*

"Tis time we should take a view of the Affairs of Scotland: The Convention of that Kingdom met on the 14th of March, and after publick Prayers, performed by the Bishop of Edinburgh, (wherein he Pray'd for His Majesty King James's Safety and Restoration) the first thing they went upon was the chusing of a President; the Marquis of Athol was propos'd by the Bishops, and the Party which still adher'd to the Abdicated King; but the Duke of Hamilton, who was set up in Competition with him, by those that stickled for King William, carried it by

1689.
W.M.

by near Forty Voices. The next thing they did was to appoint a Committee of Five out of every State for Examining controverted Elections, which happen'd not to be above Twelve; After that, for the safety of the Assembly, they took into Consideration the Castle of *Edinburgh*, which was yet commanded by the Duke of *Gourdon*, a Papist, whom they required to put that Castle into their Hands. The Duke desir'd an Indemnity for all that was past, and Security for the Future; which the Convention condescending to, in so far as he had acted as a Papist; they sent the Earls of *Tweedale* and *Lothian* to him, with a Pardon in Writing both for himself, and all that were with him; whereupon he desir'd 24 Hours time to consider of it,, which was likewise granted. On the 15th both the aforemention'd Earls were again sent to the Duke of *Gourdon* to require him to Deliver the Castle upon the Terms demanded by him, and agreed to by the Convention, but instead of standing to that, he demanded Twelve Days more, both to consider of it, and to receive an Answer to the Proposals he had sent to the Prince of *Orange*; and after several Messages that past to and fro, he at last declared, That he would not Surrender the Castle at all. Whereupon the Convention sent up the Heralds at Arms, to Charge him immediately to deliver up that Fortress which he persisting to refuse, the Heralds went to the Market Cross, and solemnly Proclaim'd him a Traitor and Rebel. The 16th one *Crane*, an *Englishman*, who was said to be a Servant to King *James's* Queen, deliver'd a Letter from that Monarch to the Convention; and at the same time the President acquainted the Assembly that the Lord *Leven* was arriv'd Express with another Letter from King *William*. Thereupon it was debated which of the two Letters should be read first, but it being represented that they were conven'd by the King of *England*, and that King *James's* Letter might enjoin the Dissolution of their Assembly, the Majority carried it for King *William*, whose Letter was read with great Applause in the following manner.

A. C.
168 $\frac{8}{9}$.

A. C.

1689.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
 WE are very sensible of the Kindness and Concern,
 which your Nation has evinced towards us, and
 our Undertakings for the Preservation of your Religion
 and Liberty, which were in such imminent Danger.
 Neither can we in the least doubt of your Confidence in
 Us, after having seen how far so many of your No-
 bility and Gentry have own'd our Declaration ; Coun-
 tenancing and Concurring with us in our Endeavours,
 and desiring us, that we will take upon us the Admi-
 nistration of Affairs Civil and Military, and to call a
 Meeting of the Estates, for securing the Protestant Re-
 ligion, and the ancient Laws and Liberties of your
 Kingdom ; which accordingly we have done.

Now it lies in you to enter into such Consultations
 as are most probable to settle you on sure and lasting
 Foundations ; which, we hope, you will set about with
 all convenient speed, with Regard to the publick Good,
 and to the general Interest and Inclinations of the Peo-
 ple ; that after so much Trouble, and great Suffering,
 they may live happily and in Peace ; and that you
 may lay aside all Animosities and Factions that may
 binder so good a Work.

We are glad to find so many of the Nobility and
 Gentry, when here in London, were so much incli-
 ned to a Union of both Kingdoms, and that they did
 look upon it as one of the best Means for procuring
 the Happiness of both Nations, and settling of a last-
 ing Peace among them ; which will be advantagious
 to both, they living in the same Island, having the same
 Language, and the same Common Interest of Religion
 and Liberty ; especially at this Juncture, when the En-
 emies of both are so restless, endeavouring to make
 and increase Jealousies and Divisions, which they will
 be ready to improve to their own Advantage, and the
 Ruin of Britain. We being of the same Opinion, as to
 the usefulness of this Union, and having nothing so
 much before our Eyes as the Glory of God, establish-
 ing the reform'd Religion, and the Peace and Happi-
 ness of these Nations, are resolved to use our utmost
 Endeavour in advancing every thing that may Conduce

to the effectuating the same. So we bid you heartily Farewel. From our Court at Hampton-Court the Seventh Day of March 1688.

A. C.
168⁸.

After the Reading of this Letter, a Committee was nam'd to draw up an Answer to it in the most Thankful and Dutiful manner; And then before they would admit of the Letter from King James to be open'd, an Act past, by the almost unanimous Consent of the House, asserting and maintaining the Lawfulness of the Convention, notwithstanding any thing that might be alledg'd in the said Letter to the contrary; and declaring that they would not dissolve, but continue sitting until the Government, Religion, Laws, Liberties and Properties were Settled and Establish'd. After this King James's Letter was read, containing, "That having been inform'd K. Jame's
" that the Peers and Representatives of Shires and Bo- Letter to
" roughs of this his Ancient Kingdom, were to meet the same.
" together at Edinburgh, by the Usurp'd Authority
" of the Prince of Orange, He thought fit to let
" them know, that as he had at all times relied upon
" the Faithfulness and Affection of them, his ancient
" People, so much that in his greatest Misfortunes
" heretofore, he had recourse to their Assistance,
" and that with good Success to his Affairs; so now
" again he requir'd of them to support his Interest;
" and expecting from them what became Loyal
" Subjects, Generous and Honest Men, that they
" would neither suffer themselves to be cajoled and
" frightened into any Action misbecoming true-heart-
" ed Scots-men; and that to maintain the Honour of
" the Nation, they would condemn the base Exam-
" ple of Disloyal Men, and eternize their Names
" by a Loyalty suitable to the many Professions
" they had made to him. That in doing of this they
" would chuse the safest part, since thereby they
" would avoid the Danger they must needs undergo,
" the Infamy and Disgrace they must bring upon
" themselves in this World, and the Condemnation
" due to the *Rebellious* in the next. And that they
" would likewise have the opportunity to secure to
" themselves, and their Posterity, the Gracious Promises

A. C. 168⁸₉. " he had so often made of securing their Religions, Laws,
 " Properties, Liberties and Rights ; which he was still
 " resolv'd to Perform, as soon as it was possible for him
 " to meet them safely in a Parliament in that his An-
 " cient Kingdom. In the mean time he exhorts them
 " not to fear to declare for him the Lawful Sovereign,
 " who would not fail, on his part, to give them
 " such speedy and powerful Assistance, as should
 " not only enable them to defend themselves from
 " any foreign Attempt, but put them in a condition
 " to assert their Right against his and their Enemies,
 " who had depr evt the same by the blackest of Usur-
 " pations, the most unjust, as well as most unnatu-
 " ral of Attempts ; which though Almighty God
 " might for a time permit, and let the Wicked prof-
 " per, yet the end must bring Confusion upon such
 " Workers of Iniquity. He farther let them know,
 " that he would pardon all such, as should return to

* March. " their Duty before the last Day of that * Month in-
 " clusive ; and that he would punish with the Ri-
 " gour of his Laws all such as should stand out in
 " Rebellion against him or his Authority. So not
 " doubting that they would declare for him, and sup-
 " press whatever might oppose his Interest ; and
 " that they would send some of their Number, with
 " an Account of their Diligence, and the Posture of
 " his Affairs there, he bid them heartily Farewell.

This threatening Letter was still more unpleasant, by being Countersign'd by the Earl of Melfort, (a Person odious to all the Presbyterians of Scotland, who made up the Major Part of the Convention) insomuch that instead of having the Effect some ex-
 pected, it rather serv'd to make that Assembly more unanimous and forward, in the settling the Government after the Example of England. The Messen-
 ger that brought the said Letter was first secur'd, and then, not being thought worth detaining, dis-
 miss'd with a Pals instead of an Answer.

The next Care of the Convention in Scotland, was to put that Kingdom in a posture of Defence, for which purpose, they order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, requiring all Persons from the Age of 16 to 60, to be in a readiness to take Arms; they chang'd

chang'd a great many Officers of the Militia, all over the Kingdom; Appointed Sir Patrick Hume, who came over with King *William* from *Holland*, to command the Militia of Horse of his County, notwithstanding his Attainder for the business of the Earl of Argyle, was not yet taken off; and order'd 800 Men to be levied under the Command of the Earl of Lewen, who likewise came over with his Majesty, which were rais'd and Arm'd in few Hours time, and appointed to Guard the City of Edinburgh. On the 19th of March they past an Act approving the Address of the Scotch Nobility and Gentry in London, whereby they thankfully acknowledg'd the great Benefit done to their Nation by the Prince of Orange, in delivering them from the eminent Encroachments on their Laws, and fundamental Constitutions, and from the near Dangers which threatned an overturning of the Protestant Religion; and also desir'd his Highness to accept the Administration of the Government of that Kingdom. The same day upon the Reading of some Letters from several Lords and Gentlemen in Ireland, craving Assistance of the Convention, they order'd 2000 Muskets, and 20 Barrels of Powder to be immediately sent them; that a further Provision of Arms and Ammunition should be bought up for them in Holland; and that two small Frigats should cruize between Scotland and Ireland, for mutual Intelligence betwixt both Kingdoms.

Whilst the Convention was thus providing for their own security, and the Relief of their Protestant Brethren in Ireland, Viscount Dundee held a private Conference with the Duke of Gourdon, at the Postern Gate of the Castle, at which they concerted measures to disturb the publick Tranquillity. The Convention being inform'd of this infraction of their Orders, whereby they had forbid all manner of Correspondence with the Duke, order'd Dundee to appear before them: But he retir'd with 300 or 40 Horse to Lintlitgo. Thereupon a Party of Horse was sent after him; and the Convention apprehending he might surprize the Castle of Sterling, they immediately dispatch'd away the Governor thereof, the Earl of Marr, to secure that important Fortress.

The

*retires in
in order to
raise a Re-
bellion.*

A. C.
1682.

The House finding that the Attorney General Mac-
kensy, five Bishops, the Earls of Hume, Drumferling,
Lauderdale, Birly and Callender; the Viscounts, Dundee,
Stermont, and several other Disaffected Members,
to the number of fifty, did absent themselves, sent
their Maces to require their Attendance; and 'twas
propos'd that such as had refus'd to sign the Act
Asserting the Lawfulness of their Assembly, should
be expell'd the House, but these being few in num-
ber that motion was not pursued.

On the other hand, the Duke of Gourdon the bet-
ter to cover his sinister Designs, having beat a Par-
ley, and desired to capitulate, some Persons were
appointed to treat with him. But it appear'd at last,
that he only intended to amuse the Convention, and
that he designed not to quit the Possession of the
Castle till he was forced to it; for on the 22d of
March he acquainted the Magistrates of Edinburgh,
that he had receiv'd Advices from Ireland of King
James's being Landed there, and that to express his
Joy upon the News he should be oblig'd to Fire all
his Cannon, but bid them not to be alarm'd at it,
since he design'd no hurt to the City. The Con-
vention being inform'd of that Message order'd the
Castle to be block'd up; and upon the 23d an Act
was past and proclaim'd for securing all suspected
Persons. The same Day the Answer of the Con-
vention to King William's Letter was read, impor-

*The Con-
vention of
Scotland's
Answer to
King Wil-
liam's
Letter.*

ting, "That as Religion, Liberty and Law are the
dearest Concerns of Mankind, so the deep Sense
of the extreme hazards these had been expos'd to,
must produce suitable Returns from the Kingdom
of Scotland to his Majesty, whom in all Sincerity
and Gratitude they acknowledg'd to be, under
God, their great and seasonable Deliverer; And
they heartily Congratulated, that as God had
honour'd his Majesty, to be an eminent Instru-
ment for the preservation of his Truth, so he had
rewarded his Undertakings with Success, in the
considerable Progress which he had made in deli-
vering them, and in preserving to them the Pro-
testant Religion. That they return'd their most
dutiful Thanks to his Majesty for his accepting
the

" the Administration of publick Affairs, and con- A. C.
 " vening the Estates of that Kingdom ; That they 168 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 " should, with all convenient Diligence, take his
 " gracious Letter into their consideration, hoping
 " shortly, by the Blessing of God, to fall upon such
 " Resolutions as might be acceptable to his Majesty,
 " secure the Protestant Religion, and establish the
 " Government, Laws and Liberties of that King-
 " dom upon solid Foundations, most agreeable to
 " the general Good and Inclinations of the Peo-
 " ple. That as to the Proposal of the *Union*, they
 " doubted not but his Majesty would so dis-
 " pose that matter, that there might be an equal
 " readiness in the Kingdom of *England* to accom-
 " plish it, as one of the best means for securing the
 " Happiness of these Nations, and settling a lasting
 " Peace. That they had hitherto, and still should
 " endeavour to avoid Animosities or Prejudice,
 " which might disturb their Councils, that as they
 " design'd the publick Good, so it might be done
 " with the general Concurrence and Approbation
 " of the Nation. And that in the mean time they
 " desir'd the continuance of his Majesties Care and
 " Protection towards them in all their Concerns,
 " wherof the kind Expressions in his gracious Let-
 " ter had given them full Assurance. This Answer was
 Sign'd by the Duke of *Hamilton*, in the Name of
 the Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in a meet-
 ing of the whole House (very few excepted) and
 was immediately dispatch'd away to his Majesty by
 the Lord *Ross*, who accordingly took Post for *Lon-
 don* that Afternoon.

The Forces King *William* had sent into *Scotland*
 under Major General *Mackay*, and which consisted
 of four Regiments of Foot, and one of Dragoons,
 being arriv'd there, the Convention * order'd them March 25
 to be Quarter'd in *Leith*, and the Suburbs of *Edin-
 burgh*; and † gave a Commission to that General to
 be Commander in chief of such Militia or other
 Forces as should be rais'd for the safety of that
 Kingdom in the present Juncture. And at the same
 time, the Lord *Livingston* and Viscount *Dundee*, with
 design to amuse the Convention, writ Letters to
 Duke

March 26

A. C. Duke Hamilton, their President, giving an Account
 1689. of their withdrawing from Edinburgh. The Earl of
 Perth, who, upon the flight of King James, had been
 secur'd in the Castle of Stirling, writ likewise to the
 Convention, desiring some Persons might be al-
 low'd access to him, which was readily granted.

On the 26th of March a Committee was nam'd
 for settling the Government, which was composed
 of eight Lords, eight Knights, and eight Burgeses ;
 and out of which the Bishops were left, as having
 disgusted the Generality of the State, both by their
 former compliance with King James's Arbitrary
 Government, by their Prayers at the beginning of
 the Session, and other Passages in their Behaviour
 that discover'd their Disaffection to King William,
 and the Settlement then about to be made. This
 Committee after five or six Days sitting, follow'd
 the Precedent of the English Convention in declaring
 the Throne Vacant, tho' upon a different Pretence.
 The Vacancy of the Throne in England was found-
 ed upon King James's withdrawing himself, which
 Reason could not take place in a Kingdom where
 that Monarch had never been in Person since his Ac-
 cession to the Crown, and where He had left the
 Frame of the Government entire, upon his Recess
 from England ; and therefore to maintain their Af-
 fection, the Committee had recourse to his Majesty's
 Violations of the Fundamental Laws and Constitu-
 tions, whereof they appointed a Subcommittee to
 draw up the particular Instances. Those Members
 of the Convention who still favour'd King James,
 endeavour'd to obstruct the Proceedings of the
 House, by a Motion to Unite the two Kingdoms be-
 fore the Settlement ; but the Major part being for
 proceeding to the Settlement immediately, the Com-
 mittee having Reported their Opinion, that the
 Throne was Vacant, and the Reasons upon which
 it was grounded, the whole House, except twelve,
 approv'd of what the Committee had done, and
 pass'd an Act declaring, That King James VII. be-
 ing a profest Papist, did assume the Royal Power, and
 acted as King without ever taking the Oath required by
 Law, and had by the Advice of evil Wicked Counsellors
 invaded.

invaded the Fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom of Scotland, and alter'd it from a Legal and Limited Monarchy to an Arbitrary Despotick Power, and had govern'd

A. C.
1689.

the same to the Subversion of the Protestant Religion and Violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Nation, Inverting all the Ends of Government, whereby he had forefaulted the Crown, and the Throne was become Vacant. Immediately after this the Estates order'd that the Committee for settling the Government should bring in an Act for settling the Crown upon their Majesties *William and Mary*; and to consider the Terms of the Destination of the Crown; and likewise to prepare an Instrument of Government to be offer'd with the Crown for redressing the Grievances, and securing the Liberties of the People. According to this Vote the Committee drew up an Act importing,

“ That whereas King *James VII.* being a profess'd “ Papist, did assume the Royal Power, and act as “ King, without ever taking the Oath required by “ Law, whereby every King at his Accession to the “ Government, was oblig'd to swear to maintain “ the Protestant Religion, and to rule the People ac- “ cording to the laudable Laws; and by the Advice “ of wicked Counsellors did invade the Fundamen- “ tal Constitution of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and “ alter'd it form a Legal limited Monarchy, to an “ Arbitrary and Despotick Power; and in a publick “ Proclamation asserted an absolute Power to annul “ and disable all Laws; particularly by arraigning “ the Laws establishing the Protestant Religion, and “ exerted that Power to the Subversion of the “ Protestant Religion, and to the Violation of the “ Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom.

“ 1. By erecting publick Schools and Societies of “ the Jesuits, and not only allowing Mass to be pub- “ licky said, but also converting Protestant Chap- “ pels and Churches to publick Mass Houses, con- “ trary to the express Laws against saying and “ hearing Mass. 2. By allowing Popish Books to “ be Printed and dispersed by a Patent to a Popish “ Printer, designing him Printer to his Majesty's “ Household, College, and Chappel, contrary to “ Law. 3. By taking the Children of Protestant “ Noblemen

A. C.

1689.

" Noblemen and Gentlemen, sending them abroad
 " to be bred *Papists*; and bestowing Pensions upon
 " Priests to pervert *Protestants* from their Religion,
 " by offers of Places and Preferments. 4. By dis-
 " charging *Protestants*, at the same he employ'd
 " *Papists* in places of greatest Trust, both Civil and
 " Military, &c. and intrusting the Forts and Maga-
 " zines in their Hands. 5. By imposing Oaths con-
 " trary to Law. 6. By exacting Money without
 " consent of Parliament, or Convention of Estates.
 " 7. By levying and keeping up a standing Army
 " in time of Peace, without consent of Parliament,
 " and maintaing them upon free Quarter. 8. By
 " employing the Officers of the Army as Judges
 " throughout the Kingdom; by whom the Subjects
 " were put to Death without Legal Tryal, Jury or
 " Record. 9. By imposing exhorbitant Fines to
 " the value of the Parties Estates, exacting extra-
 " gant Bail, and disposing Fines and Forfeitures be-
 " fore any Process or Conviction. 10. By Impri-
 " soning Persons without expressing the reason, and
 " delaying to bring them to Tryal. 11. By causing
 " several Persons to be prosecuted, and their Estates
 " to be forfeited upon stretches of old and forfeited
 " Laws, upon weak and frivolous Pretences and
 " upon lame and defective Proofs, as particularly
 " the late Earl of Argyle, to the scandal of the Justice
 " of the Nation. 12. By subverting the Rights of
 " the Royal Burroughs, the third Estate of Parlia-
 " ment, imposing upon them not only Magistrates,
 " but also the whole Town-Council and Clarks,
 " contrary to their Liberties and express Charters,
 " without any pretence of Sentence, Surrender or
 " Consent. So that the Commissioners to Parlia-
 " ments being chosen by the Magistrates and Coun-
 " cils; the King might in effect as well nominate
 " the Estate of Parliament: Besides that many of the
 " Magistrates, by him put in, were *Papists*; and the
 " the Burroughs were forced to pay Money for the
 " Letters importing those illegal Magistrates upon
 " them. 13. By sending Letters to the chief Courts of
 " Justice, not only ordering the Judges to stop *Sine*
Die; but also commanding how to proceed in
 " Cases

" Cases depending before them, contrary to the express Laws; and by changing the Nature of the Judges' Pattents *ad Vitam, or Culpam*, in a Commission *de bene Placito*, to dispose them to a compliance of Arbitrary Courses, and turning them out of their Offices if they refus'd to comply. 14. By granting Personal Protections for civil Debts, contrary to Law.

" All which were Miscarriages of King James's, utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws, Freedoms and Statutes of the Realm of Scotland.

" Upon which Grounds and Reasons the Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland did find and declare, That King James the Seventh, being a profest Papist, did assume the Regal Power, &c. (as at the beginning) whereby he had forfeited the Rights of the Crown, and the Throne was become Vacant.

" Therefore in regard his Royal Highness, then Prince of Orange, since King of England, whom it pleased God to make the glorious Instrument of delivering these Kingdoms from Popery and Arbitrary Power, by Advice of several Lords and Gentlemen of the Scotch Nation then at London, did call the Estates of this Kingdom to meet upon the 14th of March last, in order to such an Establishment, as that their Religion, Laws and Liberties might not again be in danger of being Subverted; The said Estates being at that time Assembled accordingly in a full and free Representative of the Nation, taking into their most serious Consideration the best means for attaining the Ends aforesaid, did in the first place, as their Ancestors in like Cases had usually done, for the vindicating and asserting their Ancient Rights and Liberties, declare, That by the Law of Scotland no Papist could be King or Queen of the Realm, nor bear any Office therein, nor that any Protestant Successor could exercise the Regal Power till they had sworn the Coronation Oath, 2. That all Proclamations asserting an Absolute Power to null and disable Laws, in order for erecting Schools and Colleges for Jesuits, converting Protestant Churches,

" ches

A. C.
1689.

A. C.
1689.

"ches and Chappels into Mass-Houses, and the al-
 "lowing Mass to be said . and that the allowing
 "Popish Books to be Printed and dispersed was con-
 "trary to Law. 3. That the taking the Children
 "of Noblemen, Gentlemen and others, and keep-
 "ing them abroad to be bred *Papists*; the making
 "Funds and Donations to *Popish Schools and Colle-*
 "ges, the bestowing Pensions on Priests. and the
 "seducing *Protestants* from their Religion by offers
 "of Places and Preferments. was contrary to Law.
 "4. That the disarming of *Prot:sts*, and em-
 "ploying *Papists* in the greatest Pl.c:s of Trust,
 "both Civil and Military, &c. was contrary to
 "the Law. 5. That the imposing an Oath with-
 "out Authority of Parliament, was contrary to
 "Law. 6. That the raising of Money without
 "consent of Parliament or Convention, was con-
 "trary to Law. 7. That employing the Officers
 "of the Army as Judges, &c. was contrary to Law.
 "8. That the imposing extraordinary Fines, &c.
 "was contrary to Law. 9. That the Imprisoning of
 "Persons without expressing the Reasons, &c. was
 "the same. 10. That the prosecuting and seizing
 "Men's Estates as forfeited, upon old stretches of
 "old and obsolete Laws, &c. was contrary to
 "Law. 11. That the nominating and imposing
 "Magistrates, &c. upon Burroughs contrary to their
 "express Charter, was the same. 12. That the
 "sending Letters to the Courts of Justice, ordain-
 "ing the Judges to desist from determining of
 "Causes, and ordaining them how to proceed in
 "Causes depending before them, &c. was contrary
 "to Law. 13. That the granting of Personal
 "Protections was the same. 14. That the forcing the
 "Subjects to depose against themselves in Capital
 "Causes, however the Punishments were restricted,
 "was contrary to Law. 15. That the using Tor-
 "ture without Evidence, or in ordinary Crimes, was
 "contrary to Law. 16. That the sending of an
 "Army in a Warlike manner into any part of the
 "Kingdom in time of Peace, and exacting Localli-
 "ty and free Quarters, was the same. 17. That
 "charging the Subjects with Law--- Burroughs at
 "the

" the Kings Instance, and imposing Bonds without Authority of Parliament, and the suspending Advocates for not appearing when Bonds were offered, was contrary to Law. 18. That the putting Garrisons into private Men's Houses, in time of Peace, without Authority of Parliament was Illegal. 19. That the Opinions of the Lords of the Sessions in the two Cases following were Illegal, viz. That the concerting the demand of the supply of a forefaulted Person, although not given, was Treason; That Persons refusing to discover their private Thoughts in relation to Points of Treason, or other Men's Actions, are Guilty of Treason. 20. That the Fining Husbands for their Wives withdrawing from Church, was Illegal. 21. That Prelacy and Superiority of an Office in the Church above Presbyters, is and has been a great and unsupportable burthen to this Nation, and contrary to the Inclinations of the generality of the People, ever since the Reformation; they having reform'd Popery by Presbytery, and therefore ought to be Abolish'd. 22. That it is the Right and Priviledge of the Subject to protest for remedy of Law to the King and Parliament, against Sentences pronounced by the Lords of the Sessions, provided the same do not stop Executions of the said Sentences. 23. That it is the Right of the Subject to Petition the King, and that all Prosecutions and Imprisonments for such Petitioning were contrary to Law.

" Therefore for the Redress of all Grievances, and for the amending, strengthning and preserving the Laws, they claim'd that Parliaments ought to be frequently called and allowed to sit, and freedom of Speech and Debate allow'd the Members.

" And then they farther claim'd and insisted upon all and sundry the Premises as their undoubted Rights and Liberties, and that no Declaration or Proceedings to the prejudice of the People in any the said Premises ought, in any wise, to be drawn hereafter in Example, but that all Forfeitures, Fines, loss of Offices, Imprisonments, Banishments

A. C. " ments, Prosecutions and rigorous Executions be
 1689. " consider'd, and the Parties redressed.

" To which demand of their Rights, and redress
 " of their Grievances, they took themselves to be
 " encouraged by the King of *England's* Declaration
 " for the Kingdom of *Scotland* in October last, as be-
 " ing the only means for obtaining a full Redress and
 " Remedy therein.

" Therefore, forasmuch as they had an entire
 " Confidence that his Majesty of *England* would
 " perfect the Deliverance so far advanced by him,
 " and would still preserve them from the violation
 " of the Rights which they had asserted, and from
 " all other Attempts upon their Religion, Laws and
 " Liberties.

" The said Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*
 " had Resolved, That *William* and *Mary*, King and
 " Queen of *England*, be declared King and Queen
 " of *Scotland*, to hold the Crown and Royal Digni-
 " ty of the said Kingdom to them the said King
 " and Queen during their Lives, and the longest
 " Liver of them, and that the sole and full Exercise
 " of the Power be only in, and exercis'd by him the
 " said King, in the Names of the said King and
 " Queen during their Lives. And after their De-
 " cease, that the said Crown and Royal Dignity be
 " to the Heirs of the Body of the said Queen: Which
 " failing, to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and
 " the Heirs of her Body; which also failing, to
 " the Heirs of the Body of the said *William*, King
 " of *England*.

" And then withal they pray'd the said King and
 " Queen to accept the same accordingly.

It was also declared by the Instrument, that the Oath hereafter mentioned should be taken by all **Protestants**, by whom the Oath of Allegiance, or any other Oaths and Declarations might be required by Law instead of it; and that the Oath of Allegiance, and all other Oaths and Declarations should be Abrogated.

The Oath was but short, and conformable to that which was prescribed in *England*, viz.

"I A. B. do sincerely Promise and Swear, That I will A. C.
 "be Faithful and bear true Allegiance to their Majesties 1689.
 "King William and Queen Mary.

So help me God.

The small number of those who stickled for King James endeavour'd to prevent the passing of this Act, and among the rest the Bishop of Edinburgh represented, that it related many unlawful Acts of which that Monarch was Innocent, and which were wholly to be charg'd on his Ministers; That supposing him to be Guilty, they were not Competent Judges of his Misdemeanours, being illegally conven'd; and therefore that the best method the Convention could follow for the Good of the Nation, was to desire and favour his Majesty's Return into his Dominions, who out of Gratitude would not fail to redress all their Grievances. This Speech was boldly and smartly * confuted by one of the Members, so that the Act being read and agreed to in the Convention, the same Day their Majesties were Crown'd King and Queen of England, they were also Proclaim'd King and Queen of Scotland.

The fatal blow which by a Clause of the fore-mentioned Act was given to Episcopacy, not only occasion'd great Discontents in Scotland, but very much increas'd those of England, and rendred the Union of both Nations desperate. I own the Scotch Prelates by reading King James's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and for the Repealing the Test and Penal Laws; by assuring that Monarch that they look'd upon the Prince of Orange's Enterprise as a *Detestable Invasion*; in a Word, by being the Instruments of a *Popish Arbitrary King*, and by thwarting the Proceedings of the Convention, had drawn upon themselves the general Odium of the People; whereas had they imitated the Constancy of the English Bishops, their Zeal and Virtue had gain'd them the Affection of the Scotch Nation, and given them an opportunity to resettle Episcopacy among them; but yet the Convention would have done well to have distinguish'd between the Function it self, and the Persons that exercised it; and con-

* See the
the Appendix
to the
Second Part
of this His-
tory.

April 11,

A. C. 1689. sider'd that *Episcopacy* is so link'd with *Monarchy*, that the first can hardly be pull'd down without the other; That 'tis far better to correct, than wholly to alter an Establish'd Government; That in most places where the *Presbyterians* have been free from Persecution, they are apt to quarrel one with another; That 'tis the natural effect of that Equality which they so much cry up; but which indeed is the fruitful spring of Jealousies, Calumnies, Oppressions and Heresies; whereas from the Reformation till now, there has not been the least shadow of Schism in the Church of *England*.

On the 13th of April the Convention order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, forbidding all Persons to own the late King *James VII.* for their King, or obey, assist, or accept any Commissions that might be emitted by him, or any way to hold Correspondence with him; and requiring all the Ministers of the Gospel, within the Kingdom, publickly to pray for King *William* and Queen *Mary*. This Proclamation was partly occasion'd by the coming over of one *Brady* from *Ireland*, with Commissions from King *James*, and Letters from his Secretary, the Earl of *Melfort*, to the Lord *Belcarres* and others, discovering the Designs of his Master and his Adherents. *Brady* being taken and examin'd, some Expressions were found in those Letters which highly offended the Convention. You will ask me, without Question, says *Melfort* to *Claverhouse*, how we intend to pay our Army, but never fear that, so long as there are Rebels Estates; we will begin with the great ones, and end with the little ones, &c. In another to the Lord *Belcarres*, says he, The Estates of the Rebels will recompense us. Experience has taught our Illustrious Master, that there are a good number of People that must be made Gibeonites, because they are good for nothing else; you know that there are several Lords that we mark'd out when we were both together, that deserve no better---- These will serve for Examples to others. After the reading of these Letters, the President of the Estates addreiling himself to the Assembly, You hear, Gentlemen, says he, our Sentence pronounc'd, and that it behoves us either to defend our selves, or die. Upon which the Lord *Belcarres*,

carres, the Lord *Lockhart*, and Lieutenant Collonel *Balfour* were committed to Prison, and several others bound to their Good Behaviour on sufficient Security. And being thus made sensible of their Danger, the Estates order'd four new Regiments of Foot, and ten Troops of Horse to be immediately Levied ; besides the Forces which several of the Nobility offer'd to raise. Garrisons were put into the Castles of *Dunnottar*, *Ardmillian* and *Arran* ; and a Ship sent from *Ireland* with 6000 Arms, which were design'd for the Rebels in the *North of Scotland*, was seiz'd on the *Western Coast*, whither she was driven by a Storm.

After the Estates had receiv'd the King's Answer to their Letter, they gave another to their Commissioners for tendering the Crown to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, wherein they besought their Majesties to Sign and Swear the Oath, which the Law had appointed to be taken by the Kings and Queens at their Accession to the Crown, till such time as Affairs should allow that Kingdom the Happiness of their Presence, in order to their Coronation. They declar'd, that they were sensible of his Majesty's kindness and paternal Care in promoting the *Union*, which they hop'd was reserv'd for him to accomplish. They thank'd his Majesty for sending those Troops that might help to preserve them, and assur'd him, that as it was the Interest of *England* to contribute towards the security of *Scotland*, so they should not be wanting on their parts, to give their Assistance for the reducing of *Ireland*.

The Commissioners from the Convention, viz. King *William*, The Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *James Montgomery*, and Sir *James and John Dalrymple*, being arriv'd at *London*, upon the *Queen Mary* 11th of May they met in the Council-Chamber, and ^{ry take the} from thence were conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies to the Banqueting-House, where their Majesties were prepar'd to receive them, sitting on their Thrones. They first presented the Letter from the Estates to his Majesty, then the Instrument of Government ; Thirdly, a Paper containing the Grievances which they desir'd might be redress'd ; and lastly an Address to his Majesty for converting

A. C. the Convention into a Parliament. All these being
 1639. read to their Majesties, the King return'd to the
 Commissioners the following Answer: *When I engag'd
 in this Undertaking, I had particular Regard and Con-
 sideration for Scotland, and therefore I did emit a De-
 claratior in relation to that, as well as to this Kingdom,
 which I intend to make Good and Effectual to them. I take
 it very kindly that Scotland has express'd so much Con-
 fidence in, and Affection to me; They shall find me willing
 to assist them in every thing that concerns the Well-being
 and Interest of that Kingdom, by making what Laws
 shall be necessary for the security of their Religion, Pro-
 perty and Liberty, and to ease them of what may be
 justly grievous to them.* After this the Coronation Oath
 was tender'd to their Majesties, which the Earl of
 Argyle spoke Word by Word distinctly, and the
 King and Queen repeated it after him, holding up
 their right Hands all the while, according to the
 Custom of Scotland. 'Tis remarkable that when
 the King came to that Clause in the Oath, *We shall
 be careful to root out Hereticks,* his Majesty declar'd,
*That he did not mean by those Words, that he was under
 any Obligation to become a Persecutor:* To which the
 Commissioners made Answer, *That neither the mean-
 ing of the Oath, nor the Law of Scotland did import
 it.* Whereupon his Majesty reply'd, *That he took
 the Oath in that sense;* and call'd the Commis-
 sioners, and others there present, to be Witnesses of
 his so doing.

On the 5th of June Duke Hamilton acquainted
 the Convention, that his Majesty had been pleas'd
 to appoint him his Commissioner, and that he was
 empower'd to give his Consent to an Act for the
 turning the meeting of the States into a Parliament,
 in which his Majesty's farther pleasure was that the
 Earl of Crawford should preside. The said Act was
 pass'd accordingly the same Day, and the Parlia-
 ment was prorogued to the 17th of June, when the
 next thing they did, after having pass'd an A&
 for Asserting and Recognizing their Majesties
 Authority, was to abolish Episcopacy, and set up
 Presbytery.

During all this Interval the Siege of Edinburgh Castle was so vigorously carried on, that the Duke of Gourdon seeing his Ammunition spent, his House wholly ruin'd by the Bombs, great Breaches made in the Walls by the Cannon and the Besiegers advanc'd to the Ditch, and despairing of Relief since the Lords Dunmore, Tarbat and Lovat, with whom he held Intelligence, were secur'd, deliver'd * up that important Fortress to Sir John Lanier, and surrendered burgh himself and his whole Garrison to King William's ^{the} surren- Discretion, upon condition that their Lives should ^{dred, June} be secur'd. ^{13.}

Nothing was now wanting to reduce Scotland to the Obedience of King William and Queen Mary, but the suppreſſing of Dundee, who skulking up and down in the Highlands, the usual Sanctuary of Scotch Rebels, fomented and countenanced the Discontented throughout the whole Kingdom. Several Skirmishes happen'd between him and some Detachments of their Majesties Forces, commanded by Lieutenant General Mackay, Sir Thomas Levinſton, Collonel of Dragoons, Collonel Ramsey, and Collonel Balfour, who were joyn'd by the Lairds of Straithnaver, Grant and Whiteſch, and their Followers, in which being worsted, he betook himself to the Hills again. His Party was almost dwindled to nothing, when having receiv'd a Reinforcement of 300 Irish, Headed by Collonel Canon, he rais'd the Highland Clans, and with a Body of 6000 Foot, and 100 Horse advanc'd to meet Mackay, who was marching towards him with a Body of 4000 Foot, and 4 Troops of Horse and Dragoons. These two small Armies engag'd two Miles on this side the Blair of Athol, and fought with great obstinacy from Five in the Afternoon till Night; and though Mackay lost the Field, and was forc'd to retire in some disorder towards Sterling, with the broken Remains of his Army, yet the Death of Dundee, who was slain in the Battle, did more than compensate for the other's loss; considering he was the sole and whole Dependance of that Party, who afterwards were worsted every where, and particularly once and again at St. Johnston. In the last of these Conflicts,

A. C. one single Regiment of the Earl of *Angus*, under
 1689. the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Cleeland*, gave
 so entire a Defeat to their whole Force, which
 consisted of near 4000 Men, that they never af-
 ter could appear in any considerable Body, and
 therefore many of the chiefeſt among them sub-
 mitted to their Majesties Clemency.

Affairs of Ireland.

Tho' King *William's* Title had been acknow-
 ledg'd both in *England* and *Scotland*, yet his Throne
 might be ſaid to be unſettled as long as *Ireland*
 refuſ'd to own him. The Earl of *Tyrconnel*, with
 great Zeal for his unfortunate Maſter, had ſecur'd
 the moſt Important Places of that Kingdom, and
 not only diſarm'd and pillag'd moſt of the Pro-
 teſtants in *Munſter*, *Lemſter*, and *Connaught*, but alſo
 impriſon'd the Chiefeſt of them. These Violen-
 ces oblig'd the *English* to retire amongſt their Bre-
 thren in *Ulſter*, who declar ing for King *William*
 and Queen *Mary*, feiz'd on the Towns of *Kilmore*,
Coleraine, *Inniskilling* and *Londonderry*. On the o-
 ther hand, the late King *James* having in vain im-
 plor'd the Aſſiſtance of the Emperor, and conſider-
 ing that he had no other Friend to truſt to but
 the King of *France*, reſolv'd with the Succours he
 receiv'd from his moſt Christian Maſteſty to play
 his laſt Stake in *Ireland*, for the Recovery of his
 Dominiſions; to which he was powerfully en-
 courag'd by the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, who preſſ'd him to
 come over by Baron *Rice*, with whom he ſent the
 Lord *Montjoy* a Protestant. This Lord was unwil-
 ling to go upon this Embaſſy, alledging it would
 be more proper to ſend a *Roman Catholick*; but
 he at laſt conſented to accompany *Rice*, upon *Tyr-
 connel's* granting him theſe Four Things; 1. That
 no more new Commiſſions ſhould be given out,
 or new Men rais'd. 2. That no more of the
 Army ſhould be ſent into the *Nortb*. 3. That none
 ſhould be Queſtion'd for what had paſt; and 4.
 That no Soldiers ſhould be Quarter'd in private
 Houſes. Theſe Ambaſſadors had no ſooner ſet out
 from *Dublin*, which they did about the 10th of
 January, but *Tyrconnel* continued augmenting the
 Army, and exerciſing his Violent Methods againſt
 the

the English ; and the Lord Montjoy, immediately after his Arrival in Paris, was committed Prisoner to the *Bastile*, on Account of the great Zeal he had lately shew'd for the Protestant Interest. Soon after King James took Shipping at *Brest* with about 1500 Men, commanded by experienc'd French, Scotch and Irish Officers, and safely landed at *Kingsale*, on the 12th of March. The next Day His Majesty, with his numerous Attendance, went to *Cork*, where he was receiv'd by the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, who caus'd one of the Magistrates to be Executed for Declaring for the Prince of *Orange*. On the 24th of March King James enter'd into the City of *Dublin* in a Triumphant manner, and next Morning having call'd a Council, turn'd out the Earl of *Granard*, Chairman, Judge *Keating*, &c. and in their rooms placed the Count *d'Avaux* the French Ambassador, the Bishop of *Chester*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Dorrington*. After that, Five Proclamations were publish'd by His Majesty's Order, one, seemingly, in favour of his Protestant Subjects that had lately left that Kingdom, requiring them to return Home, with assurance of his Protection ; and further requiring all his Subjects, of what persuasion soever, to join with him against the Prince of *Orange*. A Second, Commended all His Majesties Roman Catholick Subjects for their Vigilancy and Care in Arming themselves ; yet whereas it had encourag'd some Robberies, it requir'd all but such as were actually under Command and Pay in the Army, to lay up their Arms in their several Abodes. A Third, Invited the Country to carry Provision to his Army. A Fourth, Rais'd such Moneys as were Current in *Ireland* ; and the Fifth was for the Parliament to Meet at *Dublin* the 7th of May. At the same time His Majesty created Duke the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, in Consideration of his great Services, and bestow'd the Royal Regiment on Colonel *Dorrington*, in the room of the Duke of *Ormond*.

The Protestants were so little enclin'd to trust to King James's Promises, that they rather chose to stand upon their Defence ; and gathering into one Body

A. C. Body, made shew of opposing his Forces in the open Field ; but being routed by Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, at a Place call'd *Drummore*, their Resistance and Defeat gave a just Reason to His Majesty and *Tyrconnel* to use those in their Power with redoubled Severity, and to March towards the *North* with an Army of about Twenty Thousand Men to force the rest out of their strong Holds.

King *William* being sensible of the Desperate Condition of his *Irish* Subjects had already sent Captain *James Hamilton*, with Ammunition and Arms to *Londonderry*, and nam'd Colonel *Lundee*, on whose Fidelity he depended, Governor of that City ; but it soon appear'd how much His Majesty was mistaken in his Choice. On the 13th of April, Mr. *George Walker*, Rector of *Donabmore* in the County of *Tyrone*, who, out of a Christian Zeal and Resolution, had rais'd a Regiment for the Defence of the true Religion, receiving Intelligence that King *James* having taken *Colraine* and *Kilmore*, after a stout resistance, was drawing his Forces towards *Derry*, Rid, with all speed, thither, to give *Lundee* an Account of it. The Governor at first believ'd it only a false Allarm, but was soon convinc'd of the Contrary, the Enemy being advanc'd to *Cledyford*. Mr. *Walker* return'd to *Lyfford*, where he join'd Colonel *Crafton*, and afterwards according to *Lundee*'s Directions took his Post at the long *Causey*, which he vigorously maintain'd a whole Night ; but being over-power'd by the Enemy's Numbers, he retreated to *Londonderry*, where he vainly endeavour'd to perswade *Lundee* to take the Field. On the 17th of April Colonel *Lundee* thought fit to call a Council of War ; and that Colonel *Cunningham* and Colonel *Richards*, who two Days before came into the River of *Lough-Foyle* with their Regiments from *England*, should be Members of it. Accordingly they met, and with other Gentlemen, either equally disaffected, or at best, as little acquainted with the Condition of the Town, or the Inclination and Resolution of the People, they at last concluded, That there was no Provision in the Town of *Londonderry*, for,

for the present Garrison, and the two Regiments on Board A. C. for above a Week, or ten Days at most; and it ap. 1689. pearing that the Place was not tenable against a well-appointed Army, therefore it was not convenient for Dr. Wall His Majesties Service, but the contrary, to Land the ket's Ac- two Regiments under Colonel Cunningham; That con- count of the sidering the present Circumstances of Affairs, and the Siege of likelihood the Enemy would soon possess themselves of London- that Place, it was thought most convenient, that the derry. Principal Officers should privately withdraw themselves, as well for their own Preservation, as in Hopes, that the Inhabitants, by a timely Capitulation, might make Terms the better with the Enemy. After this Resolution, an Instrument was prepar'd to be Subscri- bed by the Gentlemen of the City Council, and to be sent to King James, who was advanced in Person with his Army as far as St. John's Town; and it was recommended with this Encouragement, that there was no doubt, but upon Surrender of the Town, King James would grant a General Pardon, and order Restitution of all that had been plundred from them. Some Gentlemen were influenc'd by these Considerations to Subscribe; others did not only refuse, but began to conceive some Jealousies of their Governor; and some, tho' they did but guess at their Proceedings, express'd themselves af- ter a ruder manner, threatening to Hang both the Governor; and his Council. Captain White was sent out to the King, to receive Proposals from him, and it was at the same time agreed with Lieute- nant General Hamilton, that he should not march the Army within Four Miles of the Town.

Contrary to this Agreement, King James upon the Confidence given him that the Town would Surrender at the sight of his formidable Army, † ad- + April 8. vanc'd at the Head of it before the Walls, but meeting with a warm Reception, which put his Men into some Disorder, His Majesty retir'd to St. John's Town. In the mean time, Mr. Mackeridge, the Town Clerk, saw it absolutely necessary to give the People some intimation of the Proceedings at the Council of War, which Discovery occasion'd great uneasiness and disorder in the Town, and so en- rag'd

A. C. rag'd the People against the Governor and his Council, that finding themselves in Danger, they made their Escape in Confusion, tho' not without some hazard to their Persons from the Soldiers themselves; who were under great Discontents to find themselves deserted by those that had engag'd them in the Difficulties they were then under. The Governor could not so easily retire, being more obnoxious than any of the rest, and therefore thought it convenient to keep his Chamber; a Council being appointed there, Mr. *Walker*, and Major *Baker*, endeavour'd to perswade him to continue his Government; but he positively refusing to concern himself, they out of respect to his Commission, thought it a Duty to contribute to his safety, and suffer'd him to disguise himself, and in a Sally for the Relief of *Culmore*, to pass in a Boat with a load of Match on his Back, from whence he went to *Scotland*, and was there secur'd, and sent to *London* to answer for the Miscarriages laid to his Charge.

The Siege of Londonderry being effectually encouraged by Dr. *Walker* to maintain the Town against King *James*, they unanimously resolv'd to chuse both him and Major *Baker* to be their Governors during the approaching Siege; but these Gentlemen considering the Importance, as well as the uncertainty of such an Office, acquainted, by Letter, Colonel *Cunningham*, (whose Business they had Reason to think it was to take care of them) with this matter, and desir'd him to undertake the Charge; but he, pretending that by his Instructions, he was oblig'd to obey the Orders of Colonel *Lundee*, refus'd the Proposal, and return'd into *England*, where both he and Colonel *Richards* were deservedly cashier'd. Upon this Refusal Mr. *Walker* and Major *Baker* accepted the Government of the Garrison, and Regimented the Men in the Town, to the Number of 7020, under Eight Colonels, and 333 inferior Officers.

'Twas a bold undertaking in this Resolute Divine, and Major *Baker*, to maintain against a formidable Army, commanded by a King in Person, an ill-fortified Town, with a Garrison compos'd of poor

poor People, frightned from their own Homes ; A. C. and without either a proportionable number of Horse to Sally out ; or Engineers to Instruct 'em in the necessary Works. Add to these, that they had not above Twenty Guns, *viz.* Eight *Sakers*, and Twelve *Demi-Culverins*, and not one of them well mounted ; that they had so many Mouths to Feed, and not above Ten Days Provision for them, in the Opinion of the former Governor ; and that every Day several deserted them, and others not only gave constant Intelligence to the Enemy, but incessantly endeavour'd to betray the Governors. Yet nevertheless, the Zeal and Courage of their Men, the necessity they lay under either to vanquish or fall a Victim to an implacable Enemy, and above all the great Confidence they repos'd in the Protection of Heaven, made them over-look all Difficulties. On the 20th King *James* invested the Place, and the next day began to batter it, of which the Governors sent an Account to *England* by Mr. *Bennet*, acquainting His Majesty with their Resolutions to Defend themselves to the last, and imploring a speedy Assistance.

The Commons of *England* having voted the Yearly Summ of 1200000*l.* for the Support of the Crown ; and 600000*l.* for the Maintenance of the Forces to be employ'd in the Reduction of *Ireland*, they prepar'd a *Poll-Bill*, which having past both Houses, was † presented to the King by their + May r. Speaker, who upon this Occasion made the following remarkable Speech.

“ The Commons Assembled in this present Parliament have taken into their most serious Consideration, the deplorable Condition of *Ireland*, where those fatal Councils that did so long Govern the Affairs of these Kingdoms have so far prevail'd, that your Arms and Garrisons there have been taken from your Protestant Subjects, and put into the Hands of *Irish Papists*, and the English Protestants that remain there, left naked and defenceless in the Power of those Enemies, which yet never shew'd them any Mercy, when they had them at an Advantage.

“ Nor

A. C.
1689.

"Nor is it the strength of the Irish Natives on-
ly, animated with the Zeal for Popery, and a
longing desire to free themselves from any De-
pendency upon the Crown of England, that is
likely to create your Majesty an Opposition there,
but they have likewise cast them under the Pro-
tection of the French King, who will, without
doubt, employ that Force, with which of late
Years he hath overaw'd Europe, to support those
your Rebellious Subjects, thereby, if possible, to
give your Majesty a Diversion from opposing
in other parts of the World, his ambitious De-
signs of an Universal Monarchy.

"The Commons, therefore seeing so evident a
Necessity of reducing that Kingdom under your
Majesty's Obedience, and the great Expence
your Majesty must undergo, in maintaining such
a War, do now humbly present to your Ma-
jesty their Hearty Assistance in a Poll Bill, which
they look upon as the most speedy and effectu-
ally Way of raising ready Money on this
Occasion, solemnly engaging themselves to sup-
ply your Majesty with such future Aids, as may
be proportionable to the Charge of the War as
long as it shall continue.

To return before Londonderry, several Attacks
were made by the Besiegers, and as many Sallies by
the Besieg'd, in both which the latter had always the
advantage; and they would have had little Reason to
fear either the Numbers or Rage of their Enemies,
without, if they had not had those more Cruel
ones within, of Famine and Sickness.

On the 29th of April King James retir'd from the
Camp to Meet his Parliament at Dublin; and the
Besiegers finding their Attempts still attended with
ill Success, remov'd their main Body from St. John's
Town, and pitch'd their Tents upon Bely-Ugry-Hill,
about two Miles distant from Londonderry, for the
closer Guard of the City, and to hinder the Besieg-
ed from coming to the Wells of Water On the
4th of June, the Besiegers made an Assault on that
part of the Place they thought the most accessible,
but were repulsed with great Slaughter; and the

next

next Morning they began to batter the Walls with the usual ill Success. On the other hand the Besieg'd began to be reduc'd to the last Extremity, when they espy'd three Ships that fir'd at Kilmore Castle, and attempted coming up the River, which however was prevented by the Enemies Shot. Not June 15. long after, they discover'd a Fleet of Thirty Sail in the Lough, which they believ'd came from England to their Relief: tho' they could not propose any Method to get Intelligence from them, the Enemy watching them more narrowly, and having rais'd Batteries opposite to the Ships, lin'd both sides of the River with Musqueteers, and contriv'd in the narrow part of the River, where the Ships were to pass a sort of *Staccado*; being a Boom of Timber join'd by Iron Chains, and strengthened by a Cable of Twelve Inches thickness twisted round it. Notwithstanding these Difficulties, one Rock boldly adventur'd to get to the Water-side over-against the Town, and then swimming cross the River, gave the Besieg'd an Account that Major General Kirk was come to their Assistance with Men, Provision and Arms; and how much he desir'd to get with his Ships up to the Town. With this Messenger Kirk had sent another, (one Crumy a Scotchman) to give them the same Account, and to know the Condition of the Garrison; but he being taken by the Enemy, was by them Instructed to frame a Message much differing from the other. Thereupon the Besiegers invited the Garrison to a Parley, telling them that they were under great Mistakes about the Major General, and their Expectations from England, where things were all in Confusion; and that they might have leave to inform themselves further from the Messenger they had taken. The Besieg'd sent some to that Purpose, who soon discover'd the Cheat, and return'd with other Particulars of his Treachery.

The Governors receiv'd further Intelligence by a little Boy, who with great Ingenuity brought two Letters from the Major General at Inch; the one ty'd in his Garter, and another within a Cloth Button.

A. C.
1689.

A. C. Button. By the latter, the General assur'd Mr. Walker, That he would endeavour all means imaginable for their Relief ; that he found it impossible by the River, which made him send a Party to Inch, where he was going himself to try if he could beat off the Enemies Camp, or divert them so, that they should not press the City. That he had sent Officers, Ammunition, Arms, great Guns, &c. to Inniskilling, who had Three Thousand Foot, and one Thousand five Hundred Horse ; and a Regiment of Dragoons that had promis'd to come to their Relief, and at the same time he would Attack the Enemy by Inch ; that he expected Six Thousand Men from England every Minute, they having been Ship't Eight Days before ; that England and Scotland were in a good Posture, and all things therow very well Settled ; and lastly, That he had Stores and Victuals for them ; but however he bid them be good Husbands of those they had in the Town, till God pleas'd to give them Deliverance.

All this while the Besieg'd were not a little weaken'd by the raging Famine, and tho' many bold Attempts were made to reach the Ships in the River, they were still frustrated by the Enemies Shot. About this time Major Baker being taken very ill, and made uncapable to act as Governor, Colonel Michelburn was chosen to assist Mr. Walker, that if one should fall, the Town might not be left without a Government, and to the inconveniences of a contested Election. On the other side, the Arrival of Connard de Rose the French General, who was appointed to Command in chief in the Irish Camp, very much Spirited the Besiegers. This General having view'd the Fortifications of the Town, and finding how little his Men had advanc'd in the Siege, express't himself with great Fury against the Besieg'd, and Swore he would level the Place with the Ground, and bury those that defended it in its Ruins, putting all to the Sword, without consideration either of Age or Sex ; and would study the most exquisite Torments to lengthen the Misery of such as he should find Obstinate ; but neither his Threats, nor his fair Promises, of both which he was very Liberal, had any Effect upon those who

who had so absolutely devoted themselves to the Defence of their City, their Religion, and the Interest of King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and left any should contrive to Surrender the Town, or move it to the Garrison, the Governor made an Order that no such thing should be mention'd upon Pain of Death. On the 20th of June died Governor *Baker*, to the great loss and affliction of the Besieged. Three Days before Lieutenant General *Hamilton* sent some plausible Offers to the Garrison, to which they seem'd to hearken till they had us'd that opportunity to search for Provisions; and tho' they were reduc'd to the necessity of feeding upon Horse-flesh, Dogs, Cats, Rats and Mice, Tallow, Starch, dry'd and salted Hides, in a word, on the most loathsome things that Men in their Condition ever us'd for Sustenance, yet they unanimously resolv'd to eat the *Irish*, and then one another, rather than Surrender, and their Answer to *Hamilton* was, *That they much wondered he should expect they should place any Confidence in him, that had so unworthily broke Faith with King William, their Sovereign; that he was once generously trusted, tho' an Enemy, and yet betray'd his Trust; and they could not believe he had learn'd more sincerity in an Irish Camp.*

This bold Answer so enraged the French General, that he publish'd an Order directed to the Governors and Garrison of *Londonderry*, importuning, *That if they did not deliver the Town to him by the first of July, according to Lieutenant General Hamilton's Proposals, he would dispatch his Orders as far as Ballishanny, Charlemont, Belfast, and the Barony of Inishoven, and rob all, protected as well as unprotected, Protestants, that were either related to the Garrison, or of their Faction, and that they should be driven under the Walls of Derry, where they shou'd be suffer'd to Starve. He also threaten'd to ruin and lay waste all their Country, if there should appear the least probability of any Troops coming from England, for their Relief; But concluded, That if they would return to their Obedience, and Surrender the Town upon any tolerable Conditions, he would cause the Capitulation to be punctually observ'd, and protect them from all Injuries.*

A. C.
1689.

A. C. juries. But the Besieged received this Letter with
 1689. the same Contempt and Indignation as they had
 done Hamilton's Proposals.

The News of this Order being brought to Dublin, the Bishop of Meath applied himself to King James in order to prevent the Execution of it ; His Majesty told that Prelate, That he had heard of the Order before, and had already countermanded it ; That General Rose was a Foreigner, and used to such Proceedings as were strange to Us, tho' common in other Places, and that if he had been his own Subject, he would have call'd him to an Account for it. But nevertheless the poor Protestants were gather'd together to the Number of Seven Thousand, and brought under the Walls of Londonderry, where they must have Famish'd, if the Garrison had not erected a Gallows in view of the Besiegers, threatened to hang all the Prisoners they had taken during the Siege, by way of Reprizals, and acquaint'd the Enemy, that they might send Priests to their Friends to prepare them for Death after their own Methods. The Prisoners, detesting their Barbarity, declar'd they could not blame the Garrison for putting them to Death, seeing their own People exercis'd such Cruelty on wretched innocent Persons, that were under their Protection. They desir'd leave from the Governor to write to Lieutenant General Hamilton, which being allow'd, they sent him a Letter Sign'd by Neterville, Butler, Aylmer, Macdonel, and Darcy, acquainting him, That the Lives of Twenty Prisoners lay at stake, and therefore they made it their Request that he would represent their Condition to the Marshal General. That they were all willing to die, with their Swords in their Hands, for his Majesty ; but 'twas hard to suffer like Malefactors, nor could they lay their Blood to the Charge of the Garrison, the Governor and the rest having treated them with all Civility imaginable. To this Letter the Lieutenant General answer'd : That what those poor People were like to suffer, they might thank themselves for, being their own Faults ; which they might prevent by accepting the Conditions that had been offer'd them ; and that if they suffer'd, it could not be helped, but should

should be revenged on many Thousands of those People A. C. (as well Innocent as others) within or without that City: Nevertheless the sight of the Gallows, and the importunity of some Friends of those who were to suffer upon them, prevail'd upon Hamilton; so that on the 4th of July the poor half-starv'd Protestants had leave to return to their Habitations. The Garrison now consisted of 5709 Men, and to lessen that number yet more, the Governors crowded 500 of their useless People among the Protestants under the Walls, who pass'd undistinguish'd with them; tho' in exchange they got some able and strong Men out of their Numbers.

By this time the scarcity of the vilest Eatables was increas'd to such a degree, that the Garrison and Inhabitants had nothing left, unless they could prey upon one another; and 'tis remarkable, that a certain Gentleman who had preserv'd himself in good case, whilst the Generality were reduc'd to Skeletons, conceiv'd himself in the greatest danger, and fancying several of the Soldiers look'd upon him with a greedy Eye, thought fit to hide himself for three Days. Dr. Walker, the Governor, being with good reason apprehensive, that these Discouragements might at length overcome that Resolution the Garrison had so long express'd, consider'd of all imaginable Methods to support them, and finding in himself still that Confidence, that God would not, after so Miraculous a Preservation, suffer them to fall a Prey to their Enemies, Preaches in the Cathedral, endeavours to confirm their Constancy, by reminding them of several Instances of Providence given them since the beginning of the Siege; and of what Consideration it was to the Protestant Religion at this time; and tells them they need not doubt a speedy Deliverance.

The Event made it appear that this Great Man was animated with the true Spirit of Prophecy; for about an hour after Sermon, the Garrison discover'd three Ships which Major General Kirk had sent according to his Promise, that when they could hold out no longer he would be sure to relieve them. to the hazard of himself, his Men and his Ships. The

London-
Derry re-
lieved, Ju-
ly 30.

A. C. Montjoy of Derry, commanded by Captain Brown,
 1689. ing, and the Phenix of Colrain, by Captain Douglas,
 being both loaden with Provision, were convey'd
 by the Dartmouth Frigat. The Enemy made a most
 furious Fire upon them from Culmore, and both
 sides the River, which they receiv'd and return'd
 with the greatest Bravery. The Mountjoy made a little
 stop at the Boom, occasion'd by her rebound, after
 striking and breaking it, so that she was run a-
 ground: Upon this the Enemy gave the loudest and
 most joyful Shout, and the most dreadful to
 the Besieg'd, fired all their Guns upon her, and
 were preparing their Boats to board her. The Trou-
 ble and Concern of the Besieged, to see their last
 Hopes disappointed, is not to be exprest; but, by
 great Providence, firing a Broad-side, the shock
 loosned the Ship so, that she got clear and pass'd the
 Boom. Captain Douglas all this while was engag'd,
 and the Dartmouth gave the Enemy very warm En-
 tertainment, till at length the three Ships got up to
 the City, to the unconceivable Joy and Transport
 of a Garrison which reckon'd only upon two Days
 Life; having nothing left but nine lean Horses, and
 a Pint of Meal to each Man. This brave and suc-
 cessful Undertaking so discourag'd the Enemy, that
 on the last of July they rais'd the Siege in the Night
 time, with great Confusion; and in their Retreat
 made a miserable Havock of the Country. They
 first Encamp'd at Strabane, but hearing of the De-
 feat of their Forces under Lieutenant General Mc-
 karty, by the Inniskillin Men, they remov'd their
 Camp farther off. Major General Kirk being come
 to Derry was receiv'd by the Governor, and the
 whole Garrison with the greatest Joy and Acclama-
 tions; and the next Day Mr. Walker Complement-
 ed him with his own Regiment, *That after doing*
the King all the Service in his Power, he might return
to his own Profession. But the Major General desir'd
 him to dispose of it as he pleas'd, and accordingly
 he bestow'd it on Captain White, a Gentleman of
 experienc'd Valour and known Merit. The same
 Day a Council was call'd at Derry, wherein the Go-
 vernor was desir'd, and prevail'd on immediately to
 Embark

*The Siege
rais'd.*

Embark for *England*, to carry an Address of Thanks, A. C. from the Garrison and Inhabitants to their Majesties. 1689. Mr. *Walker* being arriv'd at Court, receiv'd that Royal Welcome and Bountiful Reward which his great Services had merited.

Nor did *Inniskillin*, another Town in the North of *Ireland*, contribute less than *London-Derry* to the ^{Account of} ~~the Inniskillin Men.~~ asserting the Protestant Cause; for upon notice that the latter had deny'd Entrance to the Lord *Antrim's* Regiment, they resolv'd not to admit any *Iish* Garrison, and having rais'd a Regiment of Twelve Companies gave the Command of it to *Gustavus Hamilton Esq;* a Person of Conduct and Resolution, whom they likewise chose their Governor. The Towns-men being thus in some posture of Defence proclaim'd King *William* and Queen *Mary* on the the 11th of *March*; but the Lord *Gilmoy* declaring for King *James*, some time after his Majesty's arrival at *Dublin*, summon'd the Governor of *Inniskillin* to surrender that place to him, with a promise, as from King *James*, to grant them better Terms than they might ever expect from him afterwards. A Council being call'd upon this Summons it was Unanimously agreed to stand firm to their former Resolutions of defending the Protestant Religion, and maintaining King *William's* Title: Whereupon the Lord *Gilmoy* landed all his Forces towards *Crom*, a Castle 16 Miles distant from *Inniskillin*, and possess'd by the Protestants, which was Besieg'd some time by part of his Troops; but the *Inniskilliners* having thrown a Relief of 200 Men into the Castle, forc'd him to raise the Siege, and to retreat to *Belturbat*. On the 24th of *April* a Detachment of the Garrison of *Inniskillin*, headed by Lieutenant Collonel *Lloyd*, made an Excursion into the Enemies Country, took and demolish'd the Castle at *Angher*, and return'd home with a considerable Booty. Several other Skirmishes and Rencounters pass'd between the two Parties, wherein the *Inniskilliners* signaliz'd their Valour, and always came off with Advantage; but none of those Actions was so remarkable as that which happen'd, as it were by a particular Appointment of Providence,

A. C. on the same Day London-Derry was reliev'd, where-
 1689. in 2000 Inniskilliners fought and routed 6000 Irish,
 at a place call'd Newton Butler, and took their Com-
 mander Mackarty, with the loss only of 20 Men
 kill'd, and 50 wounded.

Pursuant to King James's Proclamation the Irish Parliament met at Dublin on the 7th of May, and the same Day his Majesty made a Speech wherein he told them; "That the Exemplary Loyalty which K. James's "that Nation express'd to him, at a time when others of his Subjects so undutifully misbehaved themselves to him, or so basely betray'd him, and their seconding his Deputy as they did in this bold and resolute asserting his Right, in preserving that Kingdom for him, and putting it in a posture of Defence, made him resolute to come to them, and to venture his Life with them in defence of their Liberties and his own Right; That to his great Satisfaction he had not only found them ready to serve him, but that their Courage had equall'd their Zeal. That he had always been for Liberty of Conscience, and against invading any Man's Right or Liberty; having still in mind that saying of Holy Writ; *Do as you would be done to, for this is the Law and the Prophets.* That it was this Liberty of Conscience he gave, which his Enemies, both at home and abroad, dreaded to have Establish'd by Law in all his Dominions; and made them set themselves up against him, though for different Reasons; seing that if he had once settled it, his People (in the Opinion of the one) would have been too happy; and (in the Opinion of the other) too great. That this Argument was made use of to perswade their own People to join with them, and so many of his Subjects to use him as they had done: But nothing should ever perswade him to change his Mind as to that, and wheresoever he was Master, he design'd, God willing, to Establish it by Law, and have no other Test or Distinction but that of Loyalty, expecting their Concurrence in so Christian a Work, and in making Laws against Prophaness, and against all sorts of Debauchery. That he

" should most readily consent to the making such good wholesome Laws as might be for the Good of the Nation, the Improvement of Trade, and relieving such as had been injur'd by the late A&T of Settlement, as far forth as might be consistent with Reason, Justice, and the publick Good of his People. That as he should do his part to make them Happy and Rich, he made no doubt of their Assistance, by enabling him to oppose the unjust Designs of his Enemies, and to make that Nation flourish. That to encourage them the more to it, they knew with how great Generosity and Kindness the most Christian King gave sure Retreat to the Queen, his Son, and himself, when they were forc'd out of *England*, and came to seek for Protection and Safety in his Kingdoms ; how he embrac'd his Interest, and gave him such Supplies of all sorts, as enabled him to come to them, which without his obliging Assistance he could not have done ; and that this he did at a time when he had so many considerable Enemies to deal with, and still continued so to do. His Majesty concluded as he had begun, and assur'd them he was as sensible as they could desire of the signal Loyalty they had express'd to him ; and that he should make it his chief Study, as it had always been, to make them and all his Subjects Happy.

This Speech being ended, and the King withdrawn, Sir Richard Neagle, Attorney General, who was chosen Speaker of the Commons, extoll'd to that House their great Obligations to the King of France, and the Duke of Tyrconnel for that glorious Meeting, and how meet it was for both Houses to return his Majesty Thanks for his Gracious Speech, and to desire Count d'Avaux to do the same to his most Christian Majesty, on their behalf, for his Generous Assisting King James. These Addresses were drawn up and presented accordingly, and then a Bill was brought in, containing a Recognition of the King's Title, and an Abhorrence of the Prince of Orange's Usurpation, and Defection of the English. The next Day his Majesty publish'd the fol-

A: C. lowing Declaration Address'd to all his loving Sub-
jects in the Kingdom of *England*.
 1689.

JAMES Rex,

K. James's, "A Lthough the many Calumnies and dismal Sto-
 Declaration ries, by which our Enemies have endeav-
 on to his English Subjects. "oured to render us and our Government odious
 "to the World, do now appear to have been ad-
 "vanced by them, not only without any Ground,
 "but against their own certain Knowledge, as is
 "evident, by their not daring to attempt to prove
 "these Charges to the World, which we cannot but
 "hope hath opened the Eyes of our good Subjects
 "to see how they have been imposed upon by de-
 "signing Men, who to promote their own ambiti-
 "ous Ends care not what Slaughter they reduce our
 "Kingdoms to; yet we cannot but rejoice that we
 "have had an opportunity to demonstrate the Fals-
 "ness and Malice of their Pretences, since this our
 "arrival in this our Kingdom of *Ireland*, by making
 "it our chief Concern to satisfie the Minds of our
 "Protestant Subjects, the defence of their Religi-
 "on, Privileges and Properties is equally our Care
 "with the Recovery of our Rights. To this end
 "we have preferred such of them of whose Loyal-
 "ty and Affection we are satisfied, to places both of
 "the highest Honour and Trust about our Person,
 "as well as in our Army. We have by granting
 "our Royal Protection to such whose Minds were
 "shaken by the Arts of our Rebellious Subjects,
 "dispell'd their Apprehensions, and effectually se-
 "cur'd them against the Attempts even of their
 "private Enemies. Our Ear hath always been o-
 "pen to their just Complaints, and so far hath our
 "Royal Mercy been extended to those who were in
 "Arms against us, that we have actually pardon'd
 "several Hundreds of them, and most Notorious
 "Criminals are kept in an easie Confinement, (as
 "they themselves acknowledge) We have taken
 "care that our Subjects of the Church of *England*
 "be not disturbed in the Exercise of their Religi-
 "on, and all Protestant Dissenters enjoy Liberty of
 "their Consciences without any Molestation, and
 "out

" out of our Royal Care for the Prosperity of our
 " People, We have recommended to our Parlia-
 " ment, as the first thing necessary to be dispatch'd,
 " to settle such a Security and Liberty both in Spir-
 " tual and Temporal Matters, as may put an end
 " to these Divisions which have been the Source of
 " all our Miseries; being resolved, as much as in us
 " lies, to entail Liberty and Happiness upon our
 " People, so far as to put it out of the power of
 " our Successors to invade the one, or infringe the
 " other; and this we take God to witness was always
 " our design, of which we see our good Subjects
 " here, are more and more convinc'd by the great
 " numbers of those who having been seduced or
 " frightned by the restless Importunities of our E-
 " nemies are return'd to their Country and Habitati-
 " ons, and who assure us daily more would follow
 " if the Ports were open; but the *Usurpers* know
 " too well the Sincerity of our Intentions to permit
 " the Repassage of our said Subjects, fearing no
 " thing more than that their Experience should un-
 " deceive the rest, who are restrain'd more through
 " Ignorance than any ill Intention, and therefore
 " deny them that Liberty, which we afford to all,
 " whose Designs we are satisfied tend not to the di-
 " sturbance of the Peace. By this our Gracious and
 " Royal Care of our *Protestant* Subjects, where the
 " greatest part of our Nation is *Catholick*, and have, as
 " well as We, received the highest Provocation from
 " their Fellow Subjects of contrary Perswasions, so
 " that nothing but our Inclination to Justice, and
 " desire to see our People flourish could move us to
 " such a Proceeding; We hope our Subjects in *Eng-*
 " *land* will make a Judgment of what they may
 " expect from us, and we do hereby promise and
 " declare, that nothing shall ever alter our Resolu-
 " tions to pursue such, and no other Methods, as
 " by our said Subjects in Parliament shall be found
 " proper for our Common Security, Peace and
 " Happiness; and that none may be debarr'd of
 " assisting us in recovering our Rights, and redeem-
 " ing of our People from their present Slavery, out
 " of any apprehension from past Miscarriages, we do
 " hereby

A. C.
1689.

" hereby assure all our Subjects, of what Quality
 " soever, let their Crimes against us be, never so
 " great, that if in Twenty four Days after our Ap-
 " pearance in Person in our Kingdom of England
 " they return to their Obedience, by deserting our
 " Enemies and joining with us, we will grant
 " them our full Pardon, and all past Miscarriages
 " shall be forgot; so little do we delight in the
 " Blood or Ruin of our People. But if after this
 " our Gracious Condescension they shall yet con-
 " tinue to assist our Enemies and Rebels, we do,
 " before God, charge all the Blood which shall be
 " afterwards shed, upon them and their Adherents,
 " and we doubt not, by the Blessing of God upon our
 " Arms, to force the most Obstinate to their Duty,
 " though as we have made appear in reducing our
 " Rebellious Subjects in this Kingdom, we desire
 " to use no other than *Lenity* and *Mercy*.

On the 12th of May a Bill was brought into the House of Commons by Chief Justice Nugent, for *Repealing the Act of Settlement*, which, without any opposition, was read three times and sent to the Lords. In the Upper House the Bishop of Meath very learnedly argued against the Bill, alledging, amongst other Objections, That no Penalty was provided on such as enter'd Estates without Injunctions; nor Considerations for Improvements; nor saving for Remainders; nor time given to Tenants and Possessors to remove their Stock and Corn; nor Provisions for Protestant Widdows, and that it allow'd only Reprizals for Original Purchase Money, which was hard to make out, and was an injury to the second or third Purchaser. But notwithstanding the Validity of these Reasons, back'd by an Address to King James from Judge Keating, in behalf of the Purchasers under the Act of Settlement; and notwithstanding his Majesty's Answer to Keating, *That he would not do Evil that Good might come on't*, Yet Chancellor Filton's Arguments prevail'd, and the Bill receiv'd the Royal Assent, and past into an Act: Nor indeed could it be expected otherwise, the Majority of both Houses consisting

*The Act of Settlement
Repeal'd.*

consisting of Roman Catholicks, on whom King James had his Sole Dependance, and who were the Sons and Descendants of those Persons that had forfeited their Estates for their bloody Rebellion in 1641.

A. C.

1689.

To give still a more fatal Blow, there was an Act of Attainder past in Parliament, in order to which every Member of the House of Commons return'd the Names of all such Protestant Gentlemen as liv'd near them, or in the County or Borough for which they serv'd. When this Bill was presented to the King for his Assent, the Speaker of the House of Commons told him; *That many were attainted in that Act upon such Evidence as satisfied the House, and the rest upon Common Fame.* In this black Act there were no fewer attainted than 2 Archbishops, 1 Duke, 17 Earls, 7 Countesses, 28 Viscounts, 2 Viscountesses, 7 Bishops, 18 Barons, 33 Baronets, 51 Knights, 83 Clergymen, 2182 Esquires and Gentlemen: And all of them, unheard, declar'd Traytors, and adjudg'd to suffer the Pains of Death and Forfeiture. The famous Proscription at Rome during the last Triumvirate, came not up, in some respects, to the Horrors of this; for there were Condemn'd in this little Kingdom more than double the Number that were Proscrib'd through the vast extent of the Roman Empire. And to make this of Ireland yet the more terrible and unavoidable, the Act it self was conceal'd, and no Protestant allow'd a Copy of it till four Months after it was past; whereas in that of Rome, the Names of the Persons prescrib'd were affix'd upon all the publick Places of the City the very Day the Proscription was Decreed, and thereby opportunity was given to many to preserve themselves by a speedy Flight. This Anti-Parliament (if I may so call it) after they had made some other Acts, and amongst the rest one for Liberty of Conscience, was Prorogued on the 20th of July, to the 12th of January ensuing; and so ended this Session, whose Proceedings occasion'd no less Disturbance in the Kingdom of Ireland than the War it self.

It

A. C. It was not thought enough that Tyrconnel had
1689. stop'd the Maintainance of the University of Dublin,
 but upon King James's arrival, the Vice-President, Fellows and Scholars were all farther proceeded against and turn'd out ; their Furniture, Library and Communion-Plate seiz'd, and every thing that belong'd to the College, and to the private Fellows and Scholars taken away. All this was done notwithstanding that when they waited upon King James at his first coming to Dublin, he was pleas'd to promise them ; *That he would preserve them in their Liberties and Properties, and rather augment than diminish their Privileges and Immunities, that had been granted them by his Predecessors.* In the House they put a Garrison, and turn'd the Chappel into a Magazine, and the Chambers into Prisons for Protestants. One More a Popish Priest was made Provost, and one Mackarty, also a Priest, Library-keeper, and the whole design'd for them and their Fraternity. One Archbishoprick, several Bishopricks, and a great many other Dignities and Livings of the Church were designedly kept Vacant, and the Revenues first paid into the Exchequer, and afterwards dispos'd of to Titular Bishops and Priests ; while in the mean time the Cures lay neglected, so that it appear'd plainly that the design was to destroy the Succession of the Protestant Clergy-men. At length things came to that height, that most of the Churches in and about Dublin were seiz'd upon by the Government, and Lutterell, Governor of that City issued * out his Order, Commanding all

* June 18. **1690.** *Protestants, who were not House-keepers, to depart out of the said City ; and all such as were House-keepers to deliver up their Arms, both Offensive and Defensive ; and likewise forbidding above Five Protestants meeting any where upon pain of Death, or such other Punishment as a Court Martial should think fit : The Governor being asked, whether this was design'd to hinder meeting in Churches ? He answer'd, this was design'd to prevent their Assembling there, as well as in other Places ; and accordingly all the Protestant Churches were shut up throughout the whole Kingdom.*

*Wet-
wood's
Memoirs,
pag. 235.*

Whilst

Whilst King *Janes* by those despotick Methods A. C. that were suggested to him by his ill Advisers, 1689. (chiefly by the French Ambassador, who sat Paramount in his Council) lost daily his Interest amongst those who had remain'd true to him, upon a fond supposal that the sense of his past Misfortunes would have enclin'd him to alter his Conduct; King *William* by Policy and Forbearance cemented his dis-jointed Government. Nor were his Majesty's Thoughts so taken up with the Establishment of his Throne, but that at the same time he consulted the general Good of *Christendom*, and was attentive to the Necessities of his Allies, who had favour'd his Expedition into *England*, not for the Security of the Protestant Religion, the chiefest of them being *Roman Catholicks*, but principally to check the growing Power of *France*. The Emperor's Envoy, *Don Pedro de Ronquillo* the Spanish Ambassador, and the Dutch Ministers represented to his Majesty how *France* had declar'd their Masters her Enemies for being his Friends, and earnestly prest his Majesty to proclaim War against that Crown. Over and above the Reasons of Gratitude, King *William* was prompted to comply with the Desires of his Confederates by that noble Ardour he ever had to suppress the Exorbitant Power of the French Monarch, but he knew the Humour and Temper of an English Parliament so well, as not to engage in an expensive War without their Consent; and therefore he managed the House of Commons so dextrously, that on the 25th of April they presented him with an Address, wherein They most *Address of humbly laid before his Majesty their earnest desire, that the Commons ad-* his Majesty would be pleased to take into his most tender Consideration, the destructive Methods taken of late ^{vising K.} William Years by the French King, against the Trade, Quiet, & declare and Interest of this Kingdom, and particularly the present Invasion of Ireland, and supporting his Majesty's gainst Rebellious Subjects there. Not doubting in the least, but France, that through his Majesty's Wisdom, the Alliances al- April 25. ready made, with such as might hereafter be concluded on this occasion by his Majesty, might be effectual to reduce the French King to such a Condition, that it might not

A. C. be in his Power hereafter to violate the Peace of Christ-
1689. stedom, nor prejudice the Trade and Prosperity of
this Kingdom. And to this end they most humbly besought
his Majesty to rest assured upon this their solemn and
bearty Promise and Encouragement, That when his Ma-
jesty should think fit to enter into a War against the
French King, they would give his Majesty such Assis-
tance in a Parliamentary way, as might enable him to
support and go through with the same.

*His Ma-
jesty's An-
swer.*

To this Address his Majesty Answer'd, " That
He received it as a Mark of the Confidence they
had in Him, which He took very kindly, and
should endeavour by all His Actions to confirm
them in it. That his own Ambition should ne-
ver be an Argument to encline Him to engage in
a War that might expose the Nation either to Dan-
ger or Expence. But in this present Case he look'd
upon the War so much already declared in effect
by France against England, that it was not so proper-
ly an Act of Choice, as an Inevitable Necessity
in their own Defence. That He should only tell
them, That as He had ventured His Life, and
and all that was dear to Him to rescue this Nation
from what it suffered, He was ready still to do
the same, in order to the preserving it from all
its Enemies ; and as He did not doubt of such
an Assistance from them as should be suitable to
their Advice to Him, to declare War against a
Powerful Enemy, so they might rely upon Him,
that no part of that which they should give for the
carrying it on with Success, should be diverted by
Him to any other use.

It became a Prince who ow'd his Greatness chief-
ly to his being the Support of the Protestant Interest,
to cast an Eye of Compassion upon those who had
abandon'd their Possessions and various Callings in
France upon the score of Religion ; wherefore his

French Majesty issued out a Proclamation, whereby He
Protestants declar'd, That finding in his Subjects a true and just
excusag'd sense of their Deliverance from the Persecution lately
so come & threatening them for their Religion, and of the Miseries
ver, April and Oppressions the French Protestants lay under, such
25. of them as should seek their Refuge in, and Transport
themselves

A. C.
1689.

themselves into this Kingdom of England, should not only have His Royal Protection, but he would so aid and assist them in their several Trades and ways of Livelihood, as that their being in this Realm might be comfortable and easie to them. Some People, altogether void of Charity, repin'd at this Invitation given to Foreigners to settle here; but the Generality highly applauded his Majesty for it, not only out of a Christian Tenderness for their Persecuted Brethren, but also out of their Love for the Welfare of *England*; wisely considering, that the kind Entertainment Queen Elizabeth gave to the *Walloon*s, whom the Inquisition drove out of the Low-Countries, had vastly improv'd the Woollen and Silken Manufactures of this Nation; and that the Dutch daily increas'd in Riches and Strength, by the Favour they shew'd to the French Refugees, amongst whom were many wealthy Merchants, and the rest of whom consisted either of Laborious and Industrious Artificers, or Brave and Experienc'd Officers and Soldiers, who would chearfully venture their Lives in the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and of those States that afforded them Protection. At the same time that his Majesty enconrag'd the *Protestants* of France, He issued out another Proclamation, Prohibiting the Importation of all sorts of Manufactures and Commodities whatsoever of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of that Kingdom, and which was a Fore-runner of the War.

Not many Days after, his Majesty to shew the particular regard He had to the Establish'd Laws, Constituted those Persons to be the Guardians of the same, which in the most difficult times had boldly stood up in their Defence, and whose Learning and Integrity justified his Majesty's Choice. Sir John Holt was made Lord Chief Justice, and Sir William Dolbin, Sir William Gregory, and Giles Eyres Esq; Judges of the King's Bench; Sir Henry Pollexfen Lord Chief Justice, and Sir John Powel, Thomas Rokeby and Peyton Ventriss Esquires, Justices of the Common Pleas; Sir Robert Atkins, Lord Chief Baron, and Sir Edward Nevil, Nicholas Leckmere and John Turner Esquires, Barons of the Exchequer; and John Trenchard

A. C. Trenchard Esq; Chief Justice of Chester; Sir George Treby Attorney, and John Sommers Esq; Sollicitor General to his Majesty. Whilst the Places of Judicature were thus filling up, to the general Satisfaction of the Nation, Three Roman Catholicks of Distinction were committed Prisoners to the Tower, to wit, the Earl of Montgomery, Son to the Marquis of Powis, the Earl of Castlemain, and the Lord Clifford; and because the Earl of Arran's Petition, for his Enlargement, was found defective, he was Confined a Month longer.

War declar'd against France, May 7.

The King being assured of the Assistance of the Commons, acquainted the Lords with his Intention speedily to declare War against France; whereupon their Lordships unanimously resolv'd to assist and serve his Majesty therein to their Power. The same Day his Majesty's Declaration of War against France was solemnly Proclaim'd, being masterly drawn up by that Eminent Civilian Mr. (now Lord) Sommers, and which contain'd in Substance, "That it having pleas'd Almighty God to make his Majesty the happy Instrument of rescuing these Nations from great and eminent Dangers, and to place Him upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, He thought himself oblig'd to promote the Welfare of His People, which could never be effectually secur'd, but by preventing the Miseries that threaten'd them from Abroad; That when He consider'd the many unjust Methods the French King had of late Years taken to gratifie his Ambition, that he had not only invaded the Territories of the Emperor, and the Empire, now in Amity with his Majesty, laying waste whole Countries, and destroying the Inhabitants by his Armies, but declar'd War against his Majesty's Allies without any Provocation, in manifest violation of the Treaties confirm'd by the Guaranty of the Crown of England, He could do no less than join with His Allies in opposing the Designs of the French King, as the Disturber of the Peace, and the common Enemy of the Christian World. That besides the Obligations his Majesty lay under by Treaties with his Allies, which were a sufficient

" sufficient Justification of Him for taking up Arms A. C.
 " at this time, since they had call'd upon Him so to 1689.
 " do, the many Injuries done to Him and His Sub-
 " jects, without any Reparation, by the French King,
 " were such, that (however of late Years they were
 " not took notice of, for Reasons well known to
 " the World, nevertheless) He would not pass
 " them over without a publick and just Resentment
 " of such Outrages. That it was not long since
 " the French took Licenses from the Governor of
 " Newfoundland to Fish in the Seas upon that Coast,
 " and paid a Tribute for such Licenses, as an Ac-
 " knowledgment of the sole Right of the Crown of
 " England to that Island; yet of late the Encroach-
 " ments of the French upon that Island, and his
 " Majesties Subjects Trade and Fishery, had been
 " more like the Invasions of an Enemy, than be-
 " coming Friends, who enjoy'd the Advantages of
 " that Trade only by Permission. But that the
 " French King should Invade his Majesty's Charibbee
 " Islands, and possess himself of the Province of
 " New York, and of Hudson's Bay in a Hostile man-
 " ner, detaining some of his Majesties Subjects
 " under the hardship of Imprisonment, and causing
 " others to be Inhumanely kill'd, were Actions not
 " becoming even an Enemy; and yet that he was
 " so far from declaring himself so, that at that very
 " time he was Negotiating here in England, by his
 " Ministers, a Treaty of Neutrality and good Corre-
 " spondence in America. That the French King's
 " Countenancing the Seizure of English Ships by
 " French Privateers, forbidding the Importation of
 " great part of the Product and Manufacture of
 " this Kingdom, and imposing Exhorbitant Customs
 " upon the rest, notwithstanding the vast Advanta-
 " ges he and the French Nation reap'd by their Com-
 " merce with England, were sufficient Evidences of
 " his Designs to destroy the Trade, and consequent-
 " ly to ruin the Navigation, upon which the Wealth
 " and Safety of this Nation very much depends.
 " That the Right of the Flag, inherent in the Crown
 " of England, had been disputed by the French King's
 " Orders, in Violation of his Majesty's Sovereignty

A. C. "of the narrow Seas, which in all Ages had been
 1689. "asserted by his Majesties Predecessors, and He
 "was resolv'd to maintain for the Honour of His
 "Crown and the English Nation. But that which
 "most nearly touch'd his Majesty, was the French
 "King's Unchristian Prosecution of many of his
 "Majesties English Protestant Subjects, for Matters
 "of Religion, contrary to the Law of Nations, and
 "express Treaties, forcing them to abjure their Re-
 "ligion by strange and unusual Cruelties; and Im-
 "prisoning some of the Masters and Seamen of
 "English Merchant Ships, and condemning others
 "to the Gallies, upon pretence of having on board
 "either some of his own miserable Protestant Sub-
 "jects, or their Effects. And lastly, that as he
 "had for some Years last past endeavour'd by Insinu-
 "ations and Promises of Assistance, to overthrow the
 "Government of England, so now by open and
 "violent Methods, and the actual Invasion of Ire-
 "land, in support of his Majesty's Subjects in Re-
 "bellion, he was promoting the utter Extirpation
 "of his Majesties Good and Loyal Subjects in that
 "Kingdom. That being therefore thus necessitated
 "to take up Arms, his Majesty thought fit to declare
 "War against the French King.

*Sea Fight
at Bantry-Bay, May 1689.* Some Days before this Proclamation, the War was more effectually declar'd by an Engagement between the English and French Fleets, in Bantry-Bay.

Admiral Herbert being inform'd that a considerable Supply, which the King of France sent to King James, was Shipping off at Brest, intended to have gone directly towards that Harbour, but the Wind coming Easterly, which might bring the French Fleet out, he stood on the 24th of April over to Kingsale, which he judg'd the likeliest way to meet them. The 30th the English Admiral heard the Enemy were gone into Baltimore, being 44 Sail, Commanded by Monsieur Chateau-Renaut; whereupon he bore away towards that place, but found there no sign of them. In the Evening his Scouts got sight of them again to the Westward of Cape-Cleare, and saw them making Bantry-Bay. The English Fleet lay off the Bay all Night, and the next Morning by break of Day stood

in, and found the French at Anchor. Upon their approach the Enemy got presently under Sail, and bore down upon them in a Line of 28 Men of War and 5 Fireships. When the French came within Musket-shot of the *Defiance*, the foremost of the English Ships, Monsieur de Chateau-Renaut put out the Signal of Battle, which was begun by Firing great and small Shot at the English Fleet, before they could form their Line. The English made several boards to gain the Wind, or at least to engage the Enemy closer, but finding that way of working very disadvantageous, Admiral Herbert stood off to Sea, as well as to have got his Ships into a Line, as to have gain'd the Wind of the French, but found them so cautious in bearing down, that he could never get an opportunity to do it, which oblig'd him after several hours battering upon a stretch to bear off, and return towards Scilly, with the loss of 100 Men Kill'd, and about 300 Wounded. The English Officers, and Seamen behav'd themselves with such extraordinary Bravery and Chearfulness, as deterr'd the French from improving the Advantage of the Place, the Wind, their Fireships, and their being much Superiour in Force; for they had 18 Ships, the least whereof was as big as the *Elizabeth*, in which was the English Admiral, whereas the latter had with him but 8 Third-Rates, 11 Fourth-Rates, 1 First-Rate, and 2 Tenders. A Fortnight after his Majesty went to Portsmouth, both to hasten the refitting of the Fleet, and to distribute Rewards to the Officers and Soldiers who had distinguish'd themselves in the late Engagement. Admiral ^{goes to} Portsmouth, May 15, Herbert was declar'd, and soon after made Earl of Tor-^{Admiral} rington; Captain John Ashby, Commander of the *Defiance*, and Captain Cloudeley Shovel of the *Edgar*, made Earl receiv'd the honour of Knighthood; and each Sea-man a Gratuity of 10 s. which amounted to the Sum of 26000 /. Besides this Donative to the Living, his Majesty's Bounty extended to the Relicts of those who had lost their Lives in His and their Countries Service. Some report, that when the King receiv'd the News, of this Sea-Fight, He said, That 'twas

A. C. necessary in the beginning of a War, but that it had
1689. been rash in the course of it.

~~The King Purchases Kensington House for 20000 Pound.~~ Being return'd from Portsmouth, his Majesty went with his Queen to view the Earl of Nottingham's House at Kensington, which he design'd to purchase, and there to make his Residence during the sitting of Parliament, upon account of its Situation in a healthful Air, and in the Neighbourhood of London; their Majesties having liked the House, and consider'd what Additions it might receive to be made a Royal Palace, a Bargain was soon after struck up with the Lord Nottingham for 20000*L.* which were paid him out of the Treasury.

~~Additional Poll-Bill,~~ To defray the extraordinary Expences of the War, which the King had enter'd into by Advice of his Parliament, the Commons pass'd an additional Act to the late Act for raising Money by a Poll, which being sent up to the Lords for their Concur-

* May 9. rence, their Lordships added * a Clause to it, for Rating and Taxing the Peers by Commoners of their own Naming, appointing a Collector to receive the Rates and Taxes of the Peers, and freeing their Persons from Imprisonment. To this Clause the Commons disagreed,
1st. Because the Bill in Question tax'd Commons only; and 2dly. Because the Poll-bill already pass'd had sufficiently provided for Taxing all the Nobility, to which the Lords had consented. On the other Hand the Peers insisted on their Clause, alledging, "That it is the common course of Parliaments to pass Explanatory Acts, if any thing has been omitted or ill express'd in any other Act pass'd in the same Session, which was the present Case. 2. That the House of Commons had in this Bill taken care of the Serjeants Inns, and the Inns of Court and Chancery, that they should be Rated by their own Members, and that since there is no Comparison to be made between them and the Peers of England, therefore the Peers ought to be Rated by none but those who are of their own House. 3. That the House of Peers out of their extraordinary Zeal for the Reducing of Ireland, the Poll-Bill coming up so late to them from the House of Commons, that they had not " so

" so much time to deliberate upon every part of it A. C.
 " as had been necessary, if so pressing an occasion 1889.
 " should have allow'd it, did make this Omission, ~~~
 " which for that reason only ought not to turn to
 " their Prejudice; it being their undoubted Right,
 " which had been preserv'd in all former Poll-Bills,
 " and particularly in the last, which past in the 29th
 " Year of King Charles II. the Proviso in that Bill
 " being conceiv'd in the same Form with the Clause
 " now offer'd by their Lordships. To these Rea-
 sons the Commons Answer'd, " That the admitting
 " their Lordships Amendment would in a manner
 " Repeal the Bill for the Tax, and therefore they
 " insisted in their disagreement to it. But the Peers
 being positive in Adhering to their Clause, the
 Commons let drop the Additional Act, and instead
 of that made and pass'd a Bill for a Grant to their
 Majesties of an Aid of Twelve Pence in the Pound
 for one Year, for the necessary defence of their
 Realms, to which the Lords having given their
 Concurrence, it was * presented to the King by the ^{July 22} House of Commons, upon which occasion their *A Bill to* Speaker Addrest himself to his Majesty in the fol. *grant their Majesties* manner.

" The Commons in this present Parliament Af-
 " sembled do with all Duty and Humility acknow- ^{One Shil-}
 " lege your Majesty's great care for the Protection of ^{ling in the}
 " the People, in that your Majesty hath made it one of ^{Pound.}
 " the first Acts of your Reign to declare War a-
 " gainst the French King, and to seek Reparation
 " for the Losses and Injuries your Subjects have
 " sustained from that Nation.

" If we consider the Ballance of Trade between
 " the two Kingdoms, we shall find the French King
 " of late Years continually loading the English Ma-
 " nufactures with new Duties and Impositions,
 " thereby prohibiting in effect all Commerce in his
 " Dominions, but for ready Money.

" If we consider our Laws and Liberties, he hath
 " always assisted and encouraged those that have de-
 " sign'd their Subversion. If we consider our
 " Religion, the Miseries he hath inflicted upon his
 " own Subjects of the same Profession, do suffi-
 " ciently

A. C. "ciently demonstrate how great an Enemy he is to
 1689. "Ours; and who ever look upon the present State of
 Europe and see the Injuries made upon Your Ma-
 jesty's Allies, the horrible Devastations of their
 Countries, and the open supporting Your Ma-
 jesty's Rebellious Subjects, must needs confess
 that the War which Your Majesty hath declared
 against France, is at this time not only Just, but
 Necessary.

"To this War as Your Dutiful and Loyal Com-
 mons did humbly offer their Advice and Assi-
 stance before Your Majesty entered into it, so
 they are now come to present Your Majesty with
 a Supply towards the carrying it on, humbly de-
 siring Your Majesty to rest assured, that they shall
 never be wanting to expose both their Lives and
 Estates in Defence of Your Majesty against all
 Your Enemies.

The Discontented Party (which chiefly consisted
 of those whose Compliance with the Arbitrariness
 of former Reigns made them liable to the Censure of
 the present Government) justly apprehending, that
 as soon as the Supplies should have been provided

Act of Indemnity. for, the Act of *Indemnity*, though recommended
 by the King, would be laid aside, obstructed the
 passing of the Money Bills, till they had Assurances
 given them by the contrary Party, that the said A&T
 would speedily be brought into Form, to their Satis-
 faction. The first step the Commons made in this
 Bill seem'd to destroy the hopes of Impunity which

a great many had conceiv'd from it; for being
 resolv'd into a Committee of the whole House, it
 was * resolv'd, "That for the Safety; Settlement
 and Welfare of the Nation for the future, and
 Vindication of Publick Justice, some Persons

might justly be excepted out of it, 1. For the
 Asserting; Advising and Promoting of the Dispен-
 cing Power, and Suspence of Laws, and Execu-
 ting of Laws without Consent of Parliament, and
 the Acting in pursuance of that Dispensing Power.

2. For the Commitment of the Seven Bishops,
 and Prosecuting of them. 3. For Advising, Pro-
 moting and Executing the late Commission for
 Ecclesiastical

* Persons
so be ex-
cepted from
it.

May 23.

" Ecclesiastical Causes. 4. For advising the Levy-
 " ing Money, and Collecting it for the use of the A: C.
 " Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, for other 1689.
 " time, and in other manner than granted by Parlia-
 " ment. 5. For the advising the raising and keep-
 " ing a Standing Army in time of Peace, without
 " Consent of Parliament, and Quartering of Sol-
 " diers. 6. For advising, procuring, contriving, al-
 " tering and subverting Corporations, and procu-
 " ring new Charters, and violating the Rights and
 " Freedom of Elections to Parliament in Coun-
 " ties, Cities, Corporations, Burroughs and Ports,
 " and questioning the Proceedings of Parliament
 " out of Parliament, by Declarations, Informations
 " or otherwise. 7. For undue Constructions of
 " Law, and undue and illegal Prosecutions and
 " Proceedings in Capital Cases. 8. For undue Re-
 " turn of Jurors, and other illegal Proceedings in
 " Civil Causes. 9. For the requiring excessive Bail,
 " imposing excessive Fines, giving excessive Da-
 " mages, and using undue means for levying such
 " Fines and Damages, and inflicting cruel and un-
 " usual Punishments ; and lastly for advising King
 " Charles II. and King James II. that Parliaments
 " need not be call'd according to the Statutes. By
 these Heads of Exceptions a great many Members
 of both Houses were left expos'd.

The same * Day Major *Wildman* Reported from the Committee appointed in relation to the Prisoners in the Tower, " That having inspected and examined the Accounts of Mr. Burton and Mr. Graham, who had been committed some time before, ^{Report about Mr. Burton and Mr. Graham, May 23.} they found that the said Burton and Graham, from the Year 1679, to the Year 1688, had receiv'd great † Sums out of the Exchequer, which they alledged to have paid to Witnesses, Jurors, Sollicitors, Council, and to themselves and other Persons in their Prosecutions of Indictments, Informations and Tryals of Persons in Capital, and other pretended Criminal Cases, and in *Quo Warrantos* against Corporations; and other Proceedings in the Name and on behalf of the late King. That for Instance in Prosecuting (for pretended G g 4 " constructive.

A. C. "constructive Treasons) the Lord Russel, *Algernon*
 1689. "on Sidney Esq; Sir Thomas Armstrong, the Lords
 "Brandon and Delamere, John Hamden Esq; Alder-
 "man Cornish, and divers others ; and in their Pro-
 "secuting upon Information for suppos'd. Misde-
 "meanors and Crimes not Capital, Sir Samuel Bar-
 "nadiston, Sir Patience Ward, Sir Thomas Pilkington,
 "Slingsby Bethell, Sir. W. Williams, Mr. Samuel
 "Johnson, Oates, and many others, they charg'd
 "their Accounts with exorbitant Expences ; That
 "there were several Witnesses concurring with these
 "Accounts to make it manifest, that the said Graham
 "and Burton were Instrumental in most or all the
 "illegal Prosecutions for the taking away the Lives
 "and Estates of those that had suffer'd the loss of
 "either, within Eight Years last past ; And that they
 "had, by their malicious Indictments, Informations
 "and Prosecutions of *Quo Warrantos*, openly endea-
 "vour'd the Subversion of the Protestant Religion,
 "and the Government of the Realm, and wasted
 "many Thousand Pounds of the publick Revenue
 "thereof in their undue Prosecutions and Sollici-
 "tations.

In this Interval most of the Princes and Poten-
 King Wil-tates of Europe acknowledg'd their Majesties Title,
 Liam and and Congratulated their happy Acceſſion to the Im-
 Queen Ma-perial Crown of *England* by their publick Min-
 try own'd isters; particularly the Emperor by Monsieur Hof-
 by Foreign man; the King of Spain, by Don Pedro de Ronquillo;
 Potentates. the King of Sweden, by Monsieur Liomberg; the
 King of Denmark, by Monsieur Pels and Monsieur
 Gestorf; the Elector of Brandenburgh, by Monsieur
 Schmettau; the Dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburg,
 by the Baron de Schutz; the Landtgrave of Hesse-
 Cassel, by the Baron de Goers (or Gorts) and the
 States General of the United Provinces, by Mes-
 sieurs Van Engelenburgh, Van Witsen, Van Odyck,

*May 27. - Van Citters, and Van Dyckveld, who distingnished
 The Earl themselves from the rest by a most Magnificent *
 of Pembroke /ent/ Entry. In acknowledgment of this Solemn Em-
 Envoy to basie his Majesty sent the Earl of Pembroke to the
 States of States, as a Person who, both by his Birth and Capa-
 Holland. city, was able to ballance the congregated Merit of
 many others. About

About this time the King being inform'd that some of the Officers of the Army detain'd part of the Soldiers Pay, which had occasion'd Disorders among them, and Abuses and Injuries that had been put upon the Persons where they were Quarter'd, His Majesty granted a Commission to the Duke of Schomberg, the Earls of Devonshire and Mordant, the Lord De la Mere, Mr. Wharton, and some others, to enquire into the Cause of those Disorders, and Redress the same, of which his Majesty gave publick Notice, by a Proclamation for preventing of false Musters and Injuries which might be done, either to the Soldiers or Subjects.

It was Natural for the *Roman Catholicks* to repine at the present Settlement; and their dissatisfaction in Eng^r was so far excusable, that it was the effect of their Zeal for their Religion, which they apprehendcd was in danger of a total Extirpation; since they had lost a King whom they always esteem'd to have been rais'd by God Almighty, to reestablish and propagate the *Roman* Faith in these Nations; But 'twas strange to see a sort of Protestants disgusted with a Revolution that seem'd to have been accomplish'd under the particular Direction of Heaven, for the Preservation of the Reform'd Religion. These Malecontents, not daring publickly to Profess their Affection to the Abdicated Monarch, insinuated themselves into all Companies, privately sowing the Seeds of Sedition in such Tempers as they found prepar'd to receive them. They murmur'd at the present Posture of Affairs, whispering, that all was illegal and unjustifiable; That the Doctrine of Mariana the Spanish Jesuit, was now practicably translated into English, and that Men needed not any longer be beholding to Rome for Dispensations and Absolutions, since in England every Man had found out the way to become his own Confessor, and could readily Absolve himself from Oaths of Allegiance; That King James would shortly return with a Powerful Army, and Settle things on a Right Foundation; That the Interest of the Church of England was involv'd with that of his Majesty, and that the one could not subsist without the Restoration of the other. These Seditious Insinuations

A. C.
1689.

Dr. Burnet's Pastoral Letter proving King William and Queen Mary Conquerors Dated May 15.

ons being countenanc'd by some Divines who refus'd to take the Oaths, Dr. Burnet Bishop of Salisbury, employ'd his Pen to rectifie their Errors and conquer their Obstinacy, Addressing a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy of his Diocess concerning the Allegiance due to King *William* and Queen *Mary*. But it far'd with him as it generally does with such as write in Favour of a prevailing Party ; that is, he over-shot the Mark ; for whereas he should have been contented to assert their Majesties Title by saying, *That they were actually in Possession of the Throne, by the unanimous Consent of the Representatives of the Nation*, he carried his Reasoning further, and endeavour'd to prove that King *William* had a just Claim to the Crown by his Sword. He alledg'd, " That there were few of those, who did not think, that the King, when he was Prince of *Orange*, had a just Cause of War, when he first undertook this Expedition, for even at Common-Law an Heir in *Remainder*, has just Cause to Sue him that is in Possession, if he makes waste on the Inheritance which is in Reversion ; That it is much more reasonable, since the thing is much more Important, That the Heir of a Crown should interpose, when he sees him that is in Possession hurried on blindfold to subject an Independent Kingdom to a Foreign Jurisdiction, and thereby to rob it both of its Glory, and of its Security ; That when it is manifest that this must occasion the greatest Ruin and Miseries possible to that Kingdom, and when a pretended Heir was set up in such a manner that the whole Kingdom believ'd him Spurious, in such a Case, it could not be denied, even according to the highest Principles of passive Obedience, that another Sovereign Prince might make War on a King so abusing his Power ; That this being the Case in Fact, here was a War begun upon just and lawful Grounds, and being so begun, it was the uncontroverted Opinion of all Lawyers, *That the success of a just War gives a lawful Title to that which is acquired in the Progress of it*, and therefore King *James* having so far Sunk in the War, that he abandon'd his People,

" ple, and deserted the Government, all his Right
 " and Title did accrue to King *William*, in the A. C.
 " Right of a Conquest over him. But tho' with
 " Relation to King *James's* Rights, he was vested
 " with them by the Successes of a War, yet His
 " Majesty was willing, with Relation to the Peers
 " and People of *England*, to receive the Crown by
 " their Determination, rather than to hold it in the
 " Right of his Sword. The same Argument was
 pursued and illustrated about three Years after, in
 a Pamphlet entitled * King *William* and Queen + *Mary* Conquerors, at which the Parliament then ^{to be writ-}
 Sitting were so offended, that they order'd both that, ^{ten by Mr.}
 and Dr. Burnet's Letter to be publickly Burnt by Blount.
 the Common Executioner. Some time before the
 Bishop publish'd this Pastoral Letter, the Malecon-
 tents dispers'd a Libel, call'd *A short History of the*
Convention, or new Christen'd Parliament, against which
 His Majesty † put forth a Proclamation, promising † May 7.
 a Reward of 100 l. to such Persons as should disco-
 ver either the Author, Printer or Publisher of the
 said Treasonable Pamphlet.

To resume the Proceedings in Parliament, the Commons having appointed a Committee to make an Estimate of Forfeitures, Ground Rents, and Additional Excise, in order to raise further Aids to carry on the War, Mr. Papillion reported, " That Report as
 " as to Forfeitures the Committee had perus'd the ^{bout For-}
 " Lists deliver'd in by the Members of the several ^{feitures}
 " Counties, and, on Examination, did find great ^{and Addi-}
 " Difficulties in the Matter, as, whether some that ^{tional Ex-}
 " were nam'd had acted in their Offices? Whe- ^{cise, May}
 " ther others were not insolvent and unable to Pay; ^{15.}
 " whether others had not qualified themselves, and
 " whether there were not several omitted; but
 " that on Consideration of the whole, it was their O-
 " pinion that the Forfeitures in the several Counties
 " might produce 348000 l. without including the
 " Counties of *Bedford*, *Lincoln*, and *Cardigan*,
 " there being no List brought in of those Coun-
 " ties. That as to the Additional Excise, it was
 " the Opinion of the Committee, that Nine Pence
 " per Barrel might produce 120000 l. per Annum;
 " but that as to the Ground-Rents the Com-
 " mittee

A. C. "mittee, as yet, could not find out Means to come
1689. "to any probable Grounds to make an Estimate,
"but they were endeavouring it, and in a fair way
"towards it.

*Attainders
Revers'd.* It was necessary, in order to Justifie the present Settlement, to animadvert upon the irregular Proceedings of the preceeding Reigns, more especially those of the corrupt Judges in *Westminster-Hall*. Therefore Bills were brought into the House of Lords to reverse and annull the Attainders of the Lord *Russel*, *Alicia Lisle*, and *Algernon Sidney*, which being recommended from the King, past both Houses with great Unanimity. A Committee of Priviledges being appointed in the House April 22. of Peers, and having Examined the Case of the Earl of *Devonshire*, their Lordships reported their Opinion, which was, *That the Proceedings against the said Earl in the Court of King's-Bench in Easter-Term, in the Third Year of King James II. upon an Information of an Assault upon Mr. Culpeper, wherein his Lordship's Plea of Priviledge of Parliament was overruled, and he was Fin'd 30000 l. and thereupon committed to the King's-Bench in Execution, was a great Violation of the Priviledges of the Peers of England; And likewise, that those Judges, who sat in the said Court, when the said Judgments were given, and the said Commitment made, should be required to attend at the Bar of this House, to answer for the great Offence, which they committed thereby.* Hereupon the Lords order'd that Sir Robert *Vwright*, who upon the withdrawing of King James, had been committed Prisoner in *Newgate*, Sir *Richard Holloway*, Mr. *Bradbury*, Mr. *Perry*, and Mr. Justice *Powell*, should attend their House on the 6th of May following, which they did accordingly. The Deputy of the Clerk of the Crown Office in the *King's-Bench* having publickly Read the Record relating to the Earl of *Devonshire's* Case, and the Judges being ask'd what they had to say for themselves in this Business? Mr. Justice Powel said, *That it was his great Misfortune that he was misguided by some Books, which he look'd on as Authorities, and which he found, by their Lordships Judgments were not so, and he humbly begg'd their Lordships and the Earl of Devonshire's Pardon. That as to the Fine, he thought*

thought it exorbitant, and look'd upon 3000 l. Fine A. C. enough; and that his Silence in that Business was his greatest Fault, for which he also begg'd Pardon. Sir Robert VVright alledg'd, That as to the Breach of Privileges they were misguided by Precedents; as to the Fine, (which is usually set according to the Quality and Estate of the Person Fin'd) it came from the Puny Judge 30000 l. and so to him last, according to the course of the Court; and if he was mistaken he begg'd Pardon, for he never had the least Disrespect to the Earl of Devonshire. Then Sir Richard Holloway said, That he, as Second Judge, pronounc'd the Fine, 30000 l. which was set Ncmine Contradicente; that if a lesser Fine had been propos'd he should have accepted it; and begged my Lord Devonshire's Pardon, and submitted all to their Lordships. After that, the Lords asking them, whether they had no Discourse together before, concerning the said Fine, Sir Robert VVright affirm'd, it was never mention'd but in Court; and Sir Richard Holloway also declar'd, He had no Direction in it, either from King James or Chancellor Jeffreys; whereupon Mr. Justice Powell replied, Sir Richard Holloway might remember there was a Discourse of the Fine five or six Days before at the Lord Chancellor's, where Sir Robert Wright, Sir Richard Holloway, Sir Richard Allibone and himself were. This Sir Richard Holloway pretended he did not remember; and Sir Robert VVright denied, that they were there purposely about the said Fine. These two being withdrawn, Mr Justice Powel, was ask'd, what Discourse they had at the Lord Chancellor's? To which he answer'd, That the Chancellor first propos'd 20000 l. and afterwards said, it would be better if 30000 Pound, and then the King might abate 10000 l. And that to this he declar'd his dislike to the other Judges, tho' not before the Lord Chancellor. After this Examination, Notice having been given to the King's Council, to the end if they had any thing to offer, Whether a Peer of this Realm might by Law be committed in Execution for a Fine? The said Council did accordingly give their Attendance, but offer'd nothing therein; wherefore, upon full Consideration of the several Cases and Precedents, wherein the Privi-

A. C. Priviledges of the Peers have been concern'd, the
 1689. Lords Spiritual and Temporal did Declare and
 Adjudge, That the Court of King's-Bench in over-
 May 15. ruling the Earl of Devonshire's Plea of Priviledge of
 Parliament, and forcing him to plead over in Chief, it
 being within the usual time of Priviledge, did thereby
 commit a manifest Breach of Priviledge; and that the
 Fine of 30000 l. impos'd by the Court of King's-Bench
 upon the said Earl, was excessive and exorbitant and a-
 t June 24. gainst Magna Charta, the Common Right of the Sub-
 Judgment ^{against} ~~against~~ <sup>Mr. John-
son order-
ed to be re-
versed.</sup> ject, and the Law of the Land, and that no Peer of
 this Realm, at any time, ought to be committed for Non-
 Payment of a Fine to the King. About a Month
 after, Mr. Johnson's Trial and Sufferings being re-
 ported to the Commons, the House gave an In-
 struction to the Committee appointed to draw the
 Bill for Reversing the Judgment, to declare the
 Proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Court against the
 said Mr. Johnson as to his Degradation, void; and
 Resolv'd, That he be recommended to His Majesty for
 Preferment.

Titus Oates <sup>in
deavours
to prove
his Veraci-
ty.</sup>

* April
27.

+ May 25.
Oates's Case.

The Famous *Titus Oates* took this favourable Op-
 portunity to justifie his pretended Veracity in his
 Informations relating to the *Popish Plot*; and stirr'd so
 much about *Westminster* and *Whitehall*, that Mr.
 Justice *Dolben* having brought into the House of
 Lords three Writs of Error between him and King
Charles II. and the Duke of *York*, to which *Oates's*
 Council declared their Exceptions in Writing to
 the Lord Chief Justice, their Lordships * order'd,
 that Sir *Richard Holloway* and Sir *Francis Withens*
 should attend their House, and give their Reasons
 and Grounds for their Judgment against *Titus Oates*
 in the Court of King's-Bench. Whilst this Busines
 was depending, *Oates* printed a Paper which he
 own'd † before the House of Lords, and wherein
 he alledg'd, "That in the Year 1678. he discove-
 red a horrid *Popish Conspiracy* for the Destru-
 ction of the late King *Charles II.* his present Ma-
 jesty, then Prince of *Orange*, and the Protestant
 Religion, within these Kingdoms, and prov'd it
 so fully, that several Parliaments and Courts of
 Justice, before whom he gave his Testimony, de-
 clar'd

"clar'd their Belief of it by publick Votes, and
"the Condemnation of the several of the Conspira-
"tors, accus'd not only by him, but by several
"other Witnesses. That the House of Lords be-
"ing sensible of the great Service of *Oates*, gave
"him their Thanks in a most publick manner, and
"Addressed to King *Charles II.* to Grant his Royal
"Protection to the said *Oates*, and give him a Sub-
"sistance till the Parliament consider'd of a Re-
"ward suitable to his great and publick Service to
"the King and Kingdom. That the said *Oates* dis-
"cover'd the Traiterous Conspiracy which *Cole-
man* held with *La Chaise*, Confessor to the French
"King, which gave both Houses of Parliament full
"satisfaction of the *Papish Plot*; and other Letters
"were produc'd by a Person a Quality, by which
"the Government was satisfied of the Underhand
"Dealing of a great Minister of State, at that time,
"in order to procure a Sum of Money to put off
"the Parliament, all which did still justifie the said
"*Oates*, and did verifie the Truth of his Discove-
"ry. That the Duke of York having a great in-
"fluence upon King *Charles II.* as also several o-
"thers of the *Papish Party*, did prevail upon him
"to suffer the said *Oates* to be indicted of Perjury
"in two several Indictments, six or seven Years
"after he had given his Testimony concerning the
"*Papish Plot*, and brought the same to Trial in
"1685. in the Reign of King *James II.* with an
"Addition of some other Witnesses, but all Pa-
"pists, and brought up at St. Omers, excepting one,
"who had likewise his Education at St. Omers, but
"was turned Protestant, as he pretended, and was
"made a Minister by the Bishop of St. Asaph. That
"the Lord Chief Justice *Jeffreys* Brow-beating
"*Oates's* Witnesses, as several Peers could Testi-
"fie, and appearing so much *Oates's* Enemy, the
"King's Council perverting the Testimony, and
"no Council daring to appear for *Oates*, he was
"found Guilty of Perjury. That the aforesaid In-
"dictments he had remov'd into the Lords House
"by Writs of Error, and if their Lordships would
"be pleas'd to Examine into the Merits of the
"Cause,

A. C. "Cause, he would produce three Witnesses yet alive, that would justifie his being in Town at the time that St. Omers Witnesses Swore him out of Town ; that he could produce Mr. Fennison, who would prove that Ireland was in Town in August 1678. which contradicted the Staffordshire Witnesses. That the Papists themselves having justified Oates's Testimony, by their open and avow'd Violation of our Laws, Liberties and Religion, and executing these things in the Reign of the late King, which he did discover them to be contriving in the Reign of King Charles II. which was the Substance of his Testimony, he hop'd the Reputation of St. Omers Witnesses, who were brib'd with Places and Offices in the Army, and Sums of Money, should not prevail with the House of Lords from setting aside the Judgments brought before their Lordships. All which was humbly Offer'd to the Consideration of the Lords and Commons.

After a long Debate, the Question propounded was, Whether this Paper own'd by Titus Oates did contain Matter tending to the Breach of the Priviledge of this House ? Which being carried in the Affirmative, the Duke of Bolton, the Earls of Macclesfield and Stamford, and the Lords Cornwallis, Wharton, and Sidney, dissented from, and protested against the said Vote ; First, " Because the Matter resolved to be a Breach of the Priviledge of that House, was not plainly and distinctly express in the said Vote ; nor did it appear therein what particular Priviledge of the House of Peers was broken by any Matter contain'd in that Paper ; and therefore this Vote could be of no use to support any Priviledge of that House, or prevent the Breach of any of them for the Future. Secondly, Because the said Vote might tend to the Disunion of both Houses, which might prove of dangerous Consequence to the King and Kingdom, they apprehending the whole Drift of the said Paper to be, to have Relief in a Legislative way, and accordingly the Case and Prayer was directed to both Houses : And Thirdly, Because that Day being

" appointed by Order of that House, to have the
 " Opinion of the Judges on the Writ of Error in
 " the Case of the said *Oates*, and the said Judges at-
 " tending accordingly, they did think it proper,
 " that the House would have heard their Opinion ;
 " and thereupon have (according to usual Course of
 " Judicature in such Cases) proceeded to Sentence
 " before the taking into Consideration the said Pa-
 " per, introduced but that Morning into the House.
 Yet notwithstanding this Protestation, *Oates* was
 immediately, by their Lordships Order, commit-
 ted to the Prison of the *King's Bench*.

He had been but two Days in Prison when he presented a Petition to the Lords, setting forth,
 " That he ever was so far from saying or doing any
 " thing willingly, which the least interfered with the
 " Rights and Privileges of that Honourable House,
 " that if any thing was Inserted in his Case, which
 " offended their Lordships, it proceeded from Igno-
 " rance or * Inadvertency, and humbly begg'd their * May 30th
 " Lordships Pardon. Upon this *Oates* was brought to
 the Bar to make his submission to the House of Lords,
 but refusing to strike out the Title he had attum'd
 in his Petition, of Doctor of Divinity, at which
 there were Exceptions taken, he was immediately
 remanded to the Custody of the Marshalsea of the
King's Bench.

On the 31st of May the House of Lords having heard the Opinion of all the Judges concerning the Illegality of the two Judgments against *Titus Oates*, upon the point of Perjury, for which he had brought his Writs of Error the House had this main Question propos'd; Whether to Reverse the said two Judgments. Which being Resolv'd in the Negative; and the said Judgment confirm'd, Thirteen Lords enter'd their Dissents to it. " First, Because the *King's Bench* being a Temporal Court made it part of their Judgment, that *Titus Oates*, being a Clerk, should for his Perjuries be divested of his Canonical and Priestly Habit, which is a matter wholly out of their Power, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Courts only. 2dly. Because the said Judgments are Bar-
 H h " barous,

A. C. "barous, Inhumane and Unchristian, and there is
 1689. "no Precedents to warrant the Punishments of
 "Whipping and committing to Prison for Life for
 "the Crime of Perjury, which yet were but part of
 "the Punishment inflicted upon him. 3dly. Because
 "the particular Matters upon which the Indict-
 "ments were found, where the Points objected a-
 "gainst Oates's Testimony in several of the Tryals,
 "which were allow'd to be good and credible Wit-
 "nesses, though testified against him by most of the
 "same Persons who witnessed against him upon
 "these Indictments. 4thly. Because this would be
 "an Encouragement and an Allowance for giving
 "the like Cruel, Barbarous and Illegal Punishments
 "hereafter, unless those Judgments were Revers'd.
 "5thly. Because Sir John Holt, Sir Henry Pollexfen,
 "the Lord Chief Justices, Sir Robert Atkins, Chief
 "Baron, with six Judges more, for these and ma-
 "ny others Reasons did, before that House, so-
 "lemnly deliver their Opinions, and unanimously
 "declare, That the said Judgments were contrary
 "to Law and Ancient Practice, and therefore Er-
 "roneous, and ought to be Revers'd. And, Lastly,
 "because it was contrary to the Declaration of
 "Rights on the 12th of February last, wherein it
 "doth appear, That excessive Bail ought not to be
 "requir'd, nor excessive Fines impos'd, nor cruel and
 "unusual Punishments inflicted. This Protestation
 worked so powerfully in the House of Lords, that
 the following day, their Lordships, after hearing
 Council at the Bar, to argue the Errors assign'd by
 Oates, did Order and Adjudge that the Judgment
 given against the said Oates should be Revers'd; and
 leave was given for the bringing in a Bill, for the
 securing Persons hereafter from the Prejudice which
 might come from his Testimony. But upon the Se-
 cond reading of this Bill in the Upper House (which
 had alredy past the Lower) there were several A-
 mendments made, and a Proviso inserted, whereby
 it was declar'd, That until the Matters for which
 Titus Oates was committed for Perjury were heard and
 determin'd in Parliament, that the said Oates should
 not be receiv'd in any Court or Cause whatsoever to be a
 Witness.

Witness. This Proviso, as well as the Amendments, A. C.
being agreed to by the House, the Earls of Ox-
ford, Suffolk, Monmouth, Montague, Macclesfield,
Bedford, Stamford, and Sussex, and the Lords New-
port, Berkley, Cornwallis, Paget, and Herbert protested
against both, particularly against the Proviso. 1st.

" Because, by the Laws of England, no Man ought
" to be punish'd unheard, and though the Parliament
" has Power in all things possible in its Legislative
" Capacity, yet by all the Rules of Law and Justice
" no Man ought to be opprest Arbitrarily, and in
" this case it seem'd to be so; for the other part of
" the Bill revers'd two illegal and unjust Judgments
" against Titus Oates, affirm'd upon Writs of Error,
" and this Proviso, without hearing him, enacted
" Titus Oates to be uncapable of being a Witness,
" which is more Infamy than being a Slave. 2dly.
" Because the Proviso, as it was Penn'd, that it might
" have a shew of Justice, seem'd to give Oates liber-
" ty to clear himself, but in reality it was impossi-
" ble for him so to do. 3dly. Because, if Oates could
" not acquit himself of Perjury, as this Proviso
" seem'd to give him Liberty to do, in the House
" of Lords, he could never bring it into any Infer-
" ior Court. And last of all, because the refusing
" to condemn the Verdicts brought against Oates in
" the King's Bench, did condemn at the same time
" the Credit of the Popish Plot, which was affirm'd
" by so many Votes in several Parliaments, since
" the first Discovery of it was given upon this very
" Evidence, for which he was convicted of Perjury,
" though by a pack'd corrupt Jury, by the highest
" Oppression, and by a former Jury in the same
" Case acquitted. The Bill with the Amendments
and Proviso, having been read a third time, past,
and sent to the Commons, that House disagreed to
the said Amendments, particularly to the first (viz.
*To leave out, the said Verdicts brought in against
the said Oates were corrupt.*) " Because the Points in
" which the Perjuries were assign'd in the Informa-
" tions were solemnly examin'd and try'd at former
" Tryals, wherein the Proceedings were Regular,
" and when things were fresh in Memory; and at
" those

A. C. "those Trials the Testimony of *Oates* was support-
 1689. "ed by concurrent Evidence, to the full satisfac-
 "on of the Courts and Juries: Because it appear'd
 "by unquestionable Evidence, that several Thou-
 "sand Pounds were bestow'd and expended upon
 "the Jurors and Witnesses about the Trials for the
 "suppos'd Perjuries, which Sums were much greater
 "than could be expended in a fair and uncorrupt
 "Prosecution. Because the Juries who pass'd upon
 "the Trials were return'd by Officers unduly cho-
 "sen, after the unjust seizure of the Liberties of
 "the City of *London*, and in the Reign of a *Popish*
 "King, and at such a time when neither Council
 "nor Witnesses durst appear for the said *Titus Oates*,
 "when Perjury was Countenanc'd by Suborning
 "Witnesses; by Judges not daring to take notice
 "how Witnesses, in later Trials, had contradicted
 "what they had Sworn in former Trials, but suf-
 "fer'd Mr. *Cornish*, in particular, to be attainted up-
 "on such contrary Evidence, though the said con-
 "trary Evidence had been twice Printed before by
 "Authority. The Lords insisted on their Amend-
 "ments, chiefly upon the following Reasons, which
 were Reported by the Earl of *Rochester*. "First,
 "Because new matter might have arisen between
 "the first and the subsequent Trials, but nothing
 "of this now lay before them, nor had the Evi-
 "dence, upon which the Verdicts were given, been
 "yet examin'd. 2dly. Because there did not appear
 "to the Lords any Evidence, much less any that
 "was unquestionable, of any such Sums of Money,
 "expended upon the Jurors and Witnesses, as might
 "render the Prosecution unfair or corrupt. And
 "3dly. Because the Reversing so many Judgments as
 "were given in a course of many Years, was at-
 "tended with very ill Consequences. As for the
Proviso the Lords alledg'd, "That they did not
 "lay any new Censure on *Titus Oates*, but left him
 "in the State in which they found him, as to his
 "being a Witness, till the Particulars were ex-
 "amin'd; and that they did not intend to bring in
 "Question the *Popish Plot*, but thought it both for
 "the Honour of the Nation and Religion, that the
 "Validity

" Validity of Titus Oates's Evidence, for the future, A. C.
 " should not be allow'd, nor a Conviction, past in 1689.
 " the Forms of Law, be set aside till the whole
 " Matter of Fact were duly examin'd.

On the 29th of July there was a free Conference which was begun by the Managers of the House of Commons, who said, " That they look'd upon that Bill not to be the Business of a particular Man, ^{between the} but of every Subject in England, with regard to Lords and his Person and Estate, and that the Honour of the Commons, Parliaments, publick Justice, and the Protestant Religion were concern'd in it, as well as the Integrity of King Charles II. and his Privy Council; and that the Lords Amendments, if agreed to, would make that Bill of great Prejudice to the Subject, instead of answering the Ends which were intended by the Commons. That the Lords Amendments were of two sorts, some relating to the Judgments, and others to the Verdicts: That as to the first the Commons had hop'd, that after the Declaration presented to their Majesties, upon accepting the Crown, wherein their Lordships had join'd with the Commons, in complaining of the cruel and illegal Punishments of the late Reign, and after this Declaration had been so lately renew'd in that part of the Bill of Rights, which the Lords had agreed to, they should not have seen Judgments of this Nature affirm'd, and been put under a necessity of sending up a Bill for reversing them. That these Declarations would not only be useless, but of pernicious Consequence to the People, if, so soon after, such Judgments as these stood affirm'd, and were not taken to be Cruel and Illegal, within the meaning of these Declarations; That the Commons had a particular regard to these Judgments, amongst others, when that Declaration was first made; and must insist upon it that they are Erroneous, Cruel, Illegal and of ill Example to future Ages, which was the Character fix'd upon them by the Bill sent up to the Lords. That the Lords having gone so far as to agree the Judgments to be Erroneous, it could not be denied that they were Illegal, for that which makes a Judgment so, is, that it is against Law. That it was of

A. C.

1689



" Example for a Temporal Court to divest a Clerk
 " of his Canonical Habit; That it was both of ill
 " Example, Illegal and Cruel, that a Judgment of
 " perpetual Imprisonment should be given in a
 " Case where there is no express Law to warrant it ;
 " That an English Man should be expos'd upon a
 " Billory so many times a Year during his Life, and
 " that a Freeman should be whipp'd in such a bar-
 " barous manner, as in probability would determine
 " in Death. That there were many Precedents
 " made that did not concern this Man only, or this
 " Offence, but the Judgments against Oates were
 " Judgments against every English Subject. Ecclesi-
 " astical as well as Temporal, the Lords as well as
 " Commons. That this was avow'd when these
 " Judgments were given by the then Lord Chief
 " Justice of the King's Bench, who declar'd, That all
 " the Judges had met and unanimously agreed, that where
 " the Subjects were prosecuted at Common Law for a
 " Misdemeanor, it was in the Discretion of the Court
 " to inflict what Punishment they pleas'd, not extending
 " to Life or Member. That as soon as they had set
 " up this Pretence to a Discretionary Power, it was
 " observable how they put it Practice in other Cases
 " and for other Offences, by inflicting such cruel
 " and ignominious Punishments as would be agreed
 " to be far worse than Death it self, to any Man who
 " has the sense of Honour or Shame. That the
 " Lords Additional Clause was so far from declar-
 " ing these Judgments Illegal, that it might plainly
 " import an allowance of them ; nor did it go so
 " far as to provide a Remedy for the future, for it
 " did only Enact, That such excessive Punishments
 " ought not to be inflicted for the future, which seem'd
 " rather to refer to the Severity of the Execution,
 " than to the Judgment it self. That it was agreed
 " by the Lords at the former Conference, that the
 " Judgments of Assumption, given by the Lords, could
 " not, nor ought not to stand when the Judgments
 " of the King's Bench were Revers'd, and therefore
 " the Commons thought themselves concern'd to
 " insist, that the Act might speak plain, and that it
 " might be understood by all who had heard the
 " Judgment

' Judgment against Oates were once affirm'd by the
 ' Lords, that those Judgments of *Affirmation* might
 ' subsist no longer. As to the Lords Amendments
 which related to the Verdicts, it was urg'd by the
 Managers for the Commons, ' That so severe and
 ' extraordinary a thing as making a Man Infamous,
 ' and taking away his Testimony by Act of Parlia-
 ment ought not to be done but upon the greatest
 ' Consideration, especially in such a Case as this,
 ' where the honour of Parliamentary Proceedings,
 ' and of the *English* Justice were more concern'd
 ' than Oates. That the business of the *Popish Plot*,
 ' had great Examination in several Parliaments, and
 ' in several Courts of Justice, in all which Oates stood
 ' a good Witness, and though his Testimony was
 ' confirm'd by other Witnesses and by Letters, yet
 ' the declaring him to be an incompetent Witness
 ' by Act of Parliament, would be interpreted a
 ' great step towards a disavowing the *Popish Plot* ;
 ' it being certain that what had been done by the
 ' Lords in affirming the Judgment against him, had
 ' already such an Interpretation beyond Sea. That
 ' by Law when the Judgment is *erroneous* (which
 ' was confess'd in this Case) the whole Record is to be
 ' annull'd, and therefore to let so much of the Re-
 cord stand as related to the Conviction, which
 ' was in effect done by the Lords' Second Clause,
 ' was to do an extraordinary thing, and plainly to
 ' pass a new Censure upon Oates, and to make that
 ' which was singly the Opinion of the Jury before,
 ' to be the Act of the whole Parliament. That
 ' though it be confess'd, that the present Proceeding
 ' was according to the Legislative way, and there-
 fore there was no necessity of strictly pursuing the
 ' Forms of the Courts of Justice, yet when the
 Commons reflected how they came to be driven to
 ' use this extraordinary course for Reversing these
 ' Judgments, they could not strictly satisfie them-
 selves, that it was just to take from the Party an
 ' Advantage, which he ought to have had in the or-
 ' dinary matters of Law, without stronger Reasons
 ' than they had in this Case. That they observ'd the
 ' Perjuries assign'd against Oates were not in the Sub-

A. C.

1689.

stance of his Evidence, but in the Circumstance
 of Time, in which there might be an innocent
 Mistake without contracting the Guilt of wilful
 Perjury, and that a colourable Counter-Evidence
 might be easily set up when the thing was under the
 Management of Jesuits, whose whole Order was
 wounded by Oates's Evidence, and who are not
 scrupulous of using indirect Acts to preserve their
 Credit and Interest. That after all endeavours to
 the contrary, Oates stood upright, his Testimony
 unshaken, till a Papist was upon the Throne, till
 Irregular Sheriffs were made; new Freeholders
 Books (consisting only of Persons fit to serve the
 present turns) form'd ; Graham and Burton by Ex-
 perience become perfect in the Mystery of Mana-
 ging Juries, and till neither Council nor Witnesses
 could with safety appear for Oates. That Violati-
 on of Law, Partiality and Corruption were the
 Character of the Times, and were visible in every
 thing that mov'd towards the attaining these Ver-
 dicts. That if nothing else but a direct Proof of
 Money given make a corrupt Verdict, it would be
 very difficult to shew that ever a corrupt Verdict
 was given ; nay, that 'tis possible a Jury might
 have taken Money, and yet give a true and honest
 Verdict. That any Partiality in the Jury, let ei-
 ther Malice or Affection be the Motive, makes the
 Verdict corrupt. That if the Juror does but de-
 clare his Thoughts before the Trial 'tis a good
 cause of Challenge ; that so nice is the Law in re-
 quiring that Jurors be indifferent, that if any one
 of the Jury be return'd at the Denomination of the
 Party, or to the end that he should be more favou-
 rable to the one side than the other, the whole Ar-
 ray ought to be quash'd. That it appear'd to the
 Commons, that so great a price was set on the
 destroying Oates's Credit, that the Prosecution
 was notoriously carry'd on by express Directions
 and Commands from the Court, that great Sums
 had been distributed in order to it, and fit Instru-
 ments employ'd in prompting and instructing
 Witnesses to Swear against Oates, in the same
 Points which had been fully examin'd before.

' That

'That under colour of paying their Charges consider-
 'able Sums of Money had been given to Wit- A. C.
 'nesses ; that to make sure of them before hand, 1689.
 'they were requir'd to make *Affidavits* beyond Sea,
 'of what they were to Swear at the Trial, which
 'were drawn so, that it was prov'd to the House of
 'Commons, that one of the intended Witnesses re-
 'fused to Swear again what they had thought fit to
 'set down for him in his *Affidavit*. That Clubs
 'were kept at Taverns where Juries were nam'd in
 'these State Trials (as they were call'd) where
 'Burton and Graham were alisting to give their Di-
 'rections. That besides, there lay an Exception
 'of Partiality, the Witnesses being all of them No-
 'vices at St. Omers, a College of *Jesuits*, against
 'which College Oates had given particular Testi-
 'mony. Besides, as *Jesuits*, they could not esteem
 'it of little Consequence to their Order to discredit
 'the Evidence of the *Popish Plot*, and disparage
 'those Parliaments who had prosecuted it with so
 'much Vigour ; and how far the Principles of the
 '*Jesuits* would allow them to instruct their Novi-
 'ces, that an Oath Administred by *Heretick Magi-*
 'strates was to be little regarded, might deserve to
 'be thought upon. That in this Case no less than
 'Nine of the most considerable Council were em-
 'ploy'd against Oates, and had frequent Meetings,
 'and great Fees, which seem'd extraordinary when
 'nothing was in Question, but a Point of Time :
 'That great Treats were given several times to the
 'Jurors, which the Law does not allow ; and that
 'above 3000*l.* was expended about Convicting
 'Oates, which was too great a Sum to be fairly spent
 'upon occasion of two Trials by *London Juries*. That
 'the Commons saw no cause to add any Authority
 'or Reputation to such Verdicts upon a bare possi-
 'bility, that new Matters might arise between the
 'former Trials, and those for the Perjuries, since it
 'was at least alike possible that no such new Matter
 'did arise. For on the one side it was own'd by the
 'Lords, that they had examin'd the Fact, and on
 'the other side, the Indictments shew'd, that the
 'Points in which the Perjuries were assign'd were not
 'new

A. C. ' new Matters, but the same which had been drawn
1689. ' in Question in the former Trials, and upon the
Credit of the same Witnesses: so that the Pre-
sumption lay stronger on the Commons side. That
as to what was mention'd by the Lords at the last
Conference, that the Corruption of the Verdicts
did not appear to them, that was not the Fault of
the Commons, the Lords having the same means
of being inform'd as the Commons had, if they
had thought fit to use them. That it was agreed
to the Lords that there was a Respect to be had to
Legal Proceedings, but then that Respect ought
to be equal, and the Examination of the same
Faults in the several Trials in King Charles's Reign
did deserve, at least, as much Regard as the Exa-
mination of the same Facts in King James's time;
especially when the former Trials stood Confirm'd
by the concurring Opinions of King Charles him-
self and successive Parliaments; Besides it was
scarce Credible, that the Judges who could be
guilty of giving an extravagant Judgment, could be
indifferent in their Directions at the Trial. That
the Lords Second Clause did make it impossible
for Oates to clear his Innocence, (though that was
said to be the end for which it was intended) for
if the Conviction stood, there was no Legal
Course for hearing and determining the Matters
for which he was Convicted. That were it sup-
pos'd the Lords should think fit to give themselves
the trouble to enter into the Examination of the
whole Matter, and could find out a means of do-
ing it; yet if the Lords Previso were agreed to,
Oates could have no manner of Advantage, though
his Innocency was fully clear'd, by any Judgment
the Lords could give, but he must still remain an
Infamous Person, unless a new Law was made to
restore him. That by pursuing the known Me-
thods at Law, and intirely Reversing the Judg-
ments by Act of Parliament now, as it ought to
have been done before by the Lords in their Judi-
cial Capacity, Oates might be again Indict'd and
brought to an indifferent Trial, according to the
success of which his Credit would stand or fall;

and

' and that was the only regular Way which remain'd
 ' to have these Matters re-examin'd:

The Earls of Rochester, Nottingham and Berkley, and the Bishops of London and Salisbury (who were the Managers for the Lords who spoke at this Conference) alledg'd, ' That if it was prov'd to them that the Verdicts were corrupt, it would encline them to agree with the Commons, that being the Issue between the two Houses ; if that was not made out, the Lords did not think fit that Oates should take Advantage of an Erroneous Judgment, to destroy the Verdict. That to make the Verdicts corrupt there must be some Corruptions made out between the time of the former Trials, and the time of the subsequent Trials for the Perjuries. That they agreed there might be other Methods of Corruption than by Money, but that it was hard to assign them. That the Persons who serv'd upon the Juries at Oates's Trial where Men of great Consideration in London, and to dispute their Verdicts was in effect to attaint them, and that few Men but would have been pleas'd to have had such a Jury in a Case of their own. That the Lords would rather believe Oates guilty of Perjury and Knavery, than look upon the Grand Jury and Petit Jury to be Perjur'd. That there was no Proof before the Lords that there was any favour in the Return of the Jury, or that they were Nominated by a Club. That there was no Incompetency in the Witnesses against Oates, for though he had Sworn against many, he had not Sworn against all the Jesuits. That the Treating of Juries was acknowledg'd to be Scandalous, but there was no proof of that before the Lords, and if it were true, yet it had not been sufficient to set aside the Verdicts, without other Proofs of Corruption, and those fit for a Court of Record to receive. That they did not think it sufficient that Graham and Burton had charg'd great Sums in their Books, as paid upon the account of those Trials. for that might be false, or suppose it were expended on the Witnesses, that did not make the Verdict corrupt, so that the Lords might Legally, Judicially and Honestly

A. C. ' Honestly give their Vote upon the Question. That
 1689. ' it was a Matter of great Importance, and con-
 cern'd every Man in his Life and Estate: if it were
 ' taken for granted, that because a Man had at a
 ' Trial pass'd for a good Witness, he was not to
 ' be Prosecuted afterwards for Perjury. That a
 ' Man accus'd was then in a very unfortunate Con-
 dition, for the Grand-Jury was to keep the King's
 ' Secrets, the Prisoner in such a case was for the
 ' most part kept close, and his Witnesses were not
 ' Sworn, so that he could not be ready for his De-
 fence for the present, and if the Witnesses might
 ' not afterwards be Prosecuted for Perjury, then
 ' there was an end of all Prosecution for Perjury.
 ' That the Point of Time was Material, and that
 ' a Person accus'd of Treason had hardly any thing
 ' else whereby to make his Innocence appear, since
 ' there was no proving of a Negative. That Coun-
 cil was assign'd to Oates, and that Witnesses were
 ' summon'd and did appear for him. That there
 ' was no way to reverse a Verdict but by Act of
 ' Parliament, and before that was done, Justice did
 ' require that the Party should clear his Innocence.
 ' That they look'd upon Oates as Perjur'd in other
 ' Matters; That he had accus'd the Queen Dow-
 ' ger of High Treason, in conspiring the Death of
 ' her Husband, at the Bar of the House of Com-
 ' mons, which no Body could believe of Her;
 ' That he had Sworn at the Council-Board he had
 ' no other Person to accuse, and yet after had ac-
 ' cus'd the Queen Dowager. That Oates, at first,
 ' might come in with a fair intention, and for disco-
 ' very of the Truth, but that appearing in the Pre-
 ' sence of so many great Persons, and finding so
 ' much care given to what he said, it was natural
 ' that it should either damp and terrifie him, or cre-
 ' ate too great a Confidence; That it had the latter
 ' effect upon him, and made him fancy himself to
 ' have a Right of creating Evidence, rather than de-
 ' livering it; That it was not fit to encourage such
 ' Witnesses; That his Brain seem'd to be turn'd, and
 ' that when he was lately brought before the House
 ' of Lords, he seem'd to hang his Rod over them.
 ' That

That now the Parliament, acting as Legislators, A. C.
were not ty'd down to Forms, and that they did 1689.
not inflict any new Censure on him, but left him
in the State they found him. That this was a Mat-
ter of great Expectation; That the Eyes of all
Europe were upon it, and that it would be the oc-
casion of great Censures, if he should be set up
for a Witness again, without a full Examination
of the whole Affair, especially in the case of a
Conviction for Perjury, which had something in it
more particular than other Crimes, for every one
had a particular concern to be cover'd from it.
That they would not enter into the Question of
what was the difference between an *Erroneous* and
an *Illegal* Judgment, though perhaps a Judgment
that was Erroneous in Point of Form, might not
be said to be Illegal. That as to the Affirmance
of the Judgments, and the Amendments relating
to the Judgments, the Judges had own'd to the
Lords that there was a Latitude left to the Court in
Judgments in case of Perjury, which was one thing
that mov'd them to affirm the Judgments, but that
they had never done it, had it not been attended
with the Verdict, which the Lords thought of fa-
tal Consequence to take away. That when the
Case came to be debated, in the House of Lords,
upon the Writs of Error, there was not one Lord
but thought the Judgments *Erroneous*, and was ful-
ly satisfied, that such an extravagant Judgment
ought not to have been given, or a Punishment
so exorbitant inflicted upon an *English Subject*:
But considering his *accusing the Queen so impertinent-*
ly, and several other Instances, rather than leave
so ill a Man as Oates, capable of being a Witness,
they, in that streight, chose to affirm the Judg-
ments, though they were satisfied of their being
Erroneous; and to shew that they were sensible of
this, at the same time when they affirm'd the Judg-
ments, they thought fit that a Bill should be
brought into the House of Peers, to prevent the
Inconveniences of the like Judgments for the fu-
ture. And therefore, when the Lords had gone
so far in their Judicial Capacity, as to affirm the
Judgments

A. C.
1689.

Judgments rather than the Verdicts should be set aside, the Commons were not to expect that they would recede now, and set up Oates for a Witness again, without unquestionable proof of Corruption in the Jury. Upon the whole matter the Lords insisted, 1. To leave out what concern'd the Corruption of the Verdicts. 2. That their Provision against Oates being receiv'd for a Witness should pass, and 3. That so great a hardship should not be put upon the House of Peers, as that they should in express terms reverse their own Judgments, since there was no necessity of it.

The Managers of the Commons, by way of reply, gave a summary Account of the whole Proceedings of the Popish Plot; several Subornations and other such Practices which had been us'd to stifle the Evidence and discredit the Witnesses, particularly Oates. As to the Lords Amendments, which concern'd the Judgments, it was argued by the Managers, 'That there were Precedents made, which afflicted every English man. That by taking upon them to affirm such Judgments as these, the Lords had, in a manner, taken the Law into their Hands. That this Arbitrary Power in the Lords Judicature was a new discovery, and if it had been understood in former times, would have been a very expeditious way of altering the Law upon several occasions. That the Lords, as a Court of Judicature, are as strictly ty'd to give Judgment upon a Writ of Error according to Law, as any Inferior Court whatsoever; That they must not proceed upon Convenience; That this Judgment of the Lords was agreed to be given not according to Law, but according to an Opinion which their Lordships had conceiv'd of the Party, and that also without any Judicial Examination; That instead of correcting the acknowledg'd Errors of the Judgments in the King's Bench, they affirm'd them, and so chang'd the Law, which ought to be the certain and steady Rule of Government, into the Arbitrary Resolutions of that House. That nothing was aim'd at by the Commons in this Bill, but to set that matter right; that if this Bill was lost,

A. C.
1689.

lost, the Lords had settled it for Law, that every Subject might be used in this ignominious and barbarous manner ; That Oates was the least part of the Question, how much soever he seem'd concern'd in't ; and that the Grievance was, That the whole Kingdom, for Oates's sake, must be made liable to these Whippings. That the Commons hop'd the Lords would take this opportunity of redeeming this Error by passing the Bill, as it was sent up by the Commons, and not expect because they had given a wrong Judgment, that therefore the Commons must join to support it as an Act of Parliament, for their Lordships Clause did really countenance the Judgment against Oates ; enacting only that such Punishment should not be inflicted for the future. That it was of great importance to the Kingdom to have this matter settled : That Judgments of this kind having been extended to several Persons, and to very different Cases, as in that of Mr. Johnson, it was thought, with reason enough perhaps, by the Ministers of those Times, that such Punishments would awe the People, and fit them for Slavery, worse than Death it self ; according to Sir Thomas Smith's Observation : *That no Nation is less fearful of Death, or more afraid of Torments than the English.* That the Commons could not think the Nation safe without an express and plain Declaration, not only that the Judgments of the King's Bench were illegal, cruel, and of evil Example to future Ages ; but also that the *Affirmation* of those Judgments was contrary to Law. As to what was said by the Lords to maintain the Amendments which concern'd the Verdicts, the Managers for the Commons replied, That the Lords by insisting not to agree to the Clause in the Bill which calls the Verdicts corrupt, unless the Commons could bring positive Proof of an express Contract for Money to be paid directly to hire the Jurors to give their Verdicts, did seem to have inverted the several Methods of Proceedings in their distinct Capacities ; That in their *Judicature*, where they ought to act by the strict Rules of Law, they proceeded according to a supposed Convenience ; and in

A. C. in this *Legislative Capacity*, where there is a Latitude of Proceeding according to a Moral Certainty and Convenience, a single Expression of a corrupt Verdict, tho' asserted upon such just Grounds, would not be allowed, unless a precise Proof were made in the strictest Forms of Courts. That it was not the business of the Commons to furnish the Lords with Evidence, or to inform them otherwise than by reasoning at Conferences, the Lords having proper Methods whereby they may inform themselves, when they think Evidence requisite. That it was notorious that the whole Administration of the Government, especially with relation to Religion, was at that time corrupt; That the Design was to overthrow the Reformation, and restore Popery to be the National Religion, which could not be effected otherwise than by totally perverting and corrupting the Laws, or the whole Course of Justice; That they had a *Popish* King, the House of Peers was to have been fill'd with *Papists* by Dispensation with the Act 30 Car. 2. and a *Popish* House of Commons was to have been pack'd by means of *Quo Warrantos*, Surrenders, and Making and Regulating of Corporations, That in the Courts of Judicature they did run upon every Man who durst affirm the lawful Rights of an *English* Subject, resolving by Partial and Corrupt means to bow or break them; That for this purpose they provided and pack'd Judges, Sheriffs, Jurors, and Witnesses, and those in Authority, who ought to hold the Ballance indifferently, were indeed a Party, a Corrupt Party; That this was prov'd by the Declaration of the 13th of February, wherein the Lords and Commons did agree that there were Evil Counsellors, Judges and Ministers that assisted the late King to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom; That the Laws were suspended and dispens'd with, an Ecclesiastical Commission executed, Bishops committed and prosecuted for an humble honest Petition, Protestants disarm'd, whilst *Papists* were arm'd and employ'd, Partial and corrupt Persons return'd and serv'd on Juries, Excessive Bail required,

quir'd, Excessive Fines impos'd, and illegal and A. C.
 cruel Punishments inflicted ; That when the Com- 1689.
 mons sent up this Declaration, the Lords ac-
 knowledg'd and agreed to the Truth of the Parti-
 culars upon the Notoriety of the Fact, without
 asking the Commons to prove any of the Articles ;
 That if there were such foul and corrupt Proceed-
 ings as the Lords had agreed there were, could it
 be thought that in this particular Case of Oates, who
 had highly provok'd them, and upon the Ruin of
 whose Credit the Reputation of the whole Party
 did depend, they departed from themselves, and
 for once proceeded indifferently, equally, and un-
 corruptly ? That the Lords might as well, if not
 better, put the Commons to prove any or every
 the Proceedings in the late Reign to be corrupt or
 unequal, which would be to deny or doubt in every
 Particular, what they had expressly own'd in Ge-
 neral. That the Matter in Oates's Tryal was self-
 evident : they tried Points that had been examin'd
 in Parliament, and were proper to be re examin'd
 only there ; the Witnesses were provok'd Enemies ;
 and tho' his Evidence was not against all Jesuits,
 it reflected upon the whole Order, and was directly
 against the whole College at St. Omar's ; the Ju-
 rors were such whose Affections and Prejudices
 were well known, and they were return'd by She-
 riffs not equally Constituted ; and the Judges were
 Chief Justice Jefferies and his Companions. That
 to render a *Verdict Corrupt* it is not absolutely ne-
 cessary that the Jury should bargain and sell it for
 Money, if there were a false Byass by Prepossession,
 Prejudice, Hope of Preferment or Gain, a Fear
 of Displeasure, 'tis enough ; Or suppose the Judges
 were corrupt, and directed false Law, or false
 Facts, or over-awed the Jury, or admitted any
 Party to be a Witness or Juror (as in effect it was)
 that was enough to render the Verdict corrupt ; but
 which is worse, here the Jury was return'd at the
 Denomination of a Party ; and it was the fashion
 of the Times that every one who was accus'd was
 to be convicted at the Peril of the Judges and the
 Jury. That if Oates's Brain was turn'd, as was said

A. C.
1639.

' by the Lords, the more wrong was done by con-
 ' victing him for Perjury, which a Madman could
 ' not be guilty of. That after such cruel Usage,
 ' which would make a wiser Man mad, it might
 ' with more Reason be believ'd his Brain was turn'd,
 ' and then there was little danger of his being us'd in
 ' Evidence for the future. That it was observable
 ' that Oates was Sentenc'd to be whipt from Aldgate to
 ' Newgate on the Wednesday, and from thence to Ty-
 ' burn on Friday following, which could be intended
 ' no otherwise, than in the Nature of a Rack, that
 ' by the Smart of the first Suffering, and the ap-
 ' proaching Terror of the next, he might be brought
 ' to make such a Recantation as was desir'd ; and it
 ' was hard to think, that any thing but a full persua-
 ' sion in himself, that what he swore was true, could
 ' support a Man under such a Torture. That if
 ' Oates had been guilty of Perjury about the Queen
 ' Dowager, or any other Matter (which had not
 ' hitherto been brought in Question) it did not relate
 ' to the present Case, and he was liable to be indict-
 ' ed and punish'd for it, whatsoever became of this
 ' Bill. That the Commons did not argue, that be-
 ' cause a Man had been once believ'd at a Tryal, he
 ' was not to be prosecuted for Perjury also ; But
 ' they observ'd that the very same Objections had
 ' been made to Oates's Testimony at former Tryals,
 ' and prov'd by the same Witnesses, and yet the
 ' Juries gave credit to Oates : So that according to
 ' the Lords way of Reasoning, to suppose Oates to be
 ' perjur'd in those Points, was to attaint these former
 ' Juries, and the Lords ought to be careful of char-
 ' ging such a Guilt upon one Jury or another. That,
 ' upon the whole, the Commons did not think it
 ' reasonable, it should be requir'd of them, to con-
 ' cur to support any part of this Erroneous Record ;
 ' That 'tis the Right of the Subject, that all that is
 ' done before or after an illegal Judgment should fall
 ' with it ; and tho' in Proceedings in the Legislative
 ' way the Commons were sensible, they were not
 ' tied up to the Forms, yet they were certainly
 ' bound to the Rules of Natural Justice, and were
 ' not to deprive the Subject of his legal Advantage.

The

A. C.
1689.

The Result of this memorable Conference was,
 That the Commons stiffly rejected the Amendments
 and Proviso, and that the Lords firmly adher'd to
 both, of which they * acquainted the Lower-House.

The Commons being offended at this Message, de-

manded a Conference with the Lords for settling the
 Method of Proceedings between the Two Houses
 upon Conferences and free Conferences, and ap-
 pointed a Committee to draw up Reasons to be of-
 fer'd to the Lords, and which † were in Substance,

* That by adhering generally, the Lords departed from † Aug. 13.

* what was yielded to upon the free Conference, viz.

* That the Judgments were *Erroneous*; That the

* Lords adhering upon the first free Conference was

* irregular, or at least contrary to the ordinary course

* of Proceedings between the Two Houses, especially

* if such adhering should be look'd upon as conclu-

* sive; That it is usual to have two free Conferences

* or more, before either House proceed to adhere;

* That as it is according to the Course of Parliaments,

* so it is suitable to the Nature of the Things, that

* there should be no adhering till after Two Con-

* ferences at least; because before that time each

* House is not fully possess'd of the Reasons upon

* which the others do proceed; nor have the Houses

* had the full opportunity of making Replies to one

* another's Arguments, and to adhere sooner, is to

* exclude all possibility of offering Expedients; That

* this Method of adhering so suddenly and unex-

* pectedly, drew very great inconveniences after

* it; as appear'd by what had happen'd this Sessi-

* ons, the Additional Poll-Bill having thereby been

* lost, to the great Prejudice of the Crown; and the

* Bill of Rights was in danger to be lost also; That

* the Commons thought that in Proceedings in this

* Judicial Capacity upon Writs of Error, their Lord-

* ships were as much bound to give Judgment upon

* the Record according to the strict Rules of Law,

* as any Inferior Court whatsoever, and ought not

* to enter into the Consideration of Persons, or col-

* lateral Respects; That for the Lords to assume a

* discretionary Power to affirm a Judgment, tho' at

* the same time they agreed it to be *Erroneous*, was

A. C. ‘to assume a Power to make a Law, instead of Judging according to the Rules of Law ; That when
 1689. the Commons sent up a Bill to their Lordships in order to prevent the Mischiefs of such destructive Precedents, for their Lordships to refuse to reverse these Judgments, tho’ confess to be Erroneous, unless upon such Terms as their Lordships impos’d, and to which the Commons could not in reason agree, was to leave the Kingdom without Redress, against acknowledg’d Wrongs ; That it was Recorded to the Honour of their Lordships noble Ancestors, that they declar’d, *They would not change the Laws*, and the Commons hop’d they would pursue their steps, and not by affirming Erroneous Judgments go about to make *that Law*, which was not so before ; and by insisting on collateral Terms, before they would reverse those Judgments in the Legislative way, take to themselves, in effect, the whole Power of the Legislature, which was not only to *change the Law*, but to *subvert the Constitution of the Government* ; That therefore the Commons hop’d their Lordships would not insist upon this unusual Method of adhering, which manifestly tended to the interruption of a good Correspondence between the Two Houses, especially at so unseasonable a Time, when an entire Agreement between the Two Houses was of such absolute Necessity for the Establishment of the Government, and for the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom.

These Heats between both Houses were like to increase to a dangerous Height, when they were happily extinguish’d by a sudden Adjournment of the Parliament ; and all that *Oates* was able to obtain in

June 6. this Session, was only an * Address from the Lords, at the Commons desire, requesting his Majesty, That whereas *Titus Oates*, Clerk, had already receiv’d a severe Punishment for the Perjury whereof he had been formerly convicted, and some of the said Punishments would still be continued upon him, unless they should be remitted by his Majesty, his Majesty would be graciously pleas’d to grant his Pardon to the said *Oates*. The King readily comply’d with the Lords desire ; and moreover,

as soon as by their Lordships † Order, Oates was A. C. discharg'd from his Confinement, his Majesty received him into his Protection, and allow'd him a ~~sum~~^{1689.} considerable * Pension ; which occasion'd various ^{Aug. 20.} Reflections.
^{* 5 l. per}

On the 9th of May the Commons sent up a Bill to Week. the Lords for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Bill for Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown ; which their Lordships having consider'd they found the latter part of it defective, no mention being made in it of her Electoral Highness the Princess Sophia, Duchess of Hanover ; and thought fit amongst other Amend-^{Clause in} ments, to add a Proviso in her Highness's favour. over. The Bill thus amended, was * return'd to the Com-^{* May 25.}mons, where a certain Party was so prevailing, that the House disagreed to their Lordships Proviso. Some of them alledging, That a Parliament of England had never determin'd the degrees of Succession beyond Two or Three Persons ; That the mentioning the House of Hanover would give an opportunity to Foreigners of intermeddling too far in the Affairs of this Nation ; and lastly, That before the Crown should devolve on the Princess Sophia, some of the Catholick Princes, who were nearest in Blood, and who by this Clause were to be excluded, might turn Protestants. The King who wish'd nothing more earnestly than to see the Crown settled in the Protestant Line, us'd his utmost Endeavours to bring the Commons to a Compliance with the Lords ; declaring in Council, That his Queen, and both the Prince and Princess of Denmark delir'd it as well as himself. The Lords likewise warmly insisted on their Clause, alledging, † ' That ' tho' in the Instrument offered to the King and Queen's Majesties, the Limitation went no farther than to their Persons ; yet in Law, which has respect to all succeeding Ages, and that settles for ever the Liberties of the Subjects, they thought it reasonable to carry the Limitation of the Succession of the Crown farther, than was necessary in that Instrument in which the Crown was offered to their Majesties, and that had no other view but of the Succession of their Posterity. 2. That they could

A. C. ' could see no Danger, nor any ill Consequence that
 1689. ' might follow a further Limitation, but very much
 ' to the contrary. For, i. This secured the Nation
 ' effectually from the danger of having any *Papist*
 ' to Reign in it, at any time hereafter ; since of
 ' such a number of *Papists* as stood next the Crown
 ' in the Lineal Succession, some might be prevailed
 ' on to make a shew of changing their Religion, if they
 ' had a Prospect of succeeding to the Crown upon
 ' it, and no danger being so great as the having one
 ' who is a pretended *Protestant*, but in truth a con-
 ' ccal'd *Papist*, to Reign over us ; the most effectu-
 ' al way to secure our Religion, was to declare the
 ' Succession in a Family that was known to be *Pro-
 testant*. 2. It was the Interest of *England*, at pre-
 ' sent, to do Right to that great House, by limitting
 ' the Succession according to the Proviso. For be-
 ' ing this Limitation had been proposed, if it
 ' should be now laid aside, it would look like *Exclu-
 ding of that House*, which might provoke them to
 ' take Resolutions that might be of great Prejudice
 ' to the Nation in this present Conjuncture.

Duke of
Gloucester
Born July
24.

These Reasons having been deliver'd to the Com-
 mons, and several Conferences having past between
 both Houses, without any effect, Heaven inter-
 pos'd to terminate these Differences, by Blessing
 Her Royal Highness, the Princess of *Denmark*, with
 a Son. He was Born on the 24th of July, and
 Christen'd on the 27th by the Name of *William*,
 His.Majesty, and the Earl of *Dorset* (on behalf of
 the King of *Denmark*) being God-Fathers, and the
 Marchioness of *Halifax* God-Mother. At the same
 time his Majesty confer'd the Title of Duke of *Glo-
 cester* on the Royal Infant ; whose Auspicious Birth
 contributed much to dissipate the distant Fears of
 a *Popish* Successor. Some days after 'twas propos'd
 in the Lower House, to advance Her Royal High-
 ness's Revenue, from 30000 to 70000*l.* which Mo-
 tion, how reasonable soever, considering Her High-
 ness's necessary Expences, was nevertheless baffled,
 by some who were for drawing all the Money into
 the King's Coffers, which they hop'd to find means
 to empty, by filling their own Purses.

Much

Much about the same time the Commons enter'd upon a nice Business, which as it seem'd to widen the Breaches between both Houses, or at least to encrease the number of the ill-affected, and which reflected on His Majesty's Choice, it was thought strange it should be mov'd by one, and back'd by another of the Queen's first Domesticks. The Motion was, for an Address to desire his Majesty to remove from his Presence and Councils such as had been Impeach'd by Parliament, and had betray'd the Liberties of the Subject; and though no Body was nam'd, yet it was easie to guess, that the Persons at which the Address was to be levell'd, were the President of the Council, and the Speaker of the House of Lords; and that, not so much on account of their Mismanagements in former Reigns, as for their having Influenc'd the Resolutions of the Convention, and contributed much to the present Settlement. This Affair was debated with great warmth, and because the contrary Party were not prepar'd to oppose this unexpected Motion, it would certainly have been carried in the Affirmative, if, by good luck, those that were for it, at first, had not cool'd on the sudden. Myn Heer Dyckvclt discours'd Mr. H---- about the Motion he had made in the House, to which he Answer'd, *He did not think it to be of any ill Consequence to his Majesty; and besides, that a Place at Court should never silence him, when the Good of his Country requir'd him to speak.* The next Day Mr. H---- renew'd the same Motion, and was supported by a great many; but the opposite side requiring them to name the Persons, and no Body offering to do it, the Motion fell; and all that Mr. H-- and his Party were able to do, after the Reading the Exceptions to the Bill of Indemnity, was to carry this Resolution † *That the King's Pardon was not pleadable in Bar to an Impeachment.* The same Day the Commons appointed a Committee to enquire into the delays us'd in sending Succors to Ireland, and into the Miscarriges that rendered those Succors ineffectual.

On the 15th of June the Lords having consider'd, in a Grand Committee, the State and Condition

A. C. of this Kingdom, and what means to use against
 1689. the Designs of the *Papists*, and the Power of the
 French King; resolv'd upon an Address to be made
 to his Majesty, to put the Isles of *Wight*, *Jersey* and
Guernsey, *Scilly*, *Dover-Castle*, and other Places, which
 might be expos'd to the Enemy, into a posture of
 Defence; That *Papists* might be Disarm'd, their
 Horses taken from them, and they not be permit-
 ted to travel more than Five Miles from their
 Houses; and that care be taken to prevent *Prote-
 stants* concealing or owning *Papists* Horses. At the
 same time their Lordships empower'd the Commit-
 tee, appointed to prepare this Address, to look into
 the Miscarriages in *Ireland*, and to send for Persons
 and Papers for their Information.

The Committee drew up an Address according
 to their Directions, and having acquainted the
 House, That they could not come to a full disco-
 very of the Miscarriages of *Ireland* without a sight
 of the Minute Books of the Committee for *Irish Af-
 fairs*, to the 1st of *May* last, the Lords order'd there-
 upon, that another Address be presented to the
 King, desiring that the said Minute Book might be
 Communicated to the Committee. His Majesty's

† June 18. Answer to this Address was, That he would consi-
 der of it; which obstructed the Proceedings of this
 Committee for near a whole Month; but upon the
 Commons Voting, That those Persons that had been
 the occasion of delaying the sending Relief to Ireland,
 and had advis'd the King to defer the giving leave for
 some Members of the House of Commons to inspect the
 Minute Books of the Committee for Irish Affairs, were
 Enemies to the King and Kingdom; and their debating
 to Address the King for the removing the Marquesses of
 Halifax and Camarthen from his Council; His Ma-
 jesty * acquainted the Lords by the Earl of Notting-

ham, and the Commons by Mr. Comptroler, That
 he gave leave that a Committee of the Upper House
 might inspect the Book according to their desire.
 However this Book not being sufficient to discover
 the Miscarriages of *Ireland*, the Lords ordered † the

Earls of Shrewsbury and Nottingham to Address to
 his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to give or-
 der,

der, that the Witnesses in Relation to Ireland, since his Majesty's taking the Administration of the Government upon him, to the time the Council-Books began, might be Communicated to the Committee of their House. These two Earls deliver'd their Message to the King, but his Majesty answer'd, *That there were no Minutes of the Irish Affairs in the time mention'd by their Lordships.*

Several Letters from King James, some of them *Letters* written with his own Hand, and directed to divers from King Persons in London, and in the Country, having been Intercepted at Liverpool, and sent to Court, his Majesty communicated the same to the Parliament. *Junc.*
 And because, among other Enigmatical Expressions, mention was made in them of Counter-band Goods ready to be Shipp'd off in order to be run into such Places where they might not be seiz'd by Custom-House Officers, which sufficiently discover'd the design of an Invasion, Mr. *Hamden*, who at that time happen'd to be Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, represented the imminent Danger that threatned the Kingdom, and what Difficulties his Majesty lay under to prevent it, for want of Money, and therefore mov'd for a farther Supply. This Motion from a Privy-Counsellor, and at a time when the House was going to Ad-journ, was thought very Unpolitick and Prepostrous, and was so far from being back'd by any Member, no not by Mr. *H...den*'s own Son, that it rather occasion'd some sharp Reflections; for Mr. *H...den*, among the Dangers to which the Nation was expos'd, having nam'd that of falling into the Hands of the French and Irish, Add the Dutch, reply'd Mr. *S....*; and Mr. *G...raway*, though one of the well-affected, said, That they had given Money enough for that Year; that if they had thought there had been occasion for more, they would have prevented the King's Demands; that 'twas not the want of Money but the ill-Conduct of those that had the Management of Affairs, that caused the Difficulties the Government lay under; that the Miscarrriages in assisting the Protestants of Ireland had been of so ill Consequence, that if they were not speedily remedied, the House would be oblig'd to

A. C.
1689.

Mr. Hamden mover
for a Supply
speedily.
ake

A. C. take notice of them. Mr. G--rappay having done speaking, Mr. H--w stood up; and said, Their present Dangers proceeded from their not Addressing the King for removing his ill Counsellors, as he himself mov'd it not long before. However the House having taken the Intercepted Letters into Consideration, resolv'd to Address his Majesty to desire him to secure all Papists of Note, and to disarm and take away the Horses from the rest; and as a Consequence of this

A Bill for Attaining several Persons in Rebellion against their Majesties.

*several Persons.
French Papists
Turbulent.*

About this time the French Papists, taking advantage of the Countenance given to the Protestants of that Nation, became very Turbulent and Audacious, publickly Traducing the present Government, and dispersing either Papers in favour of the Abdicated Monarch, or Libels against their present Majesties. The House of Lords being inform'd of their Insolent Behaviour, and suspecting they might advance to more dangerous Attempts. Order'd that

* June 14 an * Address be presented to his Majesty, desiring he would issue out his Proclamation, that no French Papist might come into Whitehal, St. James's, or St. James's-Park; and that all French Papists, that were not House-holders, nor Merchants, should leave the Kingdom within Six Weeks, and all others within Six Months, under the Pain of being Prosecuted as Alien Enemies according to Law. The Lords of the White Staves having presented this

† June 25. Address, his Majesty answer'd, he would speedily give order therin; but some Days after † the Lord Chamberlain acquainted the House, That his Majesty finding, upon farther Consideration, that to Banish all French Papists might be disadvantageous to the Nation, they Trading to other Countries which were his Majesty's Allies, and besides his Majesty having promis'd them to Protect them, whilst they liv'd peaceably here, thought fit to suspend the issuing such a Proclamation, until he had ask'd their Lordships further Opinion in that Matter. Upon Consideration of this Message, the Peers thought fit to leave that Affair to his Majesty's Discretion.

Whilst the Lords were busie about the French Papists, the Commons were drawing up Articles of High-

High-Treason against Sir *Adam Blair*, Captain *Henry Vaughan*, Captain *Frederick Mole*, *John Elliot* and *Robert Gray*, the two last Doctors in Physick, for publishing and dispersing King James's * Declaration; which Articles being sent † up to, and * read by the Lords, and a Committe † appointed to inspect Precedents of Impeachments, the Keeper of Newgate was * order'd to bring to be Bar of the House the Bodies of Sir *Adam Blair*, Captain *Vaughan*, &c. or such of them as were in his Custody. On the 4th of July Captain *Vaughan*, Captain *Mole*, and Doctor *Elliot* were brought to the Bar of the House of Lords, and after the Articles of Impeachment had been read to them, they desir'd to have a Copy † June 26. of their Accusation, and both Time and Council * June 27. allow'd them to make their Defence, which being † June 29. granted they were remanded to Newgate. On the * July 2. 12th of the said Month three of the Persons above named deliver'd their Answers to the Articles exhibited against them, wherein they pleaded their Innocence, and submitted themselves for their Trial to their Lordships Judgments. Three Days after Sir *Adam Blair* and Dr. *Gray*, who by this time had been apprehended by a Messenger, were examin'd by the Speaker of the Lords, and then committed to the Prison of the Gate-House. On the 22d of July they put in their Answers like the rest, the Copies of all which being communicated to the Commons, no farther Progress was made in this Business during this Session.

As for the Commons they carried on the Affairs that lay before them sometimes with great Ardour, sometimes with great Remissness, but generally with great Warmth. The Bill for the Additional Excise being past, some Progress was made in that of Indemnity, the Benefit of which was to be extended even to those who had been concern'd in the Prosecution of the Bishops. 'Tis true, they excepted all such as had acted in the Ecclesiastical Commission, but of these two were Dead, viz. Chancellor *Jeffreys* in the Tower, and the Bishop of Chester in Dublin; some were out of the Kingdom, viz. the Earl of Sunderland, and the Lord Chief Justice *Herbert*; and as for the rest,

A. C.
1689.

A. C. rest, the Bishop of Rochester was shelter'd by his
1689. Majesty's Protection ; the Earl of Huntington liv'd
 retired in the Country ; the Lord Chief Justice
Wright was Prisoner in the Tower. And as for the
 Earl of *Mulgrave*, besides that he had always tra-
 vers'd the Violent and Despotick Proceedings of the
 rest, his great Parts and Eloquence which ever had
 a mighty Sway in the House of Lords, enclin'd
 King *William* to endeavour to engage him in his
 Interest, by an Offer of a more Honourable Title,
 which that Earl declin'd, till he found his Enviers
 prevented the Accomplishment of more solid Promises.

The slow Proceedings of the Parliament, and
 the Heats and Animosities which divided both
 Houses, obstructing the Progres of the King's De-
 signs, his Majesty thought fit to make to them the
 following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King Wil. **T**He time of the Year being so far advanced, and
James's **Speech to** **the Parlia-** **I** there being several Acts yet to be passed for
ment, **June 28.** **the Safety and Settlement of the Nation, I desire**
 you would expedite them as soon as you can, it
 being necessary there should be shortly a Recess,
 both that I may be at Liberty to pursue the Busi-
 ness of *Ireland* with all possible Vigour, and that
 the Members of both Houses may repair to their
 several Countries to secure the Peace, and put the
 Militia into some better Posture.

' I am very sensible of the Zeal and good Affection
 ' which you Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
 ' have shew'd to the Publick, in giving those Sup-
 ' plies you have done already ; and I do not doubt,
 ' but from the same Inducements you will be ready
 ' to give more as Occasions require, which I must
 ' let you know will be sooner than perhaps you may
 ' expect, because the necessary Expence of this
 ' Year will much exceed the Sums you have pro-
 ' vided for it ; and that you may make the truer
 ' Judgment in that Matter, I am very willing you
 ' should see how all the Moneys hitherto have been
 ' laid out, and to that end I have commanded those
 ' Accounts to be speedily brought to you, by which
 ' you

' you will see how little of the Revenue has been A. C.
 ' applied to any other use than that of the Navy and 1889.
 ' Land Forces.

' I must remind you of making an effectual and
 ' timely Provision of the Money for the States of Hol-
 ' land, and I doubt not but you will take care to see
 ' a fitter Revenue settled for my self.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

' I will add no more but to recommend earnestly
 ' to you to avoid all occasions of Dispute or Delay,
 ' at a time that requires Union and Vigour in your
 ' Councils, upon which the Preservation of all that
 ' is Dear to Us doth so much depend ; and I do pro-
 ' mise that nothing shall ever be wanting on my part
 ' which may contribute towards it. The Parlia-
 ment return'd his Majesty Thanks for his Gracious
 Speech, which nevertheless had but little Effect up-
 on the Proceedings of either House.

A Bill for the Charging and Collecting the Duties upon Coffee, Tea and Chocolate at the Custom-House, being sent up from the Commons to the Lords, their Lordships * added a Clause to it, for a Drawback on the Exportation of the said Commodities, with an alteration of the Date from the 24th of July to the 25th of August; which being disagreed to by the Commons, occasion'd a warm Dispute between both Houses. The Commons alledg'd, That they had always taken it for their undoubted Privilege, by the (of which they have ever been jealous and tender) That Commons in all Aids given to the King by the Commons, the Rate or Tax ought not to be any ways altered by the Lords. That the Amendment made by the Lords being in point of Time, the Commons hoped their Lordships would not at this time renew a Question concerning the Method of granting Aids, which had formerly, in Instances of this Nature, occasion'd great Debates, and which might now beget many Conferences, spend much time, and end in Inconveniences. That this Amendment proposed by the Lords made the Bill Incoherent, for both Houses having agreed that the Forfeitures should Commence from the 20th of July, it would look strange that the Forfeitures should be given before the Duty was made payable. That Ships

A Bill to

Custom-lay Duties

on Coffee,

*Lords, their Lordships * added a Clause to it, for*

T. & &c.

July 24.

A Clause

added to it

by the

Lords.

A. C. Ships were then arriving daily with the Commodities
 1689. mention'd in the Bill, which would be a loss to the King,
 by putting the Commencement of the Duty so far off.
 And that as to the Proviso their Lordships had sent to
 the Commons, the Commons did disagree to it, and for
 that did refer to their first Reasons; for the Proviso be-
 ing an Alteration and lessening of the Grant made by the
 Commons, they hoped for these Reasons their Lordships
 would agree with them, and not revive old Disputes.

Insisted on
by the
Lords,
July 27.

On the other Hand, the Lords insisted upon their
 Proviso, and said, 'they were much surpriz'd at
 'the Assertion of the Commons, that in all Aids
 'given to the King by the Commons the Rate or
 'Tax ought not to be altered by the Lords, since
 'they conceived it had always been their undoubted
 'Right, in case of any Aids given to the King, to
 'lessen the Rate or Tax granted by the Commons,
 'whereof several Precedents might be given, which
 'for the present they were willing to forbear, that
 'they might not revive old Disputes. But that as to
 'the Proviso now offered by the Lords, their Lord-
 'ships were of Opinion, this General Point was
 'not the Case now in difference, It being nei-
 'ther an alteration nor lessening of the Duty laid
 'upon those Commodities; for what was proposed
 'to be drawn back upon the Exportation of them
 'could not be said to lessen the Rates impos'd upon
 'them. That it did indeed take away so much
 'from the King's Income, but added much more to
 'the Benefit of Trade, of which the Lords con-
 'ceived they were Equal and Competent Judges,
 'and therefore they thought they were very well
 'founded to insist on the Proviso. This Dispute
 put a stop to the Bill in this Session, but it pass'd at
 last, with their Lordships Clause about the Draw-
 back, on the 16th of January 1690.

Miscarria. On the Third of August the Commons in a Com-
 ges of Ire- mittee of the whole House having consider'd the
 land far- State of the Nation, came at last to this Resolution,
she Ani- that an Address be presented to his Majesty upon
madverted these Heads. 1. That there had been Delays in
upon, the Succour of Ireland. 2. That there were not
 August 3. sufficient Preparations to transport the Forces to
Ireland;

Ireland: And, 3. That several Ships had been taken for want of Guards, and Convoys to preserve them. At the same time the Question was put, that it should be represented to his Majesty, That it was inconvenient to his Majesty's Affairs, that the Marquess of *Halifax* was in his Majesty's Council, which however was carried in the Negative. A. C. 1689.

On the Twelfth of the same Month, Sir *Thomas Littleton* made the Report from the Committee, who examin'd the Matter, touching the Miscarriages relating to *Ireland*, and *Londonderry*; upon which it was resolv'd, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, that Colonel *Lundee* be sent over to *Londonderry*, to be try'd there for the Treasons laid to his Charge.

Some Days after, the Commons having * sent up * Aug. 13: a Bill to the Lords, for the Enjoyning the wearing the Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom at certain Times vers pre-
of the Year, the Bayliffs, Wardens, and Assistants of the Companies of Silk Weavers of London and Canterbury, presented a Petition to their Lordships in a tumultuous manner; praying to be heard before the said Bill should be pass'd into a Law. Whereupon the House order'd their Speaker to tell the Petitioners, ' That the Lords did not then think fit to give an Answer, because they observ'd there was an unusual manner of Application of Men, who ought to be better directed by them who were Bayliffs, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company. That the Lords did first require that those Crouds should go home, and when that was done, neither they, nor others, People of this Nation, needed to doubt, but that their Lordships would do Justice, and hear the Objections of Parties concern'd in this or any other Bill, that should come before them. And to prevent the Eruption of this unruly Multitude, which was suppos'd to be egg'd on by several discontented Incendiaries, the Lords desir'd his Majesty, to command some of the Horse and Foot-Guards to be aiding to the Civil Powers; and order'd the Governor of the Tower to take care to prevent any unlawful Concourse of People in the Hamlets of that Fortress; the Lord-Mayor

- A. C. Mayor of London to have a sufficient Number of the Trained-Bands in readiness, to hinder the passing of any extraordinary Numbers of People through the City towards Westminster. And the Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex, to provide for the Security of the City, and Liberties, and Westminster. The Weavers seeing these Preparations remain'd quiet in their
- ^{1689.} ^{Aug. 17.} Houses : Whereupon the Lords † discharg'd the Trained-Bands which had been posted in the Palace-Yard Westminster. However, upon the second Reading of the Bill for the Enjoyning the Wearing the Woollen Manufactures, their Lordships unanimously * rejected the same.
- ^{Bill of At-tainder.} ^{*Aug. 19.} The House of Commons having past the Bill, for Attainting several Persons in Rebellion against their Majesties, and sent it up to the Lords for their Concurrence, the Committee whom their Lordships appointed to examine the same, pray'd, * That the Commons might be desir'd by a Conference to give a List to the House of Lords of the Persons that gave Evidence to the Commons, against the several Persons design'd in the Bill to be Attainted ; That the Lords might be fully satisfied by Evidence, Vivâ Voce, to Attaint the several Persons (as they suppos'd the Commons were;) For that if the Lords should by themselves enquire of such Evidence, they might fail of hearing all the Evidence the House of Commons had had. The Lords having agreed to this Motion, a Conference was desir'd and manag'd betwixt both Houses, at which the Commons gave a List of the Witnesses that depos'd at their Bar, against the Persons mention'd in the Bill of Attaintder. These Witnesses were William Watts, Matthew Gun, Basil Purefoy, and William Dalton; whose Evidence not satisfying the Lords, the Bill lay neglected for some Days; but the Commons having press'd their Lordships by Two Messages to give Expedition to it, the House † agreed with the Committee in leaving out Thomas Lord Howard, the Earl of Dover, the Lord Hunsdon, Sir Roger Strickland, Sir Edward Herbert, Colonel Hugh Southerland, and Sir William Jennings, because there did not appear sufficient Evidence against them. The Prorogation

Prorogation of the Parliament, which happen'd soon after, put a final stop to this Bill. A. C. 1689.

Pursuant to the King's repeated Instances in favour of the Dutch, the Commons put at last the finishing Hand to a Bill for appropriating certain Duties for paying the States General of the United Provinces the Charges for his Majesty's Expedition into this Kingdom; which being Read * in the House of Lords, it was mov'd, that several Members of the House, and divers Servants of King Charles II. had Securities appropriated out of several Duties which past away from them by this Bill; and therefore they desir'd they might be heard by their Council. This Motion being receiv'd, and Council heard, their Lordships gave their Consent to the Bill without any Amendment; but at the same time they order'd their Speaker to present the following Address to his Majesty.

"The Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, upon their Concurrence with the House of Commons, in a Bill entitled, *An Act for appropriating certain Duties for paying the States General, &c.* and for other Uses, think it Bill, Incumbent on them, in Honour and Justice, to lay before your Majesty, how several of their own Body found themselves aggrieved thereby, in relation to some Debts owing to them on the Account of having been Servants to King Charles II. and that their Claim to their Arrears on that Score was weaken'd and prejudiced by this Bill, which cuts them off from all Pretences whatsoever, except such as can be comprehended within the Sums of Sixty Thousand Pounds, which is very far short of Answering their just Demands, and which they conceive to have been better and more amply provided for, in an Act pass'd in the first Year of the Reign of the late King James, Entituled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty an Imposition on all Tobacco and Sugar Imported between the 24th Day of June 1685. and the 24th of June 1693.* Yet being more concern'd for the Welfare of your Majesty's Affairs, than their own particular Benefit, and being sensible of

A. C. "the Importance it may be to your Majesty, as well
 1689. "as to the good of *Christendom* in this Conjunction,
 "that the Debt owing to the States General of the
 "United Provinces, upon account of assisting your
 "Majesty at your coming into this Nation, for our
 "Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power,
 "should be provided for to their Satisfaction ; they
 "have willingly desisted from giving any obstruc-
 "tion to the passing of the said Bill, and have en-
 "tirely submitted their share of their Recompence
 "for their long and faithful Services to their De-
 "ceased Royal Master, to the Conveniency of your
 "Majesties present Circumstances.

"Whereupon this House hath thought fit to re-
 "present to your Majesty this most respectful and
 "dutiful Acquiescence of the Peers herein concern-
 "ed in your Majesties Justice and Goodness, and to
 "beseech your Majesty, that you would be pleased to
 "take their Condition, and the manner of their
 "present Resignation of it into your Gracious Con-
 "sideration and Royal Protection, wherein this
 "House doth promise themselves, that the particu-
 "lar Peers concerned will find an entire Security.

"And whereas there is a Clause in this Bill which
 "provides that 60000*l.* therein mentioned for the
 "late King *Charles* his Servants, should be applied to
 "such only as were his Servants at the time of his
 "Decease ; It is the humble Desire and Recom-
 "mendation of this House to your Majesty, that
 "this Restraint may bring no Prejudice to the just
 "and equitable Pretensions of such of the Servants
 "of his said late Majesty, as are Members of this
 "House, or of others in their Circumstances ; but
 "that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to
 "look upon them, as Entituled to an equal Share of
 "your Favour and Consideration, which others their
 "Fellow Servants have generally had, or may pre-
 "tend to by Virtue of this or the former Act of
 "Parliament before mention'd.

The Marques of *Hallifax*, Speaker of the Lords,
 having waited on the King with the Address, his
 Majesty receiv'd the same very kindly ; and as for
 thole particular Peers that were concerned in the
 Bill,

Bill, he said, *He was sensible of their Behaviour towards him upon this occasion, and would not forget it.* A. C. 1689.

Two Days * after, the King went to the House of Lords in order to pass this Bill, upon which occasion the Speaker of the House of Commons made a Speech to his Majesty, acknowledging the great Services done to this Nation by the Dutch, and at same time very artfully reminding the Dutch of their former Obligations to the English. Aug. 20.

"The Commons (said Mr. Powle) in this pre-*A Speech*
"sent Parliament Assembled, taking into Consider-*of the*
"ration the great Assistance that was given by the Speaker of
"States of the United Provinces to your Majesty, *the House*
"in your Glorious Design of restoring these King-*of Commons*
"doms to their antient Rights and Liberties, and *to his Ma-*
"jesty, Aug.
"how for that end they entrusted their Army and *28.*
"Fleet to your Majesty's disposal, at a time when
"they had War declar'd, and an Invasion threatned
"by the French King, meerly to divert them : They
"do here humbly present your Majesty with a Bill
"appointing certain Duties of Excise and Customs
"for the raising 60000*l.* which they desire may
"be applied by your Majesty for the Satisfaction of
"the Charges which have been Expended by the
"States in this Expedition.

"It is a little more than an Age since the Illustri-
"ous Prince of Orange, your Majesty's Great
"Grand Father, whose Name will ever be Famous
"for his Love to his Country, did, by the *Assistance*
"of the English, redeem those Provinces from the
"like Oppressions ; which shews how inseparable
"the Interest of those two Nations are. And since it
"was the Policy of those that laboured our Destru-
"ction to divide us, it ought to be the Endeavour
"of all true Lovers of their Country to keep us
"firmly United in order to our Preservation.

"The Commons have likewise consider'd of the
"great Arrears that were left due by King Charles
"the Second to his Servants, and have therefore
"made a Provision of 60000*l.* for them, which
"they humbly desire your Majesty would please to
"distribute among them, in such Proportions as
K K 2 "your

A. C. " your Majesty in your Princely Wisdom shall
1689. " think most fit.

" And having proceeded thus far in the weighty
" Affairs depending before them, they now become
" humble Suitors to your Majesty for a Recess, that
" thereby they may have the opportunity of repair-
" ing into their several Countries, and promoting
" your Majesty's Service, and what remains at pre-
" sent for want of time to dispatch, they doubt not
" but that they shall be able to perfect it at their
" next meeting, and, as they hope, to the entire
" Satisfaction of your Majesty, and your whole
" Kingdom.

According to the desire of the Commons, the
King having given his Royal Assent to several *

* The Pub Publick and Private Bills, directed the Speaker of
Bills the House of Lords to signify his Pleasure, that both
were, 1. Houses should severally + adjourn themselves to the
An Act for 20th of September, upon which Day they were far-
appropriated ther adjourn'd to the 19th of October next follow-
ing sever-
ral Duties ing.

for paying
off the

States General, &c. 2. An Act for Prohibiting all Trade and Commerce
with France. 3. An Act for the better preventing the Exportation of
Wool, and encouraging the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom. 4. An
Additional Act for appointing Commissioners for Executing the Act for a
Grant to their Majesties of 12 d. in the Pound. 5. An Act for the Relief
of the Protestant Irish Clergy. 6. An Act to Repeal the Statute made in
the 6th Year of King Henry IV. against multiplying Gold and Silver.
And 7. An Act for Explaining part of an Act in the first Year of King
James I. concerning Tanned Leather.

+ The Parliament Prorogued to the 20th of September, and to the 19th
of October.

Having clear'd the first Session, and the intricate
Transactions of the jarring Convention Parliament,
let us view the Operations of the Campaign. The
Eighteen Regiments of Foot and Five of Horse,
design'd for the Reduction of Ireland, were rais'd in
England with pretty good Success; but the Providing
Ships to transport them, a Train of Artillery to attend
them, and Provisions to maintain them, was manag'd
with great Slowness and Supinity. The Fault of
these

these Delays was charg'd on M^r. H⁻bort, who, out of Avarice, had engross'd to himself the Office of Paymaster and Purveyor General of the Army; and therefore to obviate farther Inconveniences, the Duke of Schomberg, whom the King had declar'd Generalissimo of all his Forces, labour'd with Mr. H⁻bort to make him quit either of those Employments, which, at first, he was unwilling to do, but was prevail'd, at last, to resign that of Purveyor to Mr. Shales. Besides, the Preparations for the Irish Expedition seem'd, in a manner, at a stand, whilst the Fate of London derry was dubious and uncertain; but as soon as News was brought of the raising of that Siege, and that the Domineering Temper of the French, whom King James had entrusted with the chief Command, had created great Discontents among the Irish, most of the new Levies began to be Ship'd off at Chester and Liverpool. General Schomberg having obtain'd * leave of the Lords to apply himself to the Commons, his Grace return'd that Honourable House his grateful Acknowledgements, both for the Respects and † large Donative he had receiv'd from them; and afterwards begin his Journey towards Chester. On the 12th of August that General Sail'd with about 90 Vessels of all sorts, † The House and near 10000 Men, Horse and Foot, steering directly towards Carrickfergus, and on the 13th in the present Afternoon arriv'd in that Bay, where the * Army the Duke presently Landed, on Bangor, side without Opposition. The first thing he did was to send out Parties to scour the Adjacent Country, and get Intelligence of the Enemy; which being safely return'd, he march'd his Forces to Belfast which the Enemy had quitted, retiring to Carrick-fergus, and where he never several Persons join'd him, that durst not declare receiv'd before. The Army being sufficiently refresh'd, but a small part, several Regiments were detach'd towards Carrick-fergus, with some Cannon and Mortars, upon whose his Son, the present Duke, had 5000 l.

per Annum, paid him by King William for the Remainder.

* Duke Schomberg Lands in Ireland, August 13.

A. C. Approach the Enemy beat a Parley; but the General not allowing their Demands, the Town was order'd to be Attack'd. On the 22d the Trenches Carrick- were open'd, some Batteries rais'd, and the Siege fergus Be- carried on in Form. This made the Besieged more Aug. eager to Capitulate; but Duke Schomberg still refusing to let them march out with the usual En- ken 26. signs of Honour, and they insisting upon it, the Attacks were pursued with great Vigour, till the 26th of August, when considerable Breaches being made, and all things ready for a General Assault, the Garrison was contented to accept what Conditions the Besiegers were pleas'd to grant, viz. to be conducted with their Arms, and as much Baggage as they could carry on their Backs, to the next Irish Garrison, which was Newry.

Whilst the Siege of Carrick fergus was carrying on, the rest of the Horse, Foot and Dragoons, which for want of Transport Ships had staid behind, were Embark'd at Highlake, and safely Landed in Ireland: On the 28th of August the General return'd to Belfast, and two Days after his own French Regiment of Horse join'd the Army, which being muster'd on the last day of that Month, was found to consist of [*] Four Regiments of Horse, One of Dragoons, and Eighteen of Foot.

*D. Schom-
berg re-
views the
Army,
Aug 31.*

[] To wit, the* Horse, *the* Dragoons, *the* Lord Delamere's, *Colonei* Coy's, Duke Schomberg's; Dragoons, Collonel Leviston's; Foot, One Battalion of Blew Dutch Guards, Carelsoon's White Dutch, Collonel Beaumont's, Collonel Wharton's, Lord Drogheda's, Lord Lisburn's, Lord Meath's, Lord Roscommon's, Lord Lovelace's, Lord Kington's, Duke of Norfolk's, Collonel Herbert's, Sir Edward Deering's, Sir Thomas Gower's, Collonel Earl's, and the Three French Regiments of La Melloniere, Du Cambon, and La Caillemote.

The Artillery Horses being, most of them, yet at Chester, the Duke of Schomberg order'd the greatest part of the Train to be Ship'd, and the Fleet to sail with them and all other Necessaries to Carlingford Bay, while in the mean time he march'd the Army beyond Lisburn, and so onwards through Hillsborough, and

and pitch'd his Camp at *Drummore*, the Place where A. C. the Northern Protestants of *Ireland* were not long before routed by *Hamilton*. The Day following he continued his March to *Loughbrilane*, where the *Inniskillin* Horse and Dragoons join'd him, and chearfully offer'd themselves to be an Advance-Guard to the Army. Upon their Approach the *Irish* abandon'd the *Newry*, a very strong Pass, having first set Fire to the Town; which News being brought to the General, he dispatch'd a Trumpeter to the Duke of *Berwick*, who Commanded there, to acquaint him, *That if they went on to burn in this barbarous manner, he would not give any Quarter*. This Message had so good Effect, that the *Irish* abandon'd *Dundalk* without doing any harm to the Town, whither ^{He Encamps} Duke *Schomberg* march'd with his Army, and encamp'd about a Mile North of it, in a low moist da'lk. Ground; having the Town and the River towards the *West*, between him and the Enemy, the Sea towards the *South*, the *Newry* Mountains to the *East*, and to the *North* Hills and Bogs intermix'd. The bad Weather, long and constant Marches, and scarcity of Provisions, made his raw Men already begin to faint, but here they met with some Refreshment, and on the 9th of September were reinforc'd by Major General *Kirk's*, Sir *John Hanmore's* and Brigadier *Stuart's* Regiments. The Duke, at first, design'd to have continued his Progress, but the Fleet, with the Train of Artillery, failing to come up in time to *Carlingford*, according to his Directions, was a great disappointment to him; and so much the more, that he had Intelligence by an Engineer, who deserted the Enemy, that General *de Rose*, being then at *Drogheda* with about 2000 Men, and hearing that the English haled at *Dundalk* said, he was sure they wanted something and therefore sent part of his Forces to seize on *Ardree*, a small Town between *Drogheda* and *Dundalk*.

The Duke *de Schomberg* continued in an uncertain Posture till the 20th of September, when in the Morning he had an Account, that King *James* having gather'd all his Forces near *Drogheda*, advanc'd towards him, and that a Party of 2000 Foot, and

A. C. 1689. 1500 Horse were gone beyond the Mountains to attack the Pass at Newry, and fall into his Rear; thereupon he detach'd a Party of Horse against them, at the sight of whom they retreated towards Sligo. However, the Day following the Enemy appear'd in order of Battle, and a great Party of their Horse advanc'd towards the Intrenchments of our Army. Several of the English Officers were for engaging the Enemy, but the Duke told them, *Let them alone, we will see what they will do;* and though he saw them coming within Cannon shot of his Camp, yet he said still, *He did not think they design'd to Fight.* However, one Day seeing them draw their Army into two Lines, he sent Lieutenant General Douglas to the Camp, to order all the Foot to stand to their Arms, and the Horse to return to the Camp upon a certain Signal, but till then go on with their Foraging. The Soldiers, who were already strugling with Diseases and Want in their Tents, receiv'd these Orders with the greatest Chearfulness in the World, but in some time the Irish drew off, and so the matter ended, to the great Disappointment and Dissatisfaction of the Army, who hoped no less than to beat the Enemy, and by a Victory to put an end to their Miseries. But the Duke of Schomberg wisely consider'd, that the Enemy was much Superiour in Horse, that his own Men were Undisciplin'd, and withal weakened by Hunger and Sickness, theirs flesh'd with Health and Plenty, and that the loss of a Battle might be attended with the loss of Ireland.

A Conspira- In a Day or two after the Irish marching off, *there was a dangerous Conspiracy discover'd in the English Camp,* which was carried on by some *French Papists, who had listed themselves in the Protestant Regiments of that Nation;* the Officers having been oblig'd to raise their Companies in so much hast, that they had no time to examine them very strictly. A Captain of one of these Regiments being inform'd, that four of his Soldiers and a Drummer, who were Roman Catholicks, designed to go over to the Enemy, he caus'd them to be secur'd, and found Letters about one of them to Monsieur D'

Aosax. Upon stricter Examination the Fellow declar'd he had the Letters from on *Du Plessis*, likewise a Papist, who now serv'd as a private Soldier in one of the French Regiments, though he had formerly been a Captain of Horse in France, from whence he was forc'd to retire for Murther. *Du Plessis* being seiz'd ingenuously confess'd, that he had written to King *James*, and to the French Ambassador, and acquainted them, that there were divers Papists in the three French Regiments, whom he promis'd to bring over to the Irish Camp, upon Condition he might have the Command of them, and his Pardon in France. He and his five Accomplices were thereupon brought to their Trial, sentenc'd to Death by a Council of War, and accordingly Executed; after which the French Collonels made strict enquiry what Papists there were in their Regiments, and found about 250, who by order of the General were secur'd, disarm'd, and sent over Prisoners into England, and from thence to Holland, where they were set at Liberty.

Though the Duke of Sckomberg thought fit to keep in his Camp with the Gross of his Army, yet did he not restrain the Inniskilliners from making *Excursions*: Nor had he Reason to repent this liberty he allow'd them, for on the 27 thof Septemb. he Sligo receiv'd an Account that about a Thousand of them, headed by Collonel *Lloyd*, routed a Body of the Irish that were marching towards Sligo, consisting of about 5000 Men, of whom they kill'd 700, took O Kelly their Commander, and 40 other Officers Prisoners, besides a great Booty of Cattle, with the loss of very few of their Men. His Grace was so pleas'd with the News, that having order'd all the Inniskillin Horse and Foot in his Camp to draw out, he rode all along their Line with his Hat off, and caus'd the Dutch Guards and the Inniskillin Foot to make three running Firings, which were answer'd by the Inniskillin Horse, and by the Cannon upon the Works, as also from the Ships that lay at the Mouth of the River.

The Joy of this Success was some time after much abated by the loss of Sligo, and James-Town: The Irish take Sligo

A. C.
1689.

A. C. Irish marching that way in a considerable Body,
 1689. Commanded by Sarsfield, those of James-Town not
 thinking it tenable, abandon'd it and march'd to Sligo, losing some of the Men, and killing some of the Irish in their hasty Retreat. Next Day Sarsfield with his small Army advanc'd before Sligo, whereupon Collonel Russel retired to Ballishannon, and advis'd the Foot also to quit the Place. But nevertheless Monsieur St. Sauveur, a resolute French Captain in Melloniere's Regiment, with his own Company of French Granadiers, and Collonel Lloyd with his bold Inniskilliners staid in the Town, and upon the approach of Sarsfield retreated to the two Forts, Lloyd into one, and St. Sauveur into the other. The first not knowing how to subsist his Men, retir'd that Night with some loss. But the French Captain having carried in some Provisions, and finding some Ammunition in the Fort, resolved stoutly to maintain his Post. The Nights were then dark, and he fearing the Enemy might make their approaches to the Fort undiscover'd, got a great many Fir-Deals, and dipping the end of them in Tar, they gave such a Light when set on Fire and hung over the Walls, that he discover'd the Enemy advancing towards them, with an Engine they call a sow; but having kill'd the Engineer, and two or three more, the rest retreated, and he burnt the Engine. Day no sooner appear'd but the Irish were forc'd to quit a small Field-Piece they had planted in the Street, being gall'd with shot from the Fort by St. Sauveur's Men, who presently after sallied out and kill'd many of the Enemy. But at last their Provision, not their Courage, being spent, and there being little or no Water in the Fort, they surrendered it upon honourable Terms; and at their marching over the Bridge, Collonel Sarsfield, who would have purchased these brave Soldiers at any rate, stood with a Purse of Gold, and offer'd every Man that would serve King James, Horse and Arms, with five Guineas advance; yet they all made answer, They would never fight for Papists; except one, who the very next Day after he had got Horse, Arms, and the Gold, brought all off with him to Dundalk.

The

*Brevis
Action of
St. Sau-
veur at
Sligo:*

The Duke de Schomberg had prudently declin'd fighting the Irish upon unequal Terms, yet he felt a more sensible Blow in his Camp than the loss of two Battles would have been, from a raging Sick-^{The Eng-}ness, occasion'd by the unwholsomness of the Place, lish die wet Weather, and ill Food ; and which swept dai-^{space as}ly, or at least disabled, abundance of brave Officers Dundalk, and Soldiers. Among the rest there died Sir Edward Deering a Galant Gentleman, who had contributed more than any Man in the County of Kent, towards bringing about the Revolution ; Collonel Henry Wharton, a bold, brisk and brave Man, Brother to the present Lord of that Name ; Sir Thomas Gower, and Collonel Hungerford, two young Gentlemen of Distinguish'd Merit. As for the Common Soldiers there perish'd at Dundalk about 2000, and as many Sick were ship'd off to be transported to Belfast, but of them not above 1100 came ashore, the rest dying at Sea. Nay, so great was the Mortality, that by the beginning of the following Year near two Thirds of the Army, that was transported over, were entirely lost. Winter approaching, both Armies went into Quarters, and Duke Schomberg renew'd his Instances for the coming over of the 7000 Auxiliary Danes, who about this time arriv'd in England and Scotland, pursuant to the Treaty concluded with the King of Denmark on the 15th of August.

Nor were King William's Arms more successful at Sea than in Ireland ; for Admiral Torrington, with the Confederate English and Dutch Fleet, under his Command, having made a shew of Landing of his Men to surprize Cork thought fit to abandon that Enterprize upon a false Intelligence, that the French advanc'd towards him ; and he was soon after oblig'd to put into Torbay, most of the English Seamen being disabled by Sickness. This Misfortune was justly charg'd on those that had Victualled the English Fleet ; for 'twas observable that all this while the Dutch continued healthy. Admiral Torrington having taken in sound Provision, and refreshed his Men, put out to Sea again ; but was depriv'd of an opportunity of signalizing his Valour ; so that this Summer past without any considerable Action in the Channel.

A. C. 1689. *Channiel*, only the *English* had the Misfortune to lose the *Dartmouth*, a Man of War of 40 Guns, which, after a stout Resistance, was taken by the *French*.

*Sieck at
Walcourt*
Aug. 15.

The Affairs of the Allies were more Prosperous on the Continent, for *Mareschal d'Humieres*, who Commanded the *French* Army, having made a rash Attempt upon the Town of *Walcourt*, was Repuls'd with great loss by the *English* and *Dutch*, Headed by Prince *Waldeck*. The Action past in this manner; the *Mareschal* hearing that a great number of *Dutch* Horse were out a Foraging, made a Motion with his whole Army in order to surprize them. The Prince had no sooner notice of it, but he gave the Foragers a Signal to come into the Camp; but that did not prevent their being vigorously charg'd by the *French*, who kill'd some of them. Their Vanguard advancing attack'd the Village of *Forge*, where 800 Foot were Posted to countenance the Foragers, being Commanded by the *English* Collonel *Hodges*, Lieutenant *Collonel Goes*, and the Major of a Regiment of Horse, who for above two hours maintain'd their Ground with extraordinary Valour, but had been over power'd by Numbers, had not *Roo*, Major General of the Cavalry, (who was sent to bring back the Lieutenant Generals *Webbenum*, *Marlborough* and *D'Hubi*) come with their Horse timely to their Relief. With that Reinforcement they made a retreating Fight against the main Force of the Enemy, till they came to a rising Ground near *Walcourt*, where they joyn'd a Battalion of *Luisenburghers*, which had been reinforc'd by another of Collonel *Hales*. The *French* Attack'd the Town with their usual Vigour upon a first onset, which lasted near an hour and a half, during which time Prince *Waldeck* order'd Lieutenant General *Alva* to march with three Regiments to their Relief, which were supported by the Guards, and two *English* Regiments Headed by the Earl of *Mariborough*, while Major General *Slaugeburg* advanc'd, almost at the same time, with some other Battalions of Foot to the other side of the Town.. By all these Motions, and the stout Resistance of those in the Town, the *French*

French perceiv'd they had engag'd themselves too far, and began to think of a Retreat, which they perform'd in great haste, and Disorder, and consequently with considerable loss, leaving behind them some Cannon and Ammunition, and near 2000 Officers and Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded. This was the Allies Computation; who on their side own'd the loss of above 300 Men, amongst whom were Lieutenant Colonel Grimes, of the English, the Major of the Dragoons of Zell, and some Inferior Officers. And thus ended the Campaign in Flanders, without any other memorable Action, saving that the Spaniards, who acted in a separate Body towards Courtray, levell'd a great part of the French Lines, and rais'd considerable Contributions on the Enemies Territories. On the German side, as the Armies were early in the Field, so they quickly enter'd upon Action; the Elector of Brandenburg laid Siege in May to Keyserwaert, and was pursuing the Keyser- Attacks with Vigour, when the Garrison, which was partly composed of French, and partly of Germans, dividing among themselves, demanded to Capitulate, and surrendered upon Articles. Flushed with this Success, the Duke of Brandenburg laid Siege to Bonne, which by reason of several Interruptions prov'd very tedious, but at last having gain'd the Counterscarp, and some out-Works by Storm, the Garrison surrendered upon honourable Terms, on the 7th of October, after 55 Days Blockade, and 26 Days close Siege. The taking of Bonne was partly owing to the famous Duke of Lorrain, who after a vigorous Siege having made himself Master of Mentz, led part of his Venerable Forces to the Assistance of the Duke of Brandenburg.

This Year died the famous Pope Innocent XI, Pope Innocent XI. Odescalchi by Name, who was advanc'd to the Pontificate in 1676. He was by some call'd the Protestant Pope, because at the same time that the French King Persecuted those of the Reform'd Religion in his Dominions, Innocent, who had an old Grudge against that Monarch, favour'd those Princes and States that oppos'd his Ambitious Designs. This Pope

A. C.
1689.

A. C. Pope was certainly a Man of great Merit and Integrity. He was succeeded by Cardinal Ottoboni, a Venetian by Birth, who took the Name of Alexander VIII.

~~He is succeeded by~~ Let's return to England, where we shall find the King, notwithstanding the weighty Affairs which employ'd his Thoughts, sharing the Diversions of Octo. 6. Horse Racing, Hunting and Basset at New-Market; not to gratifie his owne Inclination, but rather with design to gain the Affection of his Nobility and Gentry by Popularity. The Concourse of People, at that famous Rendezvous for Country Sports, was extraordinary great; nor did the University of Cambridge omit this Opportunity of * waiting upon his Majesty, being introduc'd by the Duke of Somerset, their Chancellor, and admitted to kiss his Majesties Hand. Upon this occasion Dr. Covel, Vice-Chancellor, (the same who had been Chaplain to the Queen in Holland) addressed himself to his Majesty in an Eloquent Speech, Congratulating the Glorious Successes his Majesty had been bless'd with, in his Endeavours to rescue this Church and Nation from the imminent Dangers that threatned both; and which were more particularly pointed against the Universities, and concluded with an humble Recommendation of themselves to his Majesty's Protection. To this his Majesty Answer'd, *That as God had bless'd him in this Undertaking, so he would faithfully discharge his Trust in preserving the Church of England, and giving all Protection and Favour to the Universities.*

~~He goes to Cambridge,~~ The next Day the King was pleas'd to make a Visit to the University of Cambridge, where he was receiv'd and entertain'd with all possible Demonstrations of Joy, Duty and Loyalty; and on the 10th of that Month his Majesty return'd to Hampton-Court from New-Market.

~~Ecclesiastical Persons.~~ The Day appointed for the Parliament to meet drawing near, at which time his Majesty design'd likewise to Summon a Convocation, his Majesty thought fit to fill up the Vacant Sees of Worcester, Chichester, and Bristol, which were bestowed, the First on Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, Dean of St. Paul's; the Second on Dr. Simon Patrick, Dean of Peterborough;

rough; and the Third on Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Warden A. C. of *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, who were *Consecrated at *Fulham* by the Bishops of *London*, *St. Asaph* and *Rochester*, Commissionated for that purpose. Now, Octo. 13. because the time allow'd by Act of Parliament for the Clergy to take the Oaths was expired, some of those who refused to qualifie themselves were Suspended *ab officio*, particularly the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishops of *Glocester*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Peterborough*, who remain'd firm to their Principles. About the same time Dr. Tillotson, then Dean, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was made Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, and the Archbishop of *York*, the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *St. Asaph*, *Rochester*, *Exeter*, *Salisbury*, *Bangor* and *Chester*, with Twenty of the most Eminent Doctors in Divinity, were appointed by an Ecclesiastical Commission to prepare such Matters as were to be Debated in the Convocation, to examine the Canons and ancient Rubrick, and to consider what Ceremonies might be laid aside, in order to invite the *Presbyterians* to join in Communion with the Church of *England*. After these Preliminaries, Writs were Issued out for the Convocation to meet in November next following.

The King, who had been invited over to secure ^{King} *William* ^{vane} the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of *England*, and who by performing this great Task had been advanc'd to the Throne, endeavour'd still to add fresh Glories to his Diadem, and, like a kind Father, to entail Happiness and Prosperity upon these Nations, by healing up their intestine Breaches. The Revolution was, without doubt, accomplish'd by the immediate Favour of Divine Providence, and by the Wisdom of his Majesty; but whether the *Church men*, or the *Presbyterians* were more Instrumental in it, is a hard Question to determine: The presence of the common Danger had laid asleep their Inveterate Animosities, but that being over, these were soon reviv'd by Prejudice, and, which is more prevailing, Self Interest. They had, at least they seem'd to have, an equal share in the Perillous

A. C. Perillous Adventure of the Prince of Orange, but
 1689. both strove to engross to themselves the Benefits of
 King William's successful Enterprize. On the other Hand the equitable Monarch was enclin'd to dispense his Favours without distinguishing Parties, that by a Coalition and Union of his Subjects Interests, he might settle his Throne on a firm and solid Foundation; but he found through the whole Course of his Reign, that the Reconciling jarring Factions is a more difficult Work than Storming Towns, or Vanquishing embattled Foes.

Character The first Person that felt the ill Effects of Division of the M----ess of H----fax, who during the last Session of Parliament perform'd the Office of Speaker to the House of Lords, for whilst by Trimming he avoided Espousing either Party, he made himself Obnoxious to both; though it must be confess his peevish domineering Temper was the principal cause of it. He was a good Statesman in Speculation, but being incapable of those subtle Insinuations, feign'd Confidences, and politick Managements, which are necessary to carry on a great Design, what he had wisely projected in his Closet, generally miscarry'd in the Senate-House. King William finding how ill his Affairs went in the M----ess of H----fax's Hands, granted a Commission to Sir Robert Atkins, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, to supply the Place of Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and as such to be Speaker to the House of Lords; and on the 19th of October, to which Day the Parliament was Prorogued, his Majesty open'd this Second Sessions by the following Speech.

Sir Robert Atkins made Speaker to the House of Lords, Octo. 19

My Lords and Gentlemen,
 The King's, " I Hough the last sitting continued so long,
 Speech to the Parli- " that perhaps it might have been more
 ament, " agreeable to you, in relation to your Private
 Octo. 19. " Concerns, not to have met again so soon, yet
 " the Interest of the Publick lays an Indispensable
 " Obligation upon me to call you together at this
 " time.

" In your last meeting you gave me so many
 " Testimonies of your Affection, as well as Confi-
 " dence

" dence in me, that I do not at all question, but in
" this I shall receive fresh Supplies of both.

" I esteem it one of the greatest Misfortunes can
" befall me, that in the beginning of my Reign I
" am forc'd to ask such large Supplies; though I
" have this Satisfaction, that they are desired for no
" other purposes, than the carrying on these Wars in
" which I entered with your Advice, and assurance
" of your Assistance; nor can I doubt of the Bleſ-
" sing of God, upon an Undertaking wherein I did
" not engage out of a vain Ambition, but from the
" necessity of opposing their Designs of destroying
" our Religion and Liberties.

" It is well known how far I have exposed my
" self to rescue this Nation from the Dangers that
" threatn'd it, not only your Liberty, but the *Pro-*
testant Religion in general, of which the Church
" of *England* is one of the greatest Supports, and for
" the Defence whereof I am ready again to venture
" my Life.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" That which I have to ask of you at present is,
" That what you think fit to give towards the
" Charges of the War for the next Year may be
" done without delay; and there is one Reason
" which more particularly obliges me to press you
" to a speedy Determination in this matter, because
" the next Month there is appointed, at the *Hague*,
" a General Meeting of all the Princes and States
" concern'd in this War against *France*, in order to
" concert the Measures for the next Campaign; and
" till I know your Intentions, I shall not only be un-
" certain of my self what Resolutions to take, but
" our Allies will be under the same Doubts, unless
" they see me supported by your Assistance; be-
" sides, if I know not in time what you will do, I
" cannot make such Provisions as will be requisite,
" but shall be exposed to the same Inconveniences
" the next Year, which were the cause that the Pre-
" parations for this were neither so Effectual or Ex-
" peditious as was necessary. The Charge will be
" also considerably lessn'd by giving time to provide
" things in their proper Season, and without Confu-
" sion.

The Reign of King

" I have no other Aim in this but to be in a Condition to attack our Enemies in so vigorous a manner, as, by the help of God, may, in a little time, bring us to a lasting and honourable Peace, by which my Subjects may be freed from the extraordinary Expence of a lingring War; And that I can have no greater Satisfaction than in contributing to their Ease, I hope I have already given Proof of.

" That you may be satisfied how the Money has been laid out, which you have already given, I have directed the Accounts to be laid before you whenever you shall think fit to call for them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I have one thing more to recommend to you, which is the dispatch of a Bill of Indemnity, that the Minds of my good Subjects being quieted, we may all Unanimously concur to promote the Welfare and Honour of the Kingdom.

'Tis remarkable that this Speech, which met with Universal Applause, and was acknowledg'd by the Solemn Thanks of both Houses, was compos'd by the King himself, who the day before produc'd it to the Council, written with his own Hand, telling them, *He knew most of his Predecessors were us'd to commit the drawing up of such Speeches to their Ministers, who generally had their private Aims and Interests in view; to prevent which he had thought fit to write it himself in French, because he was not so great a Master of the English Tongue; therefore he desir'd them to look it over, and change what they found amiss, that it might be Translated into English.* This Speech being Read, was approv'd by all the Board save only the Earl of M---- who excepted against that part of it wherein his Majesty said, *That the Church of England was the greatest Support, &c.* alledging that Expression would not sound well in English. Sir Thomas Clarges, a Member of the House of Commons, did also find fault with his Majesty's not mentioning the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd. But these were Punctilio's At the same Council the Marquis of Halifax desir'd, for several Reasons which

he

he forbore to mention, to be excused from doing the Office of Speaker of the Lords, which was readily granted him.

The Business of *Oates* and some other Matters, which had raised such dangerous Heats and Animosities between both Houses, being only superseded by the repeated Adjournment of the Parliament, it was mov'd in Council to put a final end to them by a Prorogation; but the King thought fit to do nothing in so nice an Affair without the Advice of both Houses. The Lords readily consented to his Majesty's Desire, and as for the Commons, though some of their Members pretended, that such a Prorogation was Irregular, after his Majesty had made a Speech, wherein he had propos'd new Matters to their Consideration, yet the contrary Opinion carried it by a great Majority; so that his Majesty being come to the House of Lords on *Monday* the 21st of *October*, Sir *Robert Atkins*, their new Speaker, acquainted both Houses, that it was His Majesty's Pleasure, that the Parliament should be Prorogued to the *Wednesday* following. Before this Prorogation the Bishop of *Durham*, against most People's Expectation, took the Oaths, and subscribed the Declaration appointed by Law,

The Parliament being met on the 23d of *October*, his Majesty refer'd them to what he had said to both Houses four Days before. Thereupon the Speaker of the H. of Commons having read his Majesty's Speech, the Consideration of the same was put off to the next Day, when they unanimously resolv'd effectually to assist his Majesty, both to reduce *Ireland*, and to prosecute the War against *France*. And because the Act for Detaining several suspected Persons in Prison, notwithstanding the Statute of *Habeas Corpus*, was expir'd, and that those Persons had Petition'd the House to be tried at the *King's Bench Bar*; a Committee was appointed to enquire into the Informations that had been given against them, and to inspect the Journals of the House in order to find out Precedents relating to Commitments by order of the Commons. Another Committee was also

A. C. nam'd to report what Bills were depending in the
 1689. last Session, wherein they had chiefly in view the
 Bill of Rights.

Whilst the Court was busie in securing the most suspected Persons, the Commons granted the Benefit of *Habeas Corpus* to the Lords *Preston* and *Forbess*, and Sir *John Fenwick*, upon sufficient Bail. The Earls of *Salisbury*, *Peterborough*, and *Castlemain*, Sir *Edw. Hales*, Baron *Zenner*, and Mr. *Walker*, were upon the point of enjoying the same Favour, but after the reading the Informations against them, the Commons remanded the three foremention'd Lords to the Tower, supposing they might be prosecuted for High Treason, the two first for reconciling themselves to the Church of *Rome*, and the third for endeavouring to reconcile the Kingdom to that Communion, and other Crimes. Sir *Edw. Hales* and Baron *Zenner*, besides the Treason in turning *Roman Catholicks*, were accus'd of high Misdemeanors; but the latter having been already set at Liberty, had eight days given him to make his Defence, during which he was to remain in the Custody of a Serjeant at Arms. This easie Confinement was also granted to *Grahani* and *Burton*.

On the the 29th of October 1689, came on the usual Solemnity of the Lord Mayor of *London*, and Sir *Thomas Pilkinton* being continued for the Year 1690, and the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, and both Houses of Parliament, having been pleas'd to accept his Invitation to his Dinner, their Majesties attended by their Royal Highnesses, and a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry, went first to a Balcony prepared for them in *Cheapside* to see the Spectable: which for the great Numbers of the Citizens of the severall Guilds, the full Appearance of the Artillery, the rich Adornments of the Pageants, and the Splendor and good Order of the whole Proceeding, out-did all that had been seen before on the like occasion; but that which deserv'd to be particularly mention'd was the Royal City Regiment of Volunteer Horse, which being very richly Accoutred, and led by the Earl of *Monmouth*, attended their Majesties from *Whitehall*

Whitehall into the City. The Cavalcade being pass'd by, the King and Queen were Conducted by the two Sheriffs to the *Guildhall*, where they and their numerous Retinue were entertain'd with a Magnifi-^{Their Ma-}cient Feast. His Majesty, to express his Satisfacti-^{on} *festies Dine* on, conferr'd the honour of Knighthood on *Christo-* ^{at} *Guild-*
ph'r Lithuillier and *John Houlton* Esquires the two ^{hall, O&O.} Sheriffs, and on *Edward Clark* and *Francis Child* two ^{29.}

of the Aldermen. Five Days before the King having been pleas'd to permit the *Grocers of King Wil-* ^{liam made} *London* to chuse him Sovereign Master of that Com-^{Free of} pany, the Wardens, with some of the Principal Members, presented to him a Copy of their Electi-^{Grocers-} on, and Instrument of his Freedom of the said *hal, O&O.* Company in a Golden Box ; for which his Majesty ^{24.} thank'd them, and as a mark of his Royal Favour, made *Ralph Box*, their Chief Warden, a Knight. Not many Days after some Audacious Malecontents offer'd an Indignity to the King's Picture in the *Guildhall of London*, by cutting away the Scepter and Crown thereof ; whereupon the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen promis'd a Reward of 500*l.* to any Person that should discover the Author of that Insolence.

The greatest part of the Rebels in *Scotland* ha-^{Troubles} ving laid hold of the Act of Oblivion, and Collo-^{and Dis-} nel *Cannon* with a handful of Men under his Com-^{contents in} mand, being retir'd into the Island of *Mull*, several *Scotland*. of the Regiments, there were sent into *Ireland* to reinforce the Duke of *Schomberg*'s Army. The draining that Kingdom of so many Forces encourag'd the *Highlanders* to renew their Excursions, Burning and Plundering wheresoever they set Footing ; and having gather'd into a Body of 800 Men, under the Command of the Laird *Lochelby*, they march'd out of *Inverlochy*, thinking to have surpriz'd *Inverness*, but were timely prevented. Besides these Troubles a General Discontent began to spread it self through the *Scotch* Nation, who bore with Impatience the late Prorogation of the late Parliament, before their Grievances had been fully redress'd, according to their Expectations, and King *William*'s

A. C. repeated Promises ; wherefore several Members of
 1689. that Assembly Petition'd his Majesty for their speedy
 fitting, that they might pass such Bills as were a
 natural Consequence of their Petition of Right.
 This Address or Remonstrance was presented to the
 King at *Hampton-Court*, and because it was con-
 ceiv'd in such Terms, as discover'd too plainly the
 Condition of *Scotland*, care was taken to suppress
 the Printed Copies of it. Nor were the Commons
 of *England* less sollicitous to secure the Liberties of
 the Subject ; having with great unanimity and dis-
 patch put the finishing Hand to the *Bill of Rights* ;
 though without mentioning the House of *Hanover*,
 upon a wrong Suggestion from one of their Mem-
 bers, that there was but one only Daughter, who
 was design'd to be bestow'd in Marriage on the King
 of *Poland*. At the same time the Attorney General
 was order'd to bring in a Bill of Indemnity, in such
 ample manner as might answer his Majesty's graci-
 ous Intentions and Clemency. On the other side
 the King order'd the Accounts of the Expences of
 last Summer, and of the necessary Charges for the
 next Years Service, to be laid before the Com-
 mons, who having perus'd the same, unanimous-
 ly Voted a Supply of Two Millions *Sterling* to his
 Majesty.

Ludlow
comes over
to Eng-
land.

About this time Colonel *Ludlow*, who upon King
Charles II. Restoration, was excepted out of the Ge-
 neral Pardon by Act of Parliament in 1661, for
 having been one of the Judges of King *Charles I.*
 upon the Encouragement given him by a great
 Courtier, came over into *England* to offer the King
 his Service in the reducing of *Ireland*. He was no
 sooner arriv'd in *London*, but his House was crowded
 by Multitudes of such Fanaticks and Independents,
 as in *Cromwell's* time had labour'd to introduce a
 Common-Wealth. The Commons were soon in-
 form'd of this Presumption ; and among the rest
 Sir *Edward Seymour* represented to the House, how
 highly it reflected on the Honour of the Nation,
 that one of the Parricides of that King, whose
 Death the Church of *England* had justly dignified
 with the Title of Martyrdom, should not only be
 suffer'd

suffer'd to live here, but also entertain'd with hopes A. C.
of Preferment. Thereupon the Commons order'd
their Speaker to present an Address to his Majesty,
to desire him to issue out his Proclamation for the Ap-
prehending the said *Ludlow*, who stood attainted of
High Treason by Act of Parliament. The King
comply'd with this Address; but however he thought
fit to favour the Collonels Escape, and not to
publish his * Proclamation till after he was safely * Novem.
arriv'd in *Holland*, with the Dutch Ambassadors. 14.

From *Holland* Mr. *Ludlow* return'd to his Retire- *A Procla-*
ment at *Vevay*, a small Town in the Country of *Vaux* in *Switzerland*, where he had liv'd to a great *mation ag-*
Age, notwithstanding the Attempts made upon him *ainst him.*
by the Creatures of King *Charles II.* and King
James II. and where he afterwards writ those Me-
moirs. which have since appear'd under his Name.
By these it is plain, that he acted upon a different
Bottom from *Cromwell*. whose Tyranny and Usur-
pation he always Detested ; having himself nothing
in View but the Establishment of a Free Republi-
can Government : But as the execrable Murther, *His Char-*
which he both promoted and approved in order to
compass his Designs. can never be Justified, so all
that can be said in his Favour is, that 'twas pity a
Man of his Courage and Conduct was so unshaken
in his wrong Principles.

The Attorney General having brought in a Bill
of Indemnity, both he and the Sollicitor General
were order'd by the Commons to prepare another
to lay Penalties and Fines on such, as in the late
Reigns, had been Instrumental to the Violation of
the Laws. Afterwards the House declared That those
who had put to Death some Persons in the Island of
St. Hellen, under pretence of Rebellion, were Guilty
of Murther, and a Committee was appointed to in-
quire from whom they had their Warrant. A Bill
was also order'd to be brought in to declare the
late Chancellor *Jeffery's* Estate Forfeited to the
Crown and to attaint his Blood : But the proceedings
against a Man after his Death, whether Natural or
Violent, being of a very ill Consequence, and
contrary to the Establish'd Laws, that Bill met

A. C. with so much opposition that no Progress was made
1689. in it.

Proceedings against the Lord Griffin. The Lord *Griffin* having been often requir'd by Letters and otherwise to attend the House of Lords, and still refusing to appear, their Lordships desir'd the King by an Address to Summon him by his Royal Proclamation to render himself, (at such a Day as his Majesty should appoint) to their House, if then actually Sitting, or to one of the Secretaries of State. His Lordship being accordingly Summon'd, surrendred himself to the Lord *Nottingham*, and on the 19th of October having made his Appearance before the House of Lords, the Speaker told him, That he knew what he had to do before his sitting in that House, whereupon his Lordship desir'd time to Consider of taking the Oaths, he not being prepar'd for it: Which was readily Granted.

The same Day the Parliament was Prorogu'd, a Packet was intercepted, which plainly discover'd how little the Lord *Griffin* was inclin'd to own the present Government. This Discovery happen'd in the following manner. His Lordship having caus'd a large Tin Bottle to be made with a double Bottom; order'd his Cook to go to a Pewterers at an unseasonable Hour of the Night, to get the false Bottom solder'd: The Pewterer finding a Packet between the two Bottoms of the Bottle, began to suspect something; and the Cook not giving him a satisfactory Answer about its Contents, he made bold to open it. The Superscription of several Letters directed to King *James*, the Duke of *Berwick*, &c. justified the Pewterers Suspicion, who immediately seiz'd the Lord *Griffin's* Cook, and carried him to one of the Secretaries of State; but he being gone to Bed, and his Servants refusing to admit the Pewterer to their Master's Presence, the Lord *Griffin*, who by this time began to apprehend what had befalln his Messenger, took this opportunity to make his Escape. Besides the Letters, there was found an Account of some private Resolutions of the Council, and an exact List of all the Land and Sea Forces of *England*, whereupon the Lord *Griffin's* House and Papers were

were search'd, his Lady committed to the Tower, A. C. several suspected Persons Arrested, and the Custom-House Officers order'd to stop all unknown Persons, that offer'd to cross the Seas without Passes. The Lord *Griffin* having absconded himself some few Days, and finding it difficult to go out of the Kingdom, surrendred himself to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Secretary of State, who having examin'd him, committed him to the Custody of a Messenger, from whence he was sent into the Tower. Thereupon the Commons appointed a Committee to enquire how the Lord *Griffin* came to know a Resolution, which the King had Communicated to Four Persons only; and the Lords Address'd his Majesty to let him understand that the said Lord being one of their Members, they were consequently his proper Judges. The King having left the Cognizance of this Affair to the Peers, they began to Examine the Papers intercepted in the Pewter-Bottle, which were the only Evidence against the Lord *Griffin*; and because some few Days before it had been resolv'd in that House, that Colonel *Algernoon Sidney* was unjustly Condemn'd, nothing but Writings, found in his Closet, having been produc'd against him, the Earl of *Rochester* argu'd, from a Parity of Reason, in Favour of the Lord *Griffin*; who after several warm Debates was set at Liberty upon sufficient Bail.

While the Lord *Griffin's* Affair was depending, the *proceedings* Lord *Preston*, Viscount of *Scotland*, braying present-against ed to the House of Lords a Patent from King *James*, the *Lord* dated from *Versailles* the 21st of *January*, whereby *Preston*. he was created Baron of *England*, their Lordships Voted him Guilty of High-Treason; but however they thought fit to refer the Examination of that Matter to the Judges their Assistants. My Lord *Preston* pretended, that the Patent being dated one day before the Meeting of the Convention, which had Voted the Throne *Vacant*, it ought therefore to be valid; to which it was answer'd, That the Vacancy was suppos'd to begin from the Moment King *James* left the Kingdom, whereby he *Abdicat* ed the Government. The next Day the Judges brought

A. C. brought in the Lord *Preston* Guilty of a High-Mis-
 1689. demeanour, for which he was committed to the
 Tower. Not long after his Lordship acknowledg'd,
 and begg'd Pardon for, his Fault by a Petition to
 the Lords, which was rejected, upon his Subscri-
 bing himself, Viscount *Preston*, without expressing
 of what Kingdom; the next Day he presented a-
 nother, wherein he stiled himself Viscount of Scot-
 land; and moreover it being alledg'd in his behalf,
 that by accepting a Patent from King *James*, he
 never meant an Affront to King *William*, but only
 to secure his own Person from Imprisonment, (be-
 ing at that time prosecuted at Law by the Lord
Montague for a considerable Sum of Money) he
 was releas'd from his Confinement without giving
 Bail.

*Proceedings
of the Convocation.*

The Convocation of the Clergy being met at
Paul's about the beginning of November, the only
 thing they did was to Read the Commission by
 which they were Summon'd, and then Adjourn'd
 themselves to the 21st of the same Month; in the
 mean time the Commissioners appointed by His
 Majesty to prepare Matters, debated an Important
 Point among themselves, to wit, the *Re-ordaining*
 of Dissenting Ministers, which has ever been the
 greatest Obstacle to the Reconciling the *Presbyterians*
 of *England* to the National Church. Some of the
 Commissioners were enclin'd not to insist upon that
 Ceremony, alledging, They ought not to shew
 less Regard to the Vocation of *Presbyterian* Min-
 isters, than to that of *Roman-Catholick* Priests, whose
 Ordination was never Question'd, upon their join-
 ing in Communion with the Church of *England*.
 But the Majority thought it more proper to keep
 a middle Course, which was, First, with Respect
 to *Romish* Priests, to leave it undecided whether
 their Ordination was good or no; but because they
 were not oblig'd to give Credit to their Certifi-
 cates, that therefore such of them, as for the fu-
 ture, should turn Protestants, should be bound to
 be Re ordain'd in order to Officiate in the Church
 of *England*; and Secondly, That tho' they did not
 determine the Ordination of *Presbyterians* to be al-
 together

A. C.
1689.

together insignificant, yet they thought it necessary for their Ministers to receive Orders from a Bishop, who in Conferring the same might add these Words to the Common Form, by way of Lenitive: *In Case the Ordination you have already receiv'd be any way Defective.* During this interval the Discontented printed several Papers wherin the Legality of the Convocation was call'd in Question; alledging, it ought to be Summon'd by the King and Parliament, whereas it was now Assembled by the King's single Authority.

On the 21st of November both Houses of the Convocation being Assembled at Westminster, the Upper chose the Bishop of London, and the Lower Dr. Jones to be their Respective Prolocutors or Speakers. On the 25th Dr. Jones's Election being approv'd by the Bishops, he made a Speech in Latin, wherein he extoll'd the Excellency of the Church of England, as establish'd by Law, above all Christian Communities, and ended with a Caution; *not to change the Laws and Constitutions of England.* The Bishop of London made likewise a Speech in the same Language. tho' opposite in the Drift of it to that of the Doctor: He told the Assembly, *They ought to endeavour a Temper in those things that are not Essential in Religion, thereby to open the Door of Salvation to abundance of straying Christians; that it was their Duty to shew the same indulgence, and Charity to the Dissenters under King William, which some of the Bishops and Clergy had promised to them in their Addresses to King James;* and closed his Discourse with an Exhortation to Unanimity and Concord. Many of the Members being absent, the Convocation Adjourn'd to the next Day, without debating any thing of Moment.

The Bishop of London being sensible that the Majority of the Lower House, were resolv'd to oppose the intended Union with the Dissenters acquainted the Convocation, that having communicated the Commission, by which they were Assembled to an eminent Civilian, he had found it defective, in not having the Great Seal, and therefore

A. C. fore they must Adjourn till that was procur'd.
 1689. During this interval the most prevailing Arguments were employ'd to bring the most stiff of the inferior Clergy to a charitable Condescension with the Presbyterians, but even the Promises of great Preferments prov'd ineffectual. Indeed some of them were contented to take away the use of the *Surplice*, of the Sign of the *Cross* in Baptism, of the Bowing to the Altar, of some Repetitions in the Common Prayers, and some other insignificant tho' innocent Ceremonies, at which the *Presbyterians* were offended; but as to the Dispensing with their Re-ordination, they thought it Derogatory to the Dignity of the Church of *England*; and that a step of so great Consequence ought not be made before they were assured of their sincere desire of a Reconciliation. 'Twas not long before the Great Seal was affixt to the Commission, which the Earl of *Nottingham* deliver'd to the Convocation, with a Letter from His Majesty, Importing, 'That His Majesty had Summon'd this Convocation, not only because 'tis usual upon holding of a Parliament, but out of a Pious Zeal to do every thing that might tend to the best Establishment of the Church of *England*, which is so eminent a Part of the Reformation, and is certainly the best suited to the Constitution of the Government; and therefore did most signally deserve, and should always have both his Favour and Protection. That he doubted not but they would assist him in promoting the Welfare of it, so that no Prejudices, with which some Men might have labour'd to Possess them, should disappoint his good Intentions, or deprive the Church of any Benefit from their Consultations. That His Majesty therefore expected that the things that should be propos'd, should be calmly and impartially consider'd by them; and assur'd them, That he would offer nothing to them, but what should be for the Honour, Peace, and Advantage, both of the Protestant Religion in General, and particularly of the Church of *England*. At the same time the Earl of *Nottingham* made an Eloquent Speech to the Assembly, exhorting them

K. Wil-
liam's Let-
ter to the
Convoca-
tion.

them to lay aside all partial Prepossessions and Animosities in their Proceedings. Thercupon the Convocation resolv'd to return His Majesty Thanks for his Gracious Message, by an Address, which was drawn up by the Bishops, and wherein they acknowledg'd, First, His Majesty's Favour towards the Church of *England*; and Secondly, His Assembling them to endeavour the Reconciling of the Dissenters. This second Part of the Address being disagreed to by the inferior Clergy, another was drawn up by a Committee of both Houses, which was deliver'd to the King by the Bishop of *London*, *The Convocation* accompanied by Six or Seven Bishops, and several *cation's* Doctors of Divinity, being solemnly introduced to *Address to the King*: His Majesty, sitting on his Throne in the Banqueting-House, by the Lord Chamberlain: This Address contain'd in Substance, ' That the Bishops and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* in Convocation Assembled, having receiv'd a most Gracious Message from His Majesty, held themselves bound in Duty and Gratitude to return their most humble Acknowledgments for the same: And for the Pious Zeal and Care His Majesty express'd in it for the Honour, Peace, Advantage and Establishment of the Church of *England*; whereby, they doubted not, the Interest of the Protestant Religion in all other Protestant Churches, which was Dear to them, would be the better secur'd under the influence of His Majesties Government and Protection. And they assur'd His Majesty, that in pursuance of that Trust and Confidence he repos'd in them; they would Consider whatsoever should be offer'd to them from his Majesty, without Prejudice, and with all Calmness and Impartiality; and that they would constantly pay the Fidelity and Allegiance, which they had all Sworn to His Majesty and the Queen. The King Addressing himself to the Bishops, told them, He took this Address very kindly from the Convocation; that they might depend upon it, that he would do all he had promis'd, and all he could do for the Church of *England*, and that he gave them this new Assurance, that he would im-

A. C. 'prove all Occasions and Opportunities for its Service. However the King perceiving that this Address, of the Convocation was meerly Complimental, and that by their Expressions of Tenderness for the Interest of the Protestant Religion in all other Protestant Churches, they had the Reformed abroad more in view, than the Dissenters at Home,

Convoca-
tion Ad-
journ'd.

His Majesty thought fit to Adjourn them to the 24th of January next. It must be confess'd that the Presbyterians did not a little Contribute to exasperate the Convocation against them, having at this very time given Orders to near fifty Young

render
their Uni-
on with
the Church
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land des-
perate.

Students, and Mr. Baxter, the Head of their Party, having publish'd a Book reflecting on the Church of England. 'Twas also reported that the Presbyterians of Scotland, were the Authors of a Sham-Plot, which they Father'd upon the Protestants of Glasgow, that they might have a Pretence to Dis-arm them, as they did in Effect.

Hitherto both Houses of Parliament had acted with tolerable Unanimity and Dispatch, but they at last relaps'd into those hot Debates and Animosities, which had drawn into length the Proceedings of the first Session; and which were principally occasion'd by the Miscarriages of Ireland, the ill Success of the Fleet, and the Bill of Indemnity. The House of Commons being inform'd, that the Duke Schomberg's Army was hardly Fourteen Thousand Men strong, tho' there were 23000 upon the Irish Establishment, They desir'd His * Majesty to appoint Commissioners to inquire into the Condition of the Army in Ireland. Tho' the King assur'd the House he would comply with their Address, yet some Members mov'd that the Commons should send Commissioners of their own naming, both to look into the Expence, and to prevent false Musters; which seem'd to be an Encroachment on the King's Prerogative. Others said the Duke of Schomberg would have done well to have come himself in Person to acquaint the House with the Causes of the Weakness of his Army, in order to secure his own Reputation; and others went further, reflecting on that General for not fighting

fighting King James's Forces. Tho' the Duke wanted no Apology among those that knew his Capacity, yet being inform'd that his Conduct was call'd in Question, even in the Parliament it self, he acquainted the King with the Reasons that had oblidg'd him not to stir from his Camp, upon the Approach of King James; to wit, that his Army had never exceeded Twelve Thousand effective Men, most of them newly rais'd, and little better ^{Miscarriag} than those of the late King, who had double that ^{ges of Ire-} Number; that he had waited for Artillery Horses and Carriages above a Month; that the Army had quired in all along wanted Bread; both the Men and Horses, Shoes; and the Surgeons and Apothecaries, proper Medicines for the Sick. This Account was confirm'd by Mr. Lumley, Brother to the Lord of that Name, and by Count Solmes, who at this time arry'd from Ireland, and reported further, that the Army was canton'd in pretty good Winter-Quarters; that abundance of Men and Horses had been swept away by Sickness, and want of Food or Cloathing, but that the Sick recover'd apace; and as for the Officers, that several had killed themselves with Drinking too plentifully Irish Usquebaugh, particularly Sir Edward Decring, Colonel Warton, and Sir Thomas Gower; that the Miscarriages of Ireland were wholly to be charged on Shales, Purveyor General to the Army; and that upon Duke Schomberg's Landing at Dundalk, there was so general a Consternation among the Irish, that he might have march'd directly to Dublin, if he had not wanted Provisions and a Train of Artillery. Mr. Walker acquainted the Commons with these things, whereupon they immediately Voted an Address, to desire his Majesty to cause Shales to be Arrested, and all his Papers, Accompts and Provisions seiz'd; and to empower Duke Schomberg to put an abler Man in his Place. The King having answer'd to this Address, That upon Information of Shales's Mismanagement he had sent Orders to Duke Schomberg to secure him, the Commons, still eager upon this Affair, resolv'd upon another Address, to request His Majesty to name those that had recommended

A. C. mended *Shales* into his Service ; which nevertheless His Majesty declin'd to do, because, as 'twas reported, *Shales* had been propos'd in a full Council. This same *Shales* was Purveyor to King *James's* Army, whilst it Encamp'd on *Hounslow-Heath*; and upon that score was shrewdly suspected of foul Dealing under King *William*. Some few days after, the King sent a Message to the Commons, to acquaint them, that having declar'd his Resolution to carry on the War in *Ireland* to the utmost of his Power, and to use the most effectual Means for that Purpose, he was willing that the Commons should recommend a certain Number of Persons, not exceeding Seven, to whom he would give Commissions to over-look the necessary Preparations for that War; and also that they should appoint some Persons to inspect the Condition of the Army in *Ireland*. This Message was receiv'd with great Applause by the Commons, who return'd His Majesty Thanks for it in a full Body; and excused themselves from naming any Body, leaving the Choice of the Commissioners wholly to his Majesties great Wisdom. The Commons took this Opportunity to press the King to discover those who had recommended *Shales*, but His Majesty told them, *It was impossible for him to give an Answer to that Question.* As for the Mifcarriages of the Fleet, the Commons being inform'd that they proceeded from a raging Sicknes amongst the Seamen, occasion'd by bad Provisions, they order'd those that had Victualled the Navy to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and answer for the same.

The Bill of Indemnity amus'd both Houses for a considerable time, tho' to as little purpose as it had done the former Session: The Lords acquainted the Commons, that they had appointed a Committee to enquire who had advised the using of *Quo Warranto's* against Corporations; and desir'd that Mr. *Hamden*, (*Junior*) and Mr. *Trenchard*, two of their Members, might appear before the Committee they had named to find out the Authors and Promoters of the Execution of the Lord *Russel*, *Algernon Sidney*, Sir *Thomas Armstrong*, and Mr. *Cornish*.

A. C.
1689.

ish. 'Tis certain Mr. Hamden was able to give the Lords a great Light into that Affair, having been involv'd in the *Presbyterian Plot*, out of which intricacy he partly disingag'd himself by charging the Lord Russel. But this inquiry was not so much intended against Mr. Hamden, as against the Marquiss of *Halifax*, who had endeavour'd Mr. Hamden's Ruin by procuring a Note from the late Duke of *Monmouth*, whereby he was made an Accomplice to the pretended Crime of the Lord Russel's. But the Duke afterwards repenting of having charged one of his best Friends, earnestly demanded his Note from King Charles II. to whom the Marquiss had deliver'd it; and which he at last obtain'd on this Condition, never to return into his Majesty's Presence.

Mr. Hamden appear'd before the Lords Committee, and made a long-winded Speech, wherein he rather aimed at justifying himself, than at discovering the Authors of the Lord Russel's Death. He extolled his Services to the present Government,

Mr. Hamden's Services.

insinuating that the whole intrigue of King William's being invited over, had been manag'd by himself and Mr. Johnson, a *Scotclman*, Nephew to Bi...p B...net, whom he employ'd to gather the Results of the several Consultations in private Houses; and that by stirring in this Affair he had run an eminent Danger; for had Johnson been suspected, he would have been sent into *Scotland*, and forc'd by the Rack (which is allow'd in that Kingdom) to discover those who set him at Work. 'Twas upon this account that Mr. Hamden, after the Revolution, made several Offers at being Secretary of State, but the King thought him of two hot a Temper for a Place that requires a settled Head. One day Mr. Hamden, with design to remind the King of his own Services, represented to his Majesty that those of Mr. Johnson were still left unrewarded: To which the King reply'd, He had not forgot either Mr. Hamden or Mr. Johnson. However neither of them had much reason to complain, the King having named the first to be his Envoy into *Spain*, and the other into *Switzerland*; which Employments they both refus'd; and thereupon Mr. Cox, upon Mr. Hamden's Recom-

Envoy
sent a-
bread.

M m i menda-

A. C. mendation was sent to the Switzers ; and Mr. Stanhope, Brother to the Lord Chesterfield, but recommended by his own Merit, was dispatch'd to Madrid. About the same time the Lord Paget was sent Envoy to the Emperor ; and the Lord Dursley to Holland to relieve the Earl of Pembroke , who was made a Privy-Counsellor ; and soon after first Commissioner of the Admiralty, in the room of Admiral Torrington, who voluntarily resign'd that Place.

*Lord Pem-
broke
made a
Privy
Counsellor.
And first
Commissioner
of the
Admiral-
ty.*

The Important Bill to settle the Rights of the Subjects, and the Succession of the Crown, being past the House of Commons, and sent to the Lords, their Lordships, wisely considering how far King

*Bill of
Rights and
Succession.*

James had gone towards introducing the *Popish Religion* into the Nation, took special Care to prevent the like for the future, by adding a Clause to

*Clause ad-
ded by the
Lords ag-
ainst Po-
pish Suc-
cessors.*

the Bill, ‘ That the Kings and Queens of *England* should be oblig’d at their coming to the Crown to take the Test in the first Parliament that should be call’d at the beginning of their Reign ; and that if any King or Queen of *England* should embrace the *Roman Catholick Religion*, or Marry with a *Roman Catholick Prince or Princess*, their Subjects should be absolv’d of their Allegiance ; and that the Crown and Government of these Realms should from time to time descend to, and be enjoy’d by such Persons, being Protestants, as should have inherited the same, in Case the said Persons so reconcil’d to the Church of *Rome*, or Marrying a Papist, as aforesaid, were naturally Dead. Some Days after, the Lords made a farther Progress in the Bill, and because the *Dispensing Power* was mention’d in it, as one of the chiefest Grievances, some were of an Opinion that such a Power was a Prerogative inseparable from the Crown, and that in some Cases the King may Dispense, if not with a Law, yet with some part of it. To support this Opinion, they alledg’d, That there was a Statute prohibiting all Foreign built Ships, or such as had not been Laden in this Kingdom, to trade to the *English Plantations* in *America* ; but that nevertheless, for the good of the Nation, the King might dispense with that Statute, upon account of the Negroe-Trade, which the *English* drove with the *Spaniards*,

and

and of which they had cut off the Dutch. Tho' little could be said in opposition to those Reasons, yet because they strain'd too high the Royal Prerogatives, which the prevailing Party design'd to moderate, and seem'd to justifie some of the late Mismanagements, they were rejected with some Heat. About this time the Discontented grew so insolent, being heartned by the slow Proceedings of the Commons, that the Lords thought it necessary to desire His Majesty to cause the Laws against Papists to be put in Execution.

Besides the Bills already mention'd, several incident Disputes obstructed the Conclusion of publick Affairs. Towards the beginning of December there was a Question propounded in the House of Commons, whether a Person having a place at Court or any dependance upon the King, should be a Member of that House? The Debate thereupon was hot and obstinate, but at last the Question was carried in the Affirmative, it having been urg'd that if the Negative prevail'd, the fittest Persons for publick Employments would remain excluded, and be debarr'd the opportunity of serving either the King or their Country.

About the † middle of the Month, this Commons † Dec. 14 consider'd the State of the Nation, and such as were dissatisfied with the present Ministry, did not fail to renew their Complaints of the late Miscarriages. The Member that spoke the loudest on this Occasion, was Mr. Hamden; (Junior) who, tho' his Life had been in Danger under the preceding Reign, tho' both he and his Father had much contributed to the late Revolution, and tho' both were in favour with the present King, yet made a long Speech against those that had the Management of Affairs, by saying, he could not but wonder to see those very Persons in the Ministry whom the late King James had employ'd, even when his Affairs were most desperate, to treat with the (then) Prince of Orange. He alledg'd the Example of William First Prince of Orange, who never made use of the Duke of Alva's Ministers; of Henry IV. of France, who never employ'd those of his Competitor the Duke of Mayenne, and of several other Princes; and moved

A. C. for an Address, to desire His Majesty to remove the
 1689. Persons he had marked out, from his Presence and
 Councils. This Speech might, perhaps, have made
 an Impression on the Minds of some Members, but
 because, at the same time he Complain'd, that sev-
 eral Common-wealths-men were employ'd by the
 Government, the House, who knew both him, his
 Father, and their Predecessors to have ever adher'd
 to the *Republican* Party, broke out immediately in-
 to a general Laughter. As soon as the Commons
 had recover'd their Gravity ; several Members stood
 up in Defence of the illustrious Persons, on whom
 Mr. *Hamden* had reflected, alledging, that the Rea-
 son why they had been deputed to the Prince of
Orange, was not because they were in King *James's*
 Interest, but rather because they had all along dis-
 approv'd His Majesty's Conduct, and, as such, had
 the General Approbation of the Nation, and were
 most likely to be agreeable to his Highness. Howev-
 er Mr. *Hamden* did not altogether lose his Point,
 for the House Voted an Address, humbly to repre-
 sent to the King the Miscarriages of *Ireland* and of
 the Fleet, and to desire His Majesty would be
 pleas'd to discover the Authors of them, that they
 might be brought to punishment. Mr. *Hamden*,
 with some others, having been nam'd to draw up
 this Address, gave People occasion to think that
 his principal Aim was to have the E— of N—
 remov'd, that he might himself step into his Place
 of Secretary of State ; to which he eagerly aspir'd,
 as presuming much upon his own Knowledge of
 Foreign Affairs.

The same Day Sir Tho— C---ges represented to
 the Commons that it was dangerous to bring so
 many Foreign Troops into the Kingdom, and that
 it was both safer and more expeditious to employ
Englishmen in the Reduction of *Ireland*. He sup-
 ported his Opinion by the Example of *Cromwell*,
 whose *English* Troops, not only had a Natural An-
 tipathy against the *Irish*, but likewise a constant As-
 cendant over them ; but some body very justly re-
 plied, That *Cromwell's* Army was compos'd of
 well-train'd Weather-beaten Soldiers, whereas the
 present *English* Forces were made up of raw, un-
 disc-

disciplin'd Men. Sir Tho- C---ges made this Moti- A. C.
on upon a false Report, that besides the Seven 1689.
Thousand Danes, which by this time were Landed in ~~many~~
England and Scotland, the King had sent for Eight
Thousand more either from Hanover or Sweden.

Two Days after the King gave the Royal Sancti- ^{Bills past,}
on to two considerable Bills; the first was to grant to ^{Decem. 16}
their Majesties an Aid of Two Shillings in the
Pound for one Year, and the other to declare the
Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and to settle
the Succession of the Crown, which latter contain-
ed the whole Declaration presented to their Ma-
jesties on the 13th of Febury, with some Additions
concerning the Limitation of the Crown, particu-
larly the Clause already mention'd against Popish
Successors.

The next Business the Commons went upon, was ^{Debate on}
the settling a part of the Publick Revenue on the ^{about the}
Princess Anne of Denmark, which occasioned great ^{Princess}
Debates, and divided that House into three Parties. ^{Ann's Re-}
^{venue.}
The Lord Eland, Son to the Marquess of Halifax,
Mr. Finch, and Mr. Godolphin, who spoke in Favour
of her Royal Highness, insisted that Seventy Thou-
sand Pound *per Annum* was as little as could be al-
low'd Her, as it had been represented in the former
Session. The Lord F---d and others would have
that Sum reduc'd to Fifty Thousand Pounds; and
others again, being influenced by the King, where-
for leaving that Matter wholly to his Majesty's Dis-
cretion. Mr. Hamden (Junior) who few Days before
had thundered against the Court and Ministers, did
nevertheless side with this last Party, alledging the
danger of settling a Revenue on a Princess that had so
near a Claim to the Crown, independently upon
the King, whose Title was disputed by abundance
of Malecontents; and supported his Argument by
the Example of the Queen, on whom it had lately
been propos'd to settle a Hundred Thousand Pounds a
Year, but which was thought improper, and therefore
rejected, though her Majesty had no separate Inter-
est from that of her Royal Consort. However his Opin-
ion was not follow'd, and the Debate was adjourn'd
to the next day. In the mean time his Majesty, who
was unwilling that so nice an Affair should be so loudly

A. C. ly canvas'd in Parliament, sent the Earl of Shrewsbury 1689, and M. Wharton to her Royal Highness, with design to perswade her to rely on his Generosity: But the Princess, who was for a fix'd Settlement, prudently answer'd, *That since that Affair was before the Commons, it must e'en take its course, and be concluded by that Wise Body.* The Commons having resum'd the Consideration of Yesterday's Debate, agreed that the Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be paid yearly to her Royal Highness out of the Excise, which was less than the Princess, expected, and yet more than the King would have had given. Four Days after his Majesty went to the Parliament and gave his Assent to an Act to prevent Doubts and Questions concerning the Collection of the Publick Revenue; Bills past, and to another for punishing Officers and Soldiers who Decem. 23 should Mutiny or Desert their Majesties Service, and for punishing false Musters.

The same Day Mr. Hamden (Junior) presented to the House of Commons the Address he had been order'd to draw up, to desire his Majesty to take into Consideration the Miscarriages of this Year's Campaign both by Sea and Land; and because it contain'd a tedious Detail of ill Successes, some Members, and even Mr. Hamden (Senior) spoke against it, and insisted to have it drawn over again; but those who were for the Address, crying louder than the rest, that it ought indeed to be drawn up over again, not in order to contract, but rather to enlarge it; they carried the Point, and the Address was return'd for that purpose. The Persons to be particularly mention'd in it, were still the same three Peers, of whom I spoke before, to which some enclin'd to add Mr. B----twaith Secretary of War, upon and ill grounded Surmise, that the Lord Griffin had procured from him the List of K. William's Forces, which was Intercepted with his other Papers; tho otherwise Mr. B----twaith was allow'd to be a Man of great Uprightness and Fidelity. Christmas & Holydays gave some diversion to these ill Humours, and on the 16th of Januay the King came to the House of Lords, and the Commons being sent for up, his Majesty Confirm'd by his Royal Assent, An Act for a Grant to their Majesties of an Additional Aid

Bills past,
Jan. 26.

of Twelve Pence in the Pound for one Year, and another for the Charging and Collecting the Duties upon Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, at the Custom-House.

A. C.
1690.

The late Animosities breaking out afresh in the House of Commons, and there being little probability of suppressing them otherwise than by putting a final stop to the Proceedings of this Parliament, his Majesty thought fit to * pass such Bills as were ready for his Assent, to wit, *An Act for the review of the Poll-Bill, and for an Additional Poll.* Another to prevent Vexatious Suits against such as acted in order to the bringing in their Majesties, or for their Service: Another for the better Security and Relief of the Irish Protestants, by which the Parliament of Ireland was annull'd, and declar'd to be an *Unlawful and Rebellious Assembly*, and several Private Acts.. After this his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he " thanked them for the readiness they had shew'd to " supply him with Money for the carrying on the " Wars he was engag'd in, assuring them, that as " far as it would go, it should all be employ'd to " the Purposes it was given. *He told them, It was* " a very sensible Affliction to him to see his good " People Burthen'd with heavy Taxes; but since " the speedy Recovery of Ireland was, in his Opinion, the only means to ease them, and to preserve " the Peace and Honour of the Nation, He was " resolv'd to go thither in Person, and, with the " Blessing of God Almighty, endeavour to reduce " that Kingdom, that it might no longer be a Charge " to this. That as he had already ventur'd his Life " for the Preservation of the Religion, Laws and " Liberties of this Nation; so he was now willing " again to expose it, to secure them the quiet enjoyment of them. That the Spring drew on, " and it being requisite he should be early in the " Field, he must immediately apply his Thoughts " to the giving Orders for the necessary Preparations, which that he might have the more leisure " to do, he had thought convenient now to put an end to this Session. The Parliament by his Majesty's Command being Prorogued to the 2d. of April, was by * Proclamation Dissolv'd upon the 6th.

A. C. of February, and at the same time the King call'd another to meet on the 20th of March.
1690.

The Queen The King of Spain having Married by Proxy the Princess Mariana of Newburgh, Sister to the Empress of Spain and the Queen of Portugal, his Catholick Majesty is Conduct- desir'd an English Convoy of King William, ed thither by an Eng- Vice Admiral Russel was accordingly appointed with lish Com- a Squadron of Men of War to attend her Majesty ; vey. who having waited a tedious while for his Arrival at *Dort*, and then for a fair Wind at *Middleburgh* and *Flushing*, Embark'd at last aboard the Duke, towards the middle of January, and arrived in the *Downs* on the 18th of the said Month. On the 25th the whole Fleet came to an Anchor at *Spithead*, and two Days after the Queen of Spain was Complimented from their Majesties by the Duke of Norfolk ; and from their Royal Highnesses by the Lord ^{* Now Lord Cornbury} and Collonel ^{* Berkley}. The contrary Fitzbard- Winds detain'd her Majesty in several of the *Western Ports of England* till the 7th of March ; when the Fleet, which by this time was encreas'd to the number of Four Hundred Merchant-men bound for the *Streights*, with about 30 Men of War to Convoy them, set Sail from *Torbay*, and after a stormy and dangerous Passage safely Landed at the *Groyne*.

Whilst the different Parties were busie in influencing the Elections of Parliament-Men, King William applied his Thoughts to the forwarding the necessary Preparations for his *Irish Expedition* ; which indeed were carried on with great Diligence, and no less Shew, that both his Majesties Subjects, and his Allies, might see that he was in earnest. Not only the old Regiments were compleated with fresh Recruits, but new ones were rais'd ; the *Danish Forces* Embark'd for *Ireland*, and strong Detachments out of the Guards order'd to be in readiness to attend his Majesty. Nor was the King less mindful of the Civil part of the Government, for having wisely consider'd what great Heats had been rais'd in the ^{# Commissioners for the Privy Seal, Feb.} late Parliament, upon the score of the Marques of *Halifax* being Lord Privy Seal his Majesty appoint- ed *William Cheney Esq;* *Sir John Knotchbull Baronet,* and *Sir William Pulteney* his Commissioners for ex- cuting

cuting that Office. A Month * after the Com- A. C.
mission for the Lord High Treasurer's Place was 1690,
given to Sir John Lowther, Richard Hambden Esq; ~~and~~
(who was also made Chancellor of the Exchequer) * ~~Commiss-~~
~~Thomas Pelham Esq;~~ and Sir Stephen Fox. About this time ~~others for~~
there happen'd some Disputes at Amsterdam concern- ~~the Treasur-~~
ing the Election of their Magistrates, which being ry, March
like to encrease to a dangerous height, his Majesty in- 1690.
terpos'd his Authority as Statholder, and sent over ^{Differences}
the Earl of Portland, who soon † compos'd all Dif- ^{at Amster-}
ferences ; whereupon all that had past about this ^{dam com-}
matter was raz'd out of the Registers. On the 16th [†] March ^{pos'd.}
of March, 1690. (New Stile) the Plenipotentiaries 12. N. S.
of the Allies began their Congress at the Hague, and ^{Congress of}
examin'd their Respective Powers ; and having held ^{the Allies}
a Second Conference on the 23d of the same Month, ^{at the}
resolv'd to meet constantly on Mondays and Thursdays, Hague,
March 1690. ^{N. S.}

All this while the Rebels in Scotland, under the ^{Affairs of}
Command of Collonel Cannon, though not otherwise ^{Scotland.}
considerable for their Strength, than by the Inac-
cessible Holds they lurk'd in, yet continued still in
a Body, and being prest by Hunger and Want made
frequent Depredations in the Low-Lands, more
like a Company of Banditti than Regular Troops.
To stop the Progress of these Famish'd Plun-
derers, the Council of Scotland order'd General
Mackay, and Sir Thomas Livingston to march North-
ward, with a convenient Force, and the Nobili-
ty, and all the rest of the Inhabitants of the Coun-
tries most expos'd to their Excursions, to put them-
selves into a Posture of Defence. On the other
hand, Collonel Cannon endeavour'd to engage in the
Rebellion several Persons in Edinburg, to whom he
sent Letters and a Pardon from King James ; but
these being Intercepted, and most of those to whom
they were directed being already Confined, they
were immediately put under a closer Restraint, and
Orders dispatch'd to secure the rest. This Disappoint-
ment oblig'd Collonel Cannon to retire to Ireland, as
finding his Interest and Authority sinking among the
Highlanders ; a sort of Savages that disdain to sub-
mit to any Man that is not as wild as themselves.
Thereupon the Rebels chose Sir Hugh Cameron for
their Leader, who being born amongst them, and
acquainted

A. C.

1690.



acquainted with their Genius, knew also how to govern them: Under this new Chief the Rebels renew'd their Incursions, which oblig'd King *William* to send Duke *Hamilton* into *Scotland*, to keep a vigilant Eye over them. But notwithstanding all Precautions they receiv'd a considerable Succour from without; for King *James* built so much upon them, that though he had neither Ammunition nor Provision to spare, he caus'd nevertheless two Frigates to be Rigg'd out at *Dublin*, laden with Cloaths, Arms, and Ammunition, and sent them away to his Loyalists in *Scotland*, having besides on Board them, Collonel *Buchan*, Collonel *Wauchop*, and about Forty Commission'd Officers more, who got all safe in the Isle of *Mull*. This Reinforcement so encourag'd the *Highlanders*, that some time after that, they adventur'd, to the number of 1500, to march as far as *Strathspag*, in the Country of *Murray*, where they expected to be join'd by the other Malecontents, whose Number was considerably increas'd by the late Prorogation of the Parliament of that Kingdom. To prevent this Accession of Strength, Sir *Thomas Livingstone* took along with him 800 Foot, 6 Troops of Dragoons, and 2 Troops of Horse, and fell so unexpectedly upon the Rebels, that they betook themselves to Flight, leaving near 500 of their Men slain upon the spot, and 100 taken Prisoners, and amongst them Four Captains, with other Inferior Officers. After this Exploit, Sir *Thomas* advanc'd immediately to the Castle of *Lethingdey*, Commanded by Collonel *Buchan's* Nephew, and having lodg'd a Mine under it, quickly brought the Garrison to yield at Discretion. Neither was Major *Ferguson* less successful in the Isle of *Mull*, where he landed and destroy'd several Places possess'd by the Enemy, forcing them to abandon the Castle of *Dewart*, and betake themselves to the Hills. As to the Civil Affairs of *Scotland*, the Parliament which was Adjourn'd to the 27th of *March*, and from thence to the 15th of *April*, being met accordingly at *Edinburgh*, the Earl of *Melvill*, Lord High-Commissioner, made a Speech, wherein he gave them to understand his Majesties great Sorrow, that he could

not be present at their meeting, according to their Desires, and his own Wishes ; and after he had laid before them what his Majesty had done to deliver them from the Yoke under which they groan'd, he desir'd an Assistance of Money answerable to the Expences his Majesty had been, and was still oblig'd to be at, to secure their Religion and Liberty ; and lastly he exhorted them to lay aside all Animosities and private Interests, and jointly to labour the Settlement of the Publick Affairs. The Parliament whose principal care was to Establish Presbytery, pass'd first an Act for Restoring the Ministers of that Perswasion, that were thrust out since the first of January 1661, and afterwards they past another, declaring all those Rebels that were actually in Arms against King William and Queen Mary.

To return to England, the Parliament being met at Westminster on the 20th of March, pursuant to their Majesties Summons, and the King being in the House of Peers, attended with the usual Solemity, the Commons were sent for up, who immediately attending, Sir Robert Atkins, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Speaker of the House of Lords, signified to them his Majesty's pleasure, that they should forthwith proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and present him to his Majesty the next Morning. Thereupon the Commons return'd to their Trevor House, and made choice of Sir John Trevor to be chosen their Speaker, who was the next Day approv'd of by the King, and then his Majesty Addressing himself to both Houses, told them, "That He was resolv'd to leave nothing unattempted on his Part, which might contribute to the Peace and Prosperity of this Nation ; and finding his Presence in Ireland would be absolutely necessary for the more speedy reducing of that Kingdom, He continued his Resolution of going thither as soon as might be ; and He had now call'd them together for their Assistance to enable Him to prosecute the War with Speed and Vigour : In which he assur'd himself of their Cheerful Concurrence, being a Work so necessary for their own Safeties. That in order to this, He desir'd they would forthwith make

A. C.
1690.

" a Settlement of the Revenue ; and He could see
 " doubt but they would therein have as much re-
 " gard for the Honour and Dignity of the Monar-
 " chy in his Hands, as had been lately shewed to
 " others. That He had so great a Confidence in
 " them, that if no quicker or more convenient way
 " could be found for the raising of ready Money,
 " (without which the Service could not be per-
 " form'd) He should be very well content, for the
 " present, to have it made such a Fund of Credit
 " as might be useful to them, as well as himself, in
 " this Conjunction ; not having the least Apprehen-
 " sions, but that they would provide for the taking
 " off all such Anticipations, as it should happen to
 " fall under.

In the next place he told them, " That it was
 " sufficiently known, how earnestly He had endea-
 " vour'd to extinguish (at least to compose) all
 " Differences amongst his Subjects ; and to that end
 " how often He had recommended an Act of In-
 " demnity to the last Parliament ; but since that
 " part of it which related to the preventing of
 " private Suits was already Enacted, and because
 " Debates of that Nature, must take up more of
 " their time than could be now spar'd from the
 " dispatch of other things, which were absolutely
 " necessary for the Common Safety ; He intended
 " to send them an *Act of Grace*, with Exceptions of
 " some few Persons only, but such as might be
 " sufficient to shew his dislike of their Crimes, and
 " at the same time, his Readiness to extend Pro-
 " tection to all his other Subjects, who would there-
 " by fee that they could recommend to him by no
 " other Methods, than what the Laws prescrib'd,
 " which should always be the *only Rules of his Ga-*
vernment.

" That a farther Reason which induced him to
 " send them this Act at this time was, because he
 " was desirous to leave no Colour of Excuse to any
 " of his Subjects for the raising of Disturbances in
 " the Government, and especially in the time of
 " his Absence ; and that this he said, both to inform
 " them, and to let some ill Affected Men see, that
 " he

" he was not unacquainted how busie they were in A. C.
" their present Endeavours to alter it.

1690.

" That amongst other Encouragements which
" his Majesty found the Disaffected gave themselves,
" one of the ways by which they hoped to compass
" their Designs was, by creating Differences and
" Disagreements in the Counsels of both Houses,
" which, he hoped, they would be very careful to
" prevent, since his and their greatest Enemies could
" have no better Instruments for their Purposes, than
" those who should, any way endeavour, to disturb
" or delay their speedy and unanimous Proceed-
" ing, upon these necessary Matters.

His Majesty likewise recommended to their Con-
sideration a Union with Scotland, though he did
not mean it should be now enter'd upon, but they
having propos'd this to him some time since, and
the Parliament there having nominated Commis-
sioners for that purpose, He should be glad that
Commissioners might be nominated here to treat
with them, and to see if such Terms could be
agreed on, as might be for the Benefit of both
Nations, so as to be ready to be presented to
Him in some future Session.

Then He acquainted them, " He thought it most
convenient to leave the Administration of the Go-
vernment in the Hands of the Queen, during his
Absence; and if it was judged necessary to have an
Act of Parliament for the better Confirmation of
of it to Her, he desir'd they would prepare such
a one. And concluded, that the Season of the
Year and his Journey into Ireland would admit
but of a very short Session; so that he recom-
mended to them the making such dispatch, that
they might not be engag'd in Debates, when their
Enemies were in the Field; for the success
of the War, and the more thrifty management of
it, would both principally depend upon their
speedy Resolutions. But he hop'd it would not
be long before they should meet again, to per-
fect what the time would not now allow to be
done.

This

A. C. This Elaborate Speech had all the effect that
 1690. could be desir'd ; for the Commons now chiefly
 consisted of *Moderate-Principled Churchmen*, agreeable
 to the Temper and Genius of the Court ; and
 though the *Head and Speaking Men* of the Discon-
 tented Party, were still in that House, yet wanting
 Voices to make up a prevailing Chorus, some of
 them harken'd to the Proposals, that were made them
 underhand, and were contented to purchase, at least
 the hopes of Preferment, by their Silence. The first
 business of Importance the Commons enter'd upon
 was, the settling the Revenue for the maintainance
 of the Civil Lists, upon which occasion Sir Charles
 Sidley addresst himself to the Speaker in this man-
 ner.

Mr. Speaker,

Sir Ch.
 Sidley's
 Speech a-
 gainst ex-
 orbitant
 Pensions
 and Sala-
 ries.

" We have provided for the Army ; we have
 " provided for the Navy ; and now, at last, a new
 " Reckoning is brought us ; we must likewise pro-
 " vide for the Lists. Truly, Mr. Speaker, it's a
 " sad Reflection, that some Men should wallow
 " in Wealth and Places, whilst others pay away in
 " Taxes the Fourth part of their Revenue, for the
 " Support of the same Government. We are not
 " upon equal Terms for his Majesties Service :
 " The Courtiers and great Officers charge, as it
 " were, in Armour ; they feel not the Taxes by
 " Reason of their Places, whilst the Country Gen-
 " tlemen are shot thro' and thro' by them. --- The
 " King is pleas'd to lay his Wants before us, and,
 " I am Confident, expects our Advice upon it : We
 " ought therefore to tell him what Pensions are too
 " great : What Places may be extinguish'd, during
 " the time of the War and publick Calamity. His
 " Majesty sees nothing but Coaches and Six Hor-
 " ses, and great Tables, and therefore cannot ima-
 " gine the Want and Misery of the rest of his
 " Subjects. He is a Brave and Generous Prince ;
 " but he is a Young King, encompass'd and hem-
 " med in by a Company of Crafty Old Courtiers,
 " to say no more. Some have Places of 3000 Pounds,
 " some of 6000 Pounds, and others of 8600 Pound
 " per.

" per Annum; and I am told the Commissioners of
 " the Treasury have 1600 Pound per Annum a piece.
 " Certainly publick Pensions, whatever they have
 " been formerly, are much too great for the pre-
 " sent Want and Calamity that reigns every where
 " else. And it is a Scandal, that a Government so
 " Sick at Heart as ours is, should look so well in
 " the Face. ---- We must save the King Money
 " where-ever we can; for I am afraid the War is
 " too great for our Purses, if things be not Ma-
 " nag'd with all imaginable Thrift. When the
 " People of *England* see all things are sav'd, that can
 " be sav'd; that there are no exorbitant Pensions,
 " nor unnecessary Salaries, and all this applied to
 " the Use to which they are given, *We shall Give,*
 " and *They shall Pay*, whatever his Majesty can
 " want to secure the Protestant Religion, and to
 " keep out the King of *France*, and King *James* too;
 " whom, by the way, I have not heard nam'd this
 " Sessions; whether out Fear, Discretion, or Re-
 " spect, I cannot tell. ---- I Conclude, Mr. Speaker,
 " Let us save the King what we can; and then let
 " us proceed to give him what we are able.

The dangerous Drift of this Speech having been *The Crown* diverted by the well Affected, the Commons grant- *Revenue* ed to their Majesties all the Revenues that King *settled.* *James* enjoy'd the 20th of December 1688, as Rights of the Crown, excepting Chimney-Money. Then they order'd a Bill against Alienation of the Crown Revenues, upon any Pretence whatever: Thirdly, That their Majesties should be put into the Possession of such Additional Excises, as had been granted to *Charles II.* and *James II.* and order'd that Revenue to be a Security, for the raising present Money. And further, they agreed to grant him, for Four Years, (to begin from *Christmas* following) the Customs, which *Charles II.* and *James II.* had enjoy'd, and upon which their Majesties might take up a Sum of Money as should be regulated in Parliament. Encourag'd by these Votes, several private Persons advanc'd Money to supply the King's present Occasions. At the opening of this Sessions the Bishop of *Oxford* took the Oaths, and Subscrib'd the

A. C. the Declaration ; whereupon he was admitted to his
1690. Place in the House of Peers.

Not long after, a Bill was brought into the Lower House requiring all their Majesties Subjects to Abjure the late King *James*, under Pain of Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprise ; but upon a Second Reading, it was laid aside, both because it might create an unnecessary Disturbance, and because it seem'd to bear too hard on the Liberties of the Subject. However the Commons prepar'd Two Acts, which tended to the same Purpose : By the First they declar'd Guilty of High-Treason, all those that were actually in the Service of King *James* in *Ireland*, and their Estates Forfeited to their Majesties, unless their Children were Protestants ; and by the Second they confirm'd all the Acts of the Convention Parliament, by which King *William* and Queen *Mary* were acknowleg'd to be Lawful King and Queen of *England*.

Act's passed
May 20. On the 20th of May the King gave his Royal Assent to an Act for putting the Administration of the Government into the Queen's Hands, not only during the King's being *Ireland*, but whenever his Affairs should call him out of the Kingdom ; and that nothing might happen to the Prejudice of the Government, whilst his Majesty was absent, the Deputy Lieutenants of the Counties were authorized to raise the Militia in Case of Necessity ; and all *Papists* order'd to repair to their Places of Abode, and not stir above Five Miles from thence, without Leave. On the same Day, another Act was pass'd for Reverting the Judgment in a *Quo Warranto*, against the City of *London*, and for Restoring that great Metropolis of this Kingdom to its ancient Rights and Privileges ; And the Act of Oblivion, so long desir'd by the King, after many Difficulties remov'd, was at last agreed to in both Houses, and confirm'd by the King on the 23d, not above Thirty Five Persons being excepted out of it. Thus Matters being brought to a happy Conclusion His Majesty return'd both Houses Thanks for the Assurances of their Affection to him, and particularly for

*General
Pardon
pass'd, May
2.*

the

the Supplies they had given him, and then Adjourn'd A. C.
them to the 7th of July. 169c.

On the Seventeenth of the foregoing Month the King created the Lord Viscount Lumley Earl of ~~Parlia-~~
~~Scarborough~~; the Lord Delamere, Earl of ~~V~~Arrington; ~~men Ad-~~
and the Lord Grey, Viscount de Longueville, in ac-journ'd,
knowledgement of their Constant and Faithful Ad-Ditto:
herence to his Service. About the same time His ~~Title's com-~~
Majesty nam'd Admiral Torrington; Sir Ralph De-ferr'd on
laval Vice-Admiral, and Mr. Rook Rear-Admiral, to ~~some Lords,~~
Command the Red-Squadron of his Fleet; and ap-April 17.
pointed Mr. Russel Admiral of the Blue, with Sir
John Ashby, Vice-Admiral, and Sir Cloudsley Shovel,
Rear-Admiral under him. On the 3d of June His
Majesty constituted Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the
House of Commons, Sir William Rawlinson, and
Sir George Hutchins Commissioners of the Great Seal
of England; and the next Day set out for Ireland;
having Four Days before publish'd his Proclama-
tion, for the apprehending of several disaffected Per-
sons, whom His Majesty was inform'd had conspi-
red together to raise a Rebellion, and, for that
purpose, had made Provision of Arms, and had List-
ed themselves in several Regiments.

To proceed with Method, let us survey the Condition of Ireland before King William's Arrival there. *Ireland.*
Dundalk Camp was not the only Place that proved fatal to the English Army, for both Officers and Soldiers died apace in their Winter Quarters; so that about the beginning of the New Year, several Regiments were broke into others, and the Officers continu'd at half Pay, till Provision could be made for them in other Regiments, whilst others went over into *England* to raise Recruits. Howe-
ver Sickness by degrees abating, the Duke of Schomberg, who took a Fatherly Care of such as surviv'd, found them very much refresh'd by the good Pro-
visions he had procured for them, and rather inclin'd boldly to encounter Death in the Field, than sneakingly to submit to her in a Chimney-corner. About the beginning of February that General being inform'd that the Enemy were drawing down some Forces towards *Dundalk*, and that they had

A. C. provided Magazines with a Design to disturb his Frontier Garrisons, sent a considerable Body of Horse and Foot that way, and march'd himself on the 11th towards *Drummore*, to observe the Enemies Motion. But the Designs of the *Irish* lay, at this time, another way; for while the Duke was upon this Expedition, Colonel *Woolsey* was informed that they intended to fall upon *Belturbat*, a Town which that Colonel had taken from them not long before. Thereupon *Woolsey* march'd with great diligence from *Belturbat* with Seven Hundred Foot and Three Hundred Horse and Dragoons, towards the Enemy; but being acquainted with their Numbers, and they having had notice of his Approach, instead of surprizing them, he was surpriz'd himself, finding them Nine Thousand strong, and in a Posture to receive him. However, there being now no way to retreat either with Honour or Safety, he made his Men sensible of their common Danger, and so animated them by his own Example, that having engag'd the *Irish*, he defeated them with considerable loss; pursued them as far as *Cavan*, where they had a little Fort; set that Town on Fire; and in his return to *Belturbat*, took the Castle of *Killishandra* with a great Booty of Cattel. About the same time Sir *John Lanier*, with a Party of a Thousand Horse, Foot and Dragoons, made an attempt upon *Dundalk*, took *Bedloc* Castle and about 1500 Cows and Oxen; and Sir *Cloudsley Shovel*, on Good-Friday, took the only Frigat the late King had in his Possession, in that Monarch's own sight in *Dublin-Bay*, notwithstanding all the Opposition that could be made against him by Sea and Land. But what afflicted King *James* more sensibly was the Loss of the Castle of *Charlemont*, a strong Place, chiefly by Nature, as being seated upon a piece of Ground in the middle of a Bay, and only acceſſible by two Ways, which the *Irish* had partly broke down. This Post being of great Importance, the Duke of *Schomberg* resolv'd to make himself Master of it, and succeeded in his Attempt, partly by a Stratagem. The Garrison of that Place, which for some time had been block'd up by the *French* Regiments of

*Irish
rouzed at
Belturbat.*

La Caillemote and *Cambon*, being put to great ^{A. C.} Straights for want of Victuals, the Abdicated King sent a strong Detachment under *Mack Mahon* with Provision to relieve it, of which Duke *Schomberg* being inform'd, order'd the Blockade to let *Mack Mahon* pass with his Convoy after a slight Resistance, but to drive back all that returned from the Castle. By this means, the Garrison that had receiv'd but a slender Relief, and were forc'd to feed their new Guests as well as themselves, were soon reduc'd to greater Exigencies than before, and by a vigorous Prosecution of the Siege forc'd at last to Capitulate on the 13th of May. The next day they march'd Charle-^{mont sur-} out to the Number of Eight Hundred Men, and ^{rendred,} the Duke who was come to view them, seeing ma-^{May 13.}ny Women and Children among them, ask'd the Reason of it, considering they could not but de-
stroy their Provisions. He was answer'd that the *Irish* were naturally very Hospitable, and that they all far'd alike : But the greatest Reason was, the Soldiers would not stay in the Garrison without their Wives and Mistresses, to which his Grace re-
ply'd, There was more Love than Policy in it. There was found in the Place good store of Am-
munition, Seventeen pieces of Brass Cannon, and two Mortars. so that the Enemy might have held out longer, if they had not wanted either Courage or Provisions. The same Day that *Charlemont* sur-
rendred, the Brave Colonel *Woolsley*, who had been considerably reinforc'd by a Party of *Deanes*, made himself, Master of the strong Castle of *Balingarry*, near *Cavan*. Upon the loss of which two consider-
able Posts, the *Irish* quitted and burnt several Castles on that side, and prepar'd to abandon *Dundalk*, *Ar-
dee*, *Castle-Blaney* and *Carichmark-Cross*.

Thus stood Affairs in Ireland when King *William* King *Wil-*
Landed at *Carrickfergus* on the 14th of June, being *William* *Lands*
attended by his Royal Highness Prince *George* of ^{at} *Car-*
Denmark, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earls of *Oxford*, ^{rickfer-}
Scarborough and *Manchester*, the honourable Mr. *Boyle*, ^{gus}, *June*
and many other Persons of Distinction; and that ^{14.}
Evening went to *Belfast* in Duke *Schomberg's* Coach.
Two or three Days after his Majesty march'd to

A. C. *Lisburn*, where the General kept his Head Quarters,
 1690. and from thence he past to *Hilsborough*, where on
 the 20th he publish'd an Order, forbidding the
 pressing of Horses, and the committing any Vi-
 olences on the Country People. His Majesty having
 declar'd both his intention of pursuing the War with
 Vigour, and his Disapprobation of the Cautious
 Counsels of some of his Generals, by saying, *He
 did not come there to let Grass grow under his Feet*, or-
 der'd the whole Army to Encamp at a place call'd
the Army, Loughbritland; where upon a Critical * Review
 June 22. he found them to consist of 36000 Men, *English*,
Dutch, *French*, *Danes* and *Germans*, all well ap-
 pointed in every respect. From *Loughbritland* King
William march'd his Army to † *Dundalk*, and was
 Marches to so pleas'd with the Prospect of the Country, as he
 Dundalk, rid along, that he said to those about him, *It was*
 † June 27. *bighly worth fighting for*. He did not stay long at
Dundalk, but upon Advice that the Enemy had a-
 bandon'd *Ardee*, he immediately directed his march
 thither.

K. James
leaves
Dublin,
June 16.

The late King *James* was no sooner inform'd of
 King *William's* Landing, but he began to stir him-
 self and on the 16th of June set out from *Dublin*
 with about 6000 *French* Foot, being old experienc'd
 Soldiers, lately arriv'd from *France*, and commit-
 ted the Guard of that City to 6000 of the County
 Militia, under the Command of Coll. *Lutterel*. His
 Majesty having join'd the rest of his Forces, which
 now amounted to almost an equal number with those
 of King *William's*, besides 1500 which remain'd in
 Garrisons, a Council of War was held wherein it
 was thought fit to repass the *Boyne*, and to weary out
 the *English* by Marches and Counter-marches along
 that River, it being thought impossible for them to
 pass it, while King *James* had such an Army to de-
 fend the opposite Banks at such an Advantage; But
 nevertheless that unfortunate Prince, knowing King
William's Courage and Resolution were rather ani-
 mated than damp'd by Difficulties, and mistrusting
 the Event, order'd Sir *Patrick Trant*, Commissioner
 of the Revenue, to prepare him Ships at *Water-
 ford*,

ford, that in case he were worsted, he might secure his Retreat to France.

A. C.

1690.

On the 30th of June, King *William* being inform'd that the Enemy had repass'd the *Boyne*, order'd his whole Army to move by break of Day in three Lines towards that River, which was about three Miles distant from them; whereupon the advanc'd Guards of Horse, Commanded by Sir *John Lanier*, moved in very good Order, and by Nine of the Clock got within two Miles of *Drogheda*. The King, who march'd in the Front of them, observing there was an Hill to the *East* of the Enemy, and *North* from the Town rode thither to view their Camp, which he found to be all along the River in two Lines. Here the King held a long Consult with the Prince of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Schomberg* and *Ormond*, Count *Solmes*, Major General *Scravenmore*, the Lord *Sidney*, and other great Officers, who made all their Observations upon the Enemy. Among the rest *Scravenmore* seem'd to despise them, saying they were but a handful of Men, for he could not reckon above 46 Battalions that lay Encamp'd; but the King and Prince *George* wisely Answer'd, that they might have a great many Men in the Town, and that there was also an Hill to the *South-West*, beyond which part of their Army might be Encamp'd; However, added the King, *We shall soon be better acquainted with their Numbers*. From this place the King rid on to the Pafs at the old Bridge, and stood upon the side of the Bank, within Musket-shot of the Ford, there to take a nearer View of the Enemies Posture; and in some time after rid about 200 Paces up the River, nigh the *West* of all the Enemies Camp. Whilst the Army was marching in, his Majesty being Fatigued with his Toyl, alighted from his Horse, and rested himself for an Hour on a little Eminence; which the Enemy perceiving they immediately planted two Field-Pieces opposite to him. The King was no sooner mounted again, but the *Irish* Fired at him, and with the first Shot kill'd a Man and two Horses, within a hundred Paces of his Majesty. This Bullet was presently succeeded by another that went near.

A. C. to put a fatal Period to that precious Life upon which
 1690. the Safety of all *Europe* depended ; but which serv'd
 only to mark the signal Care the Divine Providence
 took of a Heroe, whom she had miraculously rais'd,
 King Wil. to stem the Progress of Oppression and Superstition.
 Liam Wounded, June 30. The Ball having first grazed on the Bank of the
 River, did in its rising flant upon the King's Right
 Shoulder, took out a piece of his Coat, and tore
 the Skin and Flesh, and afterwards broke the Head
 of a Gentleman's Pistol. 'Tis more easie to con-
 ceive than express what a sudden Consternation this
 unexpected Accident struck into all that were about
 the King ; but 'tis difficult to imagine how calm and
 undisturb'd his Majesty remain'd. On the other
 side, the Enemy seeing some disorder among those
 that attended King *William*, concluded presently He
 was kill'd ; which false Report flew presently to *Dub-
 lin*, and from thence spread as far as *Paris*, where the
 giddy Multitude exprest their saucy impious Joy by
 Bone-Fires and Illuminations. King *William* having
 got his slight Wound drest, mounted again on Horse-
 back, and shew'd himself to the whole Army, to
 dissipate their just Alarm.

The two Armies being thus in sight, and Can-
 nonading one another, King *William*, about Nine
 at Night, having call'd a Council of War, declar'd
 his Resolution to pass the River next Day, which
 Duke *Schomberg* at first oppos'd, but finding his Ma-
 jesty positive, he advis'd that part of the Army,
 Horse and Foot, should be sent that Night towards
Slane-Bridge, in order to pass the River therabouts,
 and so get between the Enemy and the Pass at *Du-
 leck*. This Advice, which if follow'd would have
 ended the War in one Campaign, seem'd at first to
 be relish'd ; but it being afterwards oppos'd by the
 Dutch Generals, Duke *Schomberg* retir'd to his Tent,
 where not long after the Order of Battle was
 brought him, which he receiv'd with Discontent
 and Indifference, saying, *It was the first that ever was
 sent him*. Lieutenant General *Douglas* was to Com-
 mand the Right Wing of Foot, and Count *Maynard
 de Schomberg* the Horse, who were to march on early
 toward *Slane-Bridge*, and other Fords up the River,

to Flank the Enemy, or get betweern the Enemies A. C. Camp and *Drogheda*, whilit in the mean time a Body of Foot were to force their way at the Pass at *Old Bridge*.

On the other side the late King *James* having also call'd a Council, Lieutenant General *Hamilton* advis'd his Majesty to send a Party of Dragoons to the Ford that was below the Town of *Drogheda*, which the *English* either knew not of, or else did not regard ; and all the rest, being eight Regiments, towards the Bridge of *Slane*; but King *James* said, he would send Fifty Dragoons up the River, which justly put *Hamilton* into great Amazement, considering the Importance of the place to be defended. Towards the close of the Evening the Cannon ceas'd on both sides, and King *William* gave Orders, that every Soldier should be provided with a good stock of Ammunition, and all to be ready to march at break of Day, with every Man a Green Bough or Sprig in his Hat, to distinguish him from the Enemy, who wore pieces of White Paper in their Hats. The Word that Night being *Westminster*, his Majesty rode in Person about 12 at Night with Torches quite through the Army, and then retired to his Tent, with eager Expectation of the Glorious approaching Day.

Never was a more memorable Battel fought in this Western part of the World, whether we consider the Combatants, or the Subject of their Quarrel. For as two Kings in Person contended for the Imperial Crown of *England*, so the Fate of their respective Allies, and consequently of all *Europe*, seem'd to depend on the Success of their Arms. As for the Event of this Important Day, though like all Actions of War, it seem'd to be doubtful, yet upon anexact Examination of the Advantages on both sides, there was room to conjecture which way Victory would encline. 'Tis true both Armies vere animated by the Presence of their Sovereign, both fought for their Religion ; But then the new Possessor of the Vacant Throne was at the Head of many brave *Englishmen*, who besides Religion contended also for their Laws and Liberties,

A. C. ties, and were supported by Dutch and Danish Veteran Troops, Strangers to Fear, Familiar with Victory, and Flesh'd with Plenty; whereas, bating the French Auxiliaries, the Army of the Abdicated Monarch consisted chiefly of an undisciplin'd Rabbble, cow'd by several Defeats, and depress'd by Want. As for the Generals, not to mention the other Officers, there was almost as much Disproportion between Schomberg and Lauzun, as there was between King William and King James; so that the Odds were visible on the English side, notwithstanding the advantageous Situation of the Irish Camp.

Battle of the Boyne July 1. The expected Day being come, about Six in the Morning, Lieutenant General Douglas march'd towards the Right with some Foot, as did Count Schomberg with the Horse; which the Enemy observing they drew out their Horse and Foot towards the Left, to oppose them. King William's Right Wing was at first order'd to pass all at Slane, but upon better Information from the Guides, several Regiments were Commanded to go over at other Fords, between the Camp and that place. When the Horse approach'd the River, a Regiment of the Enemies Dragoons made a shew of opposing their Passage; but being soon forc'd to retire with loss, the English got over, and advanc'd towards the Enemies main Body, which they found drawn up in two Lines. Thereupon Douglas drew up his Detachment in two Lines also, but having but Six Battallions of Foot, to Twenty four Squadrons of Horse, he sent for more of the first, and in the mean time, according to the Earl of Portland's Advice, the Horse and Foot were intermix'd for their greater Security. More Foot being come up, this Figure was immediately alter'd, and all the Horse drawn to the Right, whilst the Foot moved towards a Bog on the Left, which lay between them and the Enemy, aid thro' which it was impossible for the Horse to march. The Irish observing their Motion, retreated in some hast towards Duleck, but were vigorously pursued by Count Schomberg.

Though King William was Ignorant of what had past between his Men and the Enemy, ye suppos-

A. C.
1690.

sing that by this time they had past the River, order'd three Attacks to be made, the first at a good Ford, before a small Village, where the *Irish* were advantageously posted. The *Dutch* Regiment of Foot Guards took the River first at *Old-Bridge*, wading to the Middle, and being got over amidst the Enemies Fire, without making halt, they drew up into two Files and then fired upon the *Irish*, who not bearing the Charge abandon'd their Intrenchments. But before the Third Battalion of that Regiment had pass'd the Ford, Five Battalions of the Enemy advanc'd very boldly within Pistol-shot of the *Dutch*, who receiv'd them so warmly, that they retreated with the loss of some Men and one Colours. Thereupon the *Dutch* march'd beyond the Village, and repuls'd a Squadron of King *James's* Horse, that would have stopt their Progres.

At the same time a Squadron of Lieutenant General *Hamilton's* Horse rode briskly to the very brink of the River, in order to oppose Sir *John Hanmore's* and Count *Nassau's* Regiments in passing it ; and though they fail'd in that Attempt, yet in their Retreat they fell upon the *French* Foot with that undaunted Fierceness, that part of them broke through Monsieur *La Caillemote's* and *Cambon's* Regiments, which wanted Pikes to stem their furious Career ; But the *Irish* wheeling about through the Village, to recover their own Men, they were intercepted by the *Dutch* and *Inniskillin* Foot, and most of them, after a valiant Resistance, cut in Pieces. By this time the *Dutch* Guards being advanc'd as far as the Hedges into the open Field, the *Irish* Horse came down upon them again, with greater Numbers and redoubled Fury, but the *Dutch* remain'd so firm and close, and other Regiments coming up to their Assistance, that the *Irish* were forc'd to retire. Thereupon a fresh Squadron of Horse advanc'd to support them, but were vigorously repuls'd by the *French* Protestants and *Innis-killing* Men. In the first of these Onsets Monsieur *La Caillemote* receiv'd his Mortal Wound, and as he was carrying back by four Soldiers to the *English* Camp, he encourag'd those that crost the River by these

A. C. these Words, *A la Gloire, mes Enfans, à la Gloire ;
To Glory, Friends, to Glory.*

1690.

In the mean time the *Danes* came up to the Left, as did the Brigades of *Hanmore* and *La Melloniere* on the Right : The first were so valiantly Attack'd in the Front by *Hamilton's Horse*, that they were forced to give Ground, and some of them to cross the River again. The Duke of *Schomberg* perceiving this Disorder, and seeing the *French* Protestants were also left expos'd without a Commander, immediately pass the River, in order to Head them, nor could his Grace be perswaded by Mr. *Foubert*, one of his *Aids-de-Camp*, to put on his Armour. He was no sooner got on the other side, but he encourag'd the *French* Protestants by this short Harangue, *Allons, Messieurs, voilà vos Persecuteurs : (Come on, Gentlemen, there are your Persecutors)* pointing to the *French* Papists in the Enemies Army. These Words were scarce out of his Mouth, when 15 or 16 of King *James's Guards*, who return'd full speed to their main Body, after the Slaughter of their Companions, and whom the *French* Refugees suffer'd to pass, thinking them to be of their side, fell furiously upon the Duke, and gave him two Wounds over the Head, which however were not mortal. Thereupon the Regiment of *Cambon* acknowledg'd their Error by committing a greater ; for firing rashly on the Enemy, they shot the Duke through the Neck, of which Wound he instantly died ; and Mr. *Foubert* alighting to relieve him was shot in the Arm. Not long before Dr. *Walker*, so famous for the Defence of *London-Derry*, receiv'd a Wound in the Belly, which he surviv'd but some few Moments.

King *William* during all these Actions might be said to be every-where, since he directed all by his Conduct ; but now his Courage must also have a share in the Honour of the Day. His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of *Denmark*, pass'd the River with the Left Wing of Horse, and that with some Difficulty, for his Horse was bogg'd on the other side, and himself forc'd to alight, till one of his Attendance had disingag'd his Steed. As soon as

the Men were got upon the other Bank, and put in A. C. Order, his Majesty drew his Sword (though the 1690. Wound he receiv'd the day before made it uneasy for him to wield it) and march'd at the Head of them towards the Enemy, who were coming on again in good Order towards the *English* Foot, that had now got over the Pass, and were advancing bravely towards the *Irish*, though they were double their Number. When these two Bodies had got almost within Musket-shot one of another, the Enemy espy'd the Left Wing of the *English* Horse moving towards them, at which they made a sudden halt, fac'd about and retreated up the Hill again to a little Village call'd *Dunmore*, about half a Mile from the Pass. The *English* marching in good Order came up with them at this Village, where the Enemy resuming Courage, fac'd about, and made the *English* Horse Shrink, though they had the King at their Head. Thereupon the King rid to the *Inniskillers*, and ask'd them *what they would do for him?* Animated by this Invitation, they boldly came forward, and at the Head of them the King receiv'd the Enemies Fire, and then wheeling to the Left to fetch up his own Men again, the *Inniskillers*, through a mistake, retir'd after him above a Hundred Yards. This made the King move to the Left, to put himself at the Head of such *Dutch* Troops that were advancing; while in the mean time the *Inniskillers* growing sensible of their Error, went on again successfully to the Charge. In this Place the Duke of Schomberg's Regiment of Horse, being compos'd of *French* Protestants, and strengthned by treble the ordinary number of Officers, behav'd themselves with undaunted Resolution, like Men that fought for a Nation amongst whom themselves and their Friends had found a kind and bountiful Shelter against the Persecution of *France*. At the same time another Party, Commanded by Lieutenant General *Ginckle*, Charg'd in a Lane to the Left, but was soon over-power'd by the *Irish*, and forc'd to give way. This being observ'd by a Party of Sir *Albert Cunningham*'s Dragoons, and another of Collonel *Levison*'s, the Offi-

A. C. cers order'd the Men to alight and line an Hedge, as also a ruin'd House that flank'd the Lane, from whence they pour'd in their Fire upon the Enemy, Lieutenant General *Ginckle* continued in the Rear of his Men, endeavouring to make them stand their Ground, and was in some danger from the *English* Dragoons; for the Enemy being close upon him, they could not well distinguish. However the Dragoons did a piece of excellent Service by stopping the Enemy, who came up very boldy; and the Dutch Horse having the opportunity of rallying here, as they did to the Right, the Enemy after half an Hours sharp dispute, were beat back again with considerable Loss. On the other side, Lieutenant General *Hamilton* finding that his Foot did not answer his Expectation, put himself at the Head of the Horse, which was likewise routed and himself taken Prisoner. When he was brought to the King, his Majesty ask'd him, whether the *Irish* would fight any more? Yes, Sir, replied *Hamilton*, upon *my Honour I believe they will*. When he pronounc'd the Word *Honour* the King look'd wistly upon him, and then turn'd about, repeating once or twice, *Your Honour*, intimating, that what he affur'd upon his Honour was not to be depended upon, since he had forfeited that before, by siding with *Tyrconnel*: And this, was all the Rebuke the King gave him for his Breach of Trust.

Whilst these things were doing on this side, Count *Schomberg*, who by this time was inform'd of his Father's Death, pursued the Enemy with that Fury which a noble and just Resentment inspires, and drove them several Miles beyond the Village of *Duleck*, covering the Ground with Slaughter'd Foes; nor did he desist gratifying his Revenge, till the Lord *Portland*, by the King's express Commands, oblig'd him to return to the place where the Foot made an Halt, and where they remain'd at their Arms all Night.

King *William* had Reason not to regard what *Hamilton* told him; for in effect, that General was no sooner taken, but the Fight ceas'd on that side; and Count *Laузum* making up to King

James

James, (who during the whole Action stood with some Squadrons of Horse upon the Hill call'd *Dunmore*) represented to His Majesty how near He was being Invelop'd ; adding He ought to think on nothing but a Retreat, which he doubted not to make good with many brave Officers then about him, and the Remains of his *French* and *Swiss* Troops. This Advice was too wholsom not to be follow'd by a Prince whose Age and Temper did not suffer him to end his Days by Despair ; and therefore His Majesty , attended by the Regiment of *Sarsfield*, march'd off to *Duleck*, and from thence in great haste to *Dublin* ; whilst Count *Lauzun*, *Sheldon*, and some other Officers, dispos'd all things for a Retreat, which they perform'd in very good Order.

A. C.
1690.

King James's whole Loss in this Battle was generally computed at Fifteen Hundred Men, amongst whom were the Lord *Dongan*, the Lord *Carlingford*, Sir *Neal O'neal*, the Marquis *D'Hocquincourt* ; and several Prisoners, the chief of whom was Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, who to do him Justice, behaved himself with great Courage, and kept Victory doubtful till he was made Prisoner. On the English side fell about Five Hundred, an inconsiderable Number, considering the Gain of so important a Battle, if the Renowned Duke of *Schomberg* had not been amongst them. He was a Person of firm and compos'd Courage, and one of the best Generals that *France* ever Bred. To the Laurels he gather'd in *Catalonia* and in *Flanders*, he added the Glory of having fixt the present King of *Portugal* on his Throne, and of having been Instrumental to the Settlement of King *William*. He had a great Experience of the World, knew Men and Things better than any Man of his Profession ever did, and was as great in Council as at the Head of an Army. In his declining Years his Memory very much fail'd, but his Judgement remain'd true and clear to the last. He appear'd Courteous and Affable to every Body, and yet he had an Air of Grandeur that Commanded Respect from all. He was of a middle Stature, fair Complexion'd, a very sound hardy

D.Schom-
berg's
Character.

A. C.
1690.

hardy Man of his Age, and sat a Horse incomparably well. As he loved always to be neat in Cloaths, so was he ever pleasant in his Conversation, of which this Repartee is a pregnant Instance: Some time before he went for *Ireland* he was walking in St. James's Park, amidst Crowds of the Young and Gay, and being ask'd, what a Man of his Age had to do with such Company? His Answer was, *That a good General makes his Retreat as late as he can.* He was Eighty Two Years of Age when he was kill'd; and as Monsieur *La Caillemore* had follow'd that Great Man in all his Fortunes while Alive, so did he in his Death, for he did not long survive his Wounds. As for the King himself, He receiv'd no manner of Hurt in the Action, though He was in all the height of it; only a Cannon-Ball carried away a piece of his Boot. His Majesty did all that the greatest of Generals could do upon this Occasion; He chose the Field, dispos'd the Attacks, drew up his Army, charg'd the Enemy several times, supported his Forces when they begun to shrink, and demean'd himself throughout with that Conduct, Gallantry, Resolution and Presence of Mind, and was such a Poise for the inclining Victory to his own side, that the *Irish* themselves confess; *That if the English chang'd Kings with them, they would fight the Battle over again.* However both Kings have been equally blam'd for not Improving, the one the Advantage of his Victory and the other that of his Retreat. Those that have writ in Favour of King *James*, say, King *William* might have march'd directly to *Dublin*, a Place open and unfortified on every side; and prevented the *Irish* assembling any more, and securing *Limerick*, *Galway*, and several other Important Places. And such as are Partisans of King *William*, blame both King *James* for leaving *Ireland* with so much Precipitation, and those he left behind, for not having carefully collected the Remains of a Defeat that had cost them but few Men.

King *James* being arriv'd at *Dublin*, and having immediately Assembled the Magistrates and Council of the City, he told them: "That his Army in *England*

"England having made a total Defection against A. C.
 "Him, when He had the greatest occasion for 1690.
 "them, He retir'd to France, where He was kind-
 "ly receiv'd by that King, and had all the assurance K. James's
 "imaginable to be Re-establish'd on His Throne. *Speech to*
 "That in some time after He came to this King. *the Magi-*
 "dom of Ireland, and found all his Roman Catbo-*strates of*
 "lick Subjects as well equipt and prepar'd to de- *Dublin.*
 "fend his Cause as their Ability would bear ; and
 "though He had been often told, that when it came
 "to the Touch, they would never bear the Brunt of
 "a Battle, He could never credit the same till that
 "Day, when having a good Army, and all Prepa-
 "rations fit to engage a Foreign Invader, He found
 "the fatal Truth of what He had been so often
 "Precaution'd ; and though the Army did not De-
 "sert Him, as they did in England, yet when it
 "came to Trial they basely fled the Field, and left it
 "a spoil to his Enemies ; nor could they be pre-
 "vail'd upon to Rally, though the Loss in the
 "whole Defeat was but inconsiderable ; so that
 "henceforward He never more determin'd to Head
 "an Irish Army, and did now resolve to shift for
 "himself, as they themselves must do. That it
 "had often been debated, in case such a Revoluti-
 "on should happen, *Whether upon Deserting the City*
 "of Dublin, *the same might not be Fired ?* He did
 "therefore charge them on their Allegiance, *That*
 "they neither should rifle it by Plunder, nor destroy it
 "by Fire ; which in all Kingdoms would be judg'd
 "very Barbarous, and must be believ'd to be done
 "by his Orders ; and if done, there would be but
 "littel Mercy to be expected from an enrag'd Ene-
 "my ; concluding He was necessitated to yield
 "to Force, but would never cease to labour their
 "Deliverance as long as He liv'd. His Majesty
 having staid a Dublin one Night, the next Morn-
 ing, attended by the Duke of Berwick and Tyrcon-
 nel, and the Marquess of Powis, He Posted away
 to Waterford, where He arriv'd the same Day, ta-
 king care to have the Bridges broke down behind
 him, for fear of being pursued. There He went
 on Board a Vessel call'd the *Court de Lanzar,* that
 was

A. C. was ready to receive him, but the Sieur *Foran* who commanded the Squadron, meeting him at Sea, desir'd him to go on Board one of his Frigats for his quicker Passage, and by this means he got over once more into *France*, and fix'd his Residence at St. *Germain*s. So soon as King *James* was gone, all the considerable *Papists* fled from *Dublin*, and the Protestants were releas'd, who posses'd themselves of the Militia Arms, and with the Assistance of the Bishops of *Meath* and *Limrick*, form'd a Committee to take Care of things, and sent Letters to King *William*, to give him an Account of what had pass'd, and humbly to pray His Majesty to Honour that City with his Presence.

Affairs of England.

Let us for a while look back upon *England*, where we shall see the Queen sustaining the weight of Affairs, and defending her Subjects by her Prudence, whilst her Royal Consort is Conquering his Enemies by his Valor. King *James*'s Adherents, who about this time began to be distinguish'd by the Name of *Jacobites*, being furnish'd by King *William*'s Absence, with a promising Opportunity to attempt something considerable to the Advantage of the Abdicated Monarch, timely concerted Measures with *France*, to put their Deligns in Execution. It was agreed, that while part of the *French* Fleet should bear up the *Thames*, to countenance the *Jacobites* in *London*, who were grown very bold and numerous, by the flocking of a great many of that Party from all Parts of the Country thither, they should make an Insurrection in several Places at once. Certain Persons were to have taken upon them the Administration of Affairs, till the return of King *James*, who was to leave the Command of his Army to his Generals, and hasten with all speed into *England*. The other part of the *French* Fleet having join'd their Gallies, was to have Landed Eight Thousand Men at *Torbay*, with Arms for a greater Number, after which the Gallies and Men of War were to Sail in the *Irish* Sea, to hinder the return of King *William* and his Forces. And the Discontented *Scotch* were to have revolted at the same time in several Parts of that Kingdom.

But

1690.
K. James retires to France.

The Jacobite Plot.

But however the Matter was in reality, the whole Contrivance seems to have been founded upon a Presumption of the *English* Fleet being first beaten by the *French*; of which, whether they had any Foresight otherwise than from the inequality of the strength, which at this time, was considerably to the Advantage of *France*, History is still in the Dark. However it was, the Conspiracy, by the seasonable Discovery of it, prov'd but an abortive Contrivance, tho' the Grounds upon which it seem'd to depend, were attended with Success.

The *French* Fleet having enter'd the *Channel* as before concerted, hover'd some time about the *English* Coast, as expecting the Effect of the Conspiracy that was to have broke out the 18th of *June*; of which the vigilant Queen *Mary* was no sooner inform'd, but she sent Orders to Admiral *Torrington* to fight the Enemy where-ever he should meet him. Accordingly, on the 24th of *June* that Admiral sail'd from St. *Helens*, the Wind at North-East, and stood towards the *French* Fleet, which was seen the Evening before off of *Fresh-water-Gate* in the Isle of *Wight*, but the Wind taking them short, he came to an Anchor off of *Dunncse*, within Five Leagues of the Enemy, who at Eight the next Morning were at *Compton-Bay*, and in the Afternoon of the same Day, several *Dutch* Men of War join'd the *English* Fleet, as did some other *English* Men of War, that had been Cruising abroad. On the 30th of *June*, the day before the Battle of the *Boyne*, the two Fleets drew up in Lines off of *Beachy*, and about Nine in the Morning, the *Dutch* having ^{Sea Fight between the Confede-} *French* the Vanguard, began the Fight, as also did some of ^{rate and Fleets, June} the *English*; but not being seconded by the rest of ^{30.} the *English* Fleet, which unexpectedly stood away, several of the *Dutch* Ships were either Burnt, Sunk, or Disabled; and the *English* far'd but little better, for such as engag'd were very much Batter'd. The Fight continued from Morning to Evening, the *Dutch* maintaining their Stations with so much Resolution and Obstinacy against the whole *French* Force, which consisted of Eighty Two Men of War, that they had much ado to escape being

A. C. all destroy'd. In this unequal Fight, they lost amongst 1690. other Officers, Rear-Admiral *Jan Dick*, Rear-Admiral *Brackel*, and Captain *Nordel*; and the English, Captain *Botham*, Captain *Pumroy*, with Two Captains of the Marine Regiments. Admiral *Torrington* was afterwards brought to his Trial, where he pleaded the Insufficiency of Strength, and the Disadvantage of the Wind, and was thereupon acquitted; but nevertheless his Reputation was never fully clear'd, till the latter end of the Year 1697. that several French Officers, who had been in the Engagement, coming over into *England* after the Peace (when they could not be suspected of any partial Design) did loudly justify the Earl's Conduct, and said, he deserved rather to be recompens'd than censur'd: since he had preserv'd the best part of the Fleet from being totally destroyed.

The News of the Advantage got by the French at Sea had no sooner reach'd *London*, but the Fears of a Descent created a general Consternation, which immediately spread it self thro' the whole Kingdom. The Queen was not ignorant of the Danger, but as if she had shar'd her Heroe's Courage, as well as his Throne her great Soul made her appear with her wonted Tranquillity and with that Serene Majestic Air, which both commanded Love and Respect from her Subjects, and inspir'd them with Valor and Resolution. She forgot nothing that the most active Prudence could suggest, as fit to be done in such a Juncture without Hurry or a too visible Concern. She secur'd the Peace of the Nation, by seizing on those eminently disaffected Persons that might have disturbed it. She took

* A Proclamation was issued out on the 14th

of July for Apprehending the Earls of Litchfield, Ailesbury, and Castlemain; the Lords Montgomery, Preston, and Belasyse; Sir Edward Hales, Sir Robert Thorold, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Theophilus Oglethorp, Colonel Sackville, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Abercromby, Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, Major Soaper, Captain Lloyd, William Pen, Edmond Elliot Esq; Marmaduke Langdale Esq; and Edward Rutter.

Care to put the Militia in a Condition to second the Army, and at the same time she gave out Commissions to put the Army in a Condition to oppose the Enemy. But her principal Care was to Encourage the Seamen, and to engage the Officers of the Fleet to a vigorous Performance of their Duty. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the Lieutenantcy of *London*, were not wanting, on this Critical Juncture, to express their Zeal and Affection for the Government, for attending Her Majesty in Council, they declar'd the unanimous Resolution of the City to Defend and Preserve their Majesties, and their Government with the hazard of their Lives, and the utmost of their Power; Representing, withall, to Her Majesty, That the several Regiments of the Militia of the City consisting of about Nine Thousand Men were compleat in their Numbers, well Arm'd and appointed, and ready to be rais'd immediately and to proceed in their Majesties Service. That the Lieutenantcy also had resolv'd, that Six Regiments of the Auxiliaries should be rais'd for the Service; and that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Council Assembled, had unanimously resolv'd by the Voluntary Contribution of themselves and other Citizens, forthwith to set out a large Regiment of Horse, and a Thousand Dragoons for their Majesties Service, and to maintain them at their own Charge for a Month, or longer, if there should be Occasion. And they pray'd Her Majesty to nominate and appoint Officers to Command them, which the Queen promis'd to do; and moreover thank'd them for their Readiness and Loyalty on this Occasion. On the other Hand, the *French* after their Victory rowed their Gallies towards *Torbay*, and then sent their Boats ashore at *Tingmonth*, and set the Village and three small Vessels in that Harbour on Fire; but at the Approach of the Militia, Commanded by the Lord *Lansdowne*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, they retir'd into their Ships again, carrying off some Sheep, with other inconsiderable Booty, and then return'd to *Brest*. And thus were the great Designs both of the *French* and of the Discontented

A. C. ted, entirely baffled by the Vigilance of Queen
1690. *Mary.*



Nor was Her Majesty's Care of Affairs confin'd within Her own Dominions, for while She put Her self in a Posture of Defence at Home, She dispatch Mr. *Harbord* to the States General to let them know, how much Her Majesty was concern'd at the Misfortune that had befall'n their Squadron in the late Engagement, and at their not having been Seconded as they ought to have been, which matter Her Majesty had directed to be examin'd into, in order to recompense those that had done their Duty, and to punish such as should be found to have deserv'd it. That Her Majesty had given Orders for Refitting the *Dutch* Ships that were Disabled, at Her own Charge, and Commanded that all possible Care should be taken of the Sick and Wounded Seamen, and that Rewards should be given to the Widows of those that were kill'd, behaving themselves bravely in the Fight, to encourage others to do well for the Future. Moreover Mr. *Harbord* told the States, that Her Majesty had order'd Twelve great Ships to be forthwith fitted out, and that Her Majesty hop'd the States would likewise do their utmost to Reinforce their Fleet in this Conjunction. And lastly he acquainted them with the King's happy Successes in *Ireland*. The States receiv'd this Message with great Satisfaction, and unanimously resolv'd to fit out immediately 13 Capital Ships, and 6 Frigats.

* *Modest inquiry into the causes of the present Disasters of England.*

To see the *French* Masters at Sea, and the *English* oblig'd to turn their Backs to that very Enemy whom they had so often beaten, and upon that very Element which Nature and the Possession of many Ages has made properly their own, as it could not but appear strange in the Eyes of all *Christendom*, so it could not but raise the Curiosity of all true Lovers of *England* to enquire into the Source and Cause of so Important an Event. Among the rest there was a * Pamphlet Publish'd about this time, wherein the Author charges the Disaffected Clergy, whom he calls the *Lambeth-Holy-Club*, with being the principal Managers of the *Jacobite Plot*, for bringing the *French* Fleet into the

the Channel. He alledges, ' That the first step the A. C.
 ' Clergy made, was *the writing against the taking the 1690.*
 ' new Oaths to their Majesties, enjoyn'd them by Act of
 ' Parliament ; and the buzzing into the Ears of their
 ' Votaries, the unlawfulness of those Oaths, and the
 ' continuing Right of King James to the Crown. That
 ' there being very few of the Disaffected Clergy that
 ' had the Courage to lay down their Places for the
 ' Oaths, the next step of the Plot was to cheat the *Steps of*
 ' World and their own Consciences with the ridicu- *the Jacob*
 ' lous distinction of taking the Oaths to a King *de bite Plot.*
 ' *Facto*, and not *de Jure* ; which was as much as to
 ' say, that their Majesties were not Lawful and
 ' Rightful King and Queen of *England*, but the
 ' *Facto* only, that is in *English*, *downright Usurpers*.
 ' That this Distinction did no only give scope to
 ' take the Oaths to their Majesties, but also to pray
 ' for them by Name in their Pulpits ; though some
 ' of more Sincerity than the rest, would not pray for
 ' them by Name at all, and yet to prevent any
 ' trouble from the Law, they wisely pray'd in gene-
 ' ral Terms for the *King and Queen*, which might
 ' be taken either for King *James* and Queen *Mary*,
 ' or King *William* and Queen *Mary* ; and others of
 ' a more nice Stomach yet, would not pray for the
 King and Queen, but *for the King and the Royal Family*.
 ' That the Plot being lame because the Machines that
 ' mov'd it were debarr'd from the Pulpit, it was
 ' found out that the Act of Parliament *enjoyning the*
 ' Oaths to their Majesties, admitting of some favoura-
 ' ble Interpretation in Law, upon the part of
 ' those that only Preach'd, but had no Cure of Souls :
 ' Thereupon Dr. S----- one of the greatest
 ' Champions mounted the Chair first, with the loud
 ' Acclamations of the Party, and as an Introducti-
 ' on to his Sermon, gave his Auditors an account of
 ' the happy discovery he had made of so great a
 ' Blessing, as his having Liberty to Preach to them, not-
 ' withstanding the Act of Parliament about taking the
 ' Oaths. That he was follow'd by a great many,
 ' both in London and in the Country, who partly
 ' by stealth, and partly by the Pious Zeal of some
 ' of their own sort of Church-Wardens, got up in-

A. C. 'to the Pulpit, to Trumpet up the People to a Dissatisfaction with the Government. That all these Steps
 1690. 'of the Plot were back'd with the History of Passive Obedience, which was handed about in Triumph among the Party. That in this Pamphlet are muster'd a great many Expressions of English Dives, both Ancient and Modern, although the most of the Citations be far wide of the Question, and refer only to Obedience to Magistracy in General, and the Unlawfulness of Private Persons their rising up against the Government upon every frivolous Prétence. That the next Engine of the Plot was the happy Result of a kind of Oeconomick Council of the whole Party; The Liturgy of the Church of England must be laid aside, and a new one must be Calculated for the Meridian of King Jam. s's tottering Fortune. That in this New Liturgy they pray'd thus: *Restore us again the Publick Worship of thy Name, the Reverend Administration of th; Sacraments; Raise up the former Government both in Church and State, that we may be no longer without King, without Priest, and without God in the World.* That when they came to pray for King James the Jacobite Club had exhausted all their Rhethorick and Zeal in the following Words, 'Protect and Defend thy Servant our Sovereign Lord the Prayer for K. James. 'King; Strengthen his Hands, and the Hands of all that are put in Authority under him, with Judgment and Justice to cut off all such Workers of Iniquity as turn Religion to Rebellion, and Faith into Faction; That they may never prevail against us, or Triumph in the Ruin of thy Church among us. To this end, defend the King, bind up his Soul in the Bundle of Life, and let no Weapon form'd against him prosper. Be unto him a Helmet of Salvation, and a strong Tower of Defence against the Face of his Enemies. Let his Reign be prosperous, and his Days many. Make him Glad according to the Days wherein thou hast Afflicted him, and for the Years wherein thou hast made him suffer Adversity. Give him the Necks of his Enemies, and also every Day more and more the Hearts of his Subjects. As for those that are Implacable, cloath them with Shame, but upon himself and his Posterity (that is

The Jaco-

bites

Prayer for K. James. 'are put in Authority under him, with Judgment and Justice to cut off all such Workers of Iniquity as turn Religion to Rebellion, and Faith into Faction; That they may never prevail against us, or Triumph in the Ruin of thy Church among us. To this end, defend the King, bind up his Soul in the Bundle of Life, and let no Weapon form'd against him prosper. Be unto him a Helmet of Salvation, and a strong Tower of Defence against the Face of his Enemies. Let his Reign be prosperous, and his Days many. Make him Glad according to the Days wherein thou hast Afflicted him, and for the Years wherein thou hast made him suffer Adversity. Give him the Necks of his Enemies, and also every Day more and more the Hearts of his Subjects. As for those that are Implacable, cloath them with Shame, but upon himself and his Posterity (that is

is, the Prince of Wales) let the Crown flourish. A. C.
 That the General Council having Compos'd this 1690.
 New Liturgy. there were above Ten Thousand of
 them Printed and dispers'd up and down among
 the Party, which they us'd in their Cabals, laying
 aside a great part, and some time all the Old Li-
 turgy. That there were many of the *Holy Club*
 detach'd up and down to persuade Monied Peo-
 ple, who wish'd well to the Cause, to contribute
 for the Subsistence of King James's Cashier'd Of-
 ficers. That King William being resolv'd to ven-
 ture his Person once more for the Safety of these
 Kingdoms, his Journey to *Ireland* concluded up-
 on, and the most and the better Disciplin'd part of
 the Army to attend His Majesty, it was impossi-
 ble to leave any considerable Force behind him in
 his Absence: Likewise, that the Transportation of
 the Queen of *Spain*, and the Convoy of the *Streights*
 Merchant men, under Admiral *Killegrew*, had
 carried a considerable part of our Fleet to the *Me-*
diterranean; and another part of it, Commanded
 by Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, was to attend His Majesty
 and the Army to *Ireland*; so that the Grand Fleet
 was not to have been so considerable as otherwise
 it would have been. That all these Circumstances
 rais'd the Courage of the Plotters, who thought
 this the only time to put their Design in Executi-
 on. That in order to that, at one of their Ge-
 neral Meetings in *London*, where it was necessary
 some of the Clergy should be present to bless so
 Pious a Work, it was concluded to present a
 Memorial in the Name of the *Loyal and Distrest Sub-*
jects of England, (for so they nam'd themselves)
 to his most Christian Majesty; humbly inviting
 him out of his unparallel'd Goodness, and for the
 Affection he always bore to opprest Virtue;
 That he would Assist them in restoring their Law-
 ful King, his Ancient Allie and Confederate, to
 his Throne; and in breaking the Yoke of Usur-
 pation, under which these three Nations were at
 this time so heavily Groaning. That there had
 been two or three Memorials presented to the
 French King before this, over and above a con-

A. C. ~~stant Correspondence betwixt the French Minister
1690.~~ of State, Monsieur de Croissy, and them. And the Clergy, who were the great Contrivers and Managers of this, and who by their Profession are, for the most part extraordinary credulous of any thing they encline to, did really believe that immediately upon the appearing of the French Fleet, and the burning of ours, (which they thought as sure) there would certainly be a general Insurrection through a great many Places of the Kingdom, in order to joyn them at their Landing, and to declare for King James.

The Pamphlet, of which I have made this short Abstract, reflecting so highly on the Non-juring Clergy : The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Norwich, Ely, Bath and Wells, and Peterborough, both in their own, and in the Name of their absent Brother the Bishop of Gloucester, publish'd a Paper, wherein they did solemnly, and in the Presence of

Vindicati-
on of the
Non-ju-
ring Cler-
gy.

God, Protest and Declare. I. That these Accusations cast upon them were all of them Malicious Calumnies, and Diabolical Inventions. II. That they knew not who was the Author of the New Liturgy, nor had any Hand in it, neither did they use it at any time. III. That they never held any Correspondence, directly or indirectly, with Monsieur de Croissy, or with any other Minister or Agent of France ; and if any such Memorial had been presented to the French King, they never knew any thing of it ; and that they did utterly renounce both, and all other Invitations, suggested to be made by them, in order to any Invasion of this Kingdom by the French. IV. That they utterly denied and disown'd all Plots charg'd upon them, as contriv'd or carried on in their Meetings at Lambeth ; the intent thereof being to advise, how, in their present Difficulties, they might best keep their Consciences void of Offence towards God, and towards Man. V. That they were so far from being the Authors or Abettors of England's Miseries, that they did, and should to their dying Hour, heartily and incessantly pray for the Peace, Prosperity and Glory of England ; and should always, by God's Grace, make it their daily Practice to study to be quiet, to bear their Cross patiently, and to seek the Good of their Native Country.

Country. They concluded, That as the Lord had taught them to return Good for Evil, the unknown Author of the Pamphlet having endeavour'd to raise in the whole English Nation, such a Fury as might end in † De-† John De Witting them, (a Bloody Word, but too well understood) Wit and They recommended him to the Divine Mercy, humbly beseeching God to forgive him. And as they had not long ^{were} Mar-since, either actually, or in full preparation of Mind, hazard'd by the Mob at and Arbitrary Power in England; so they should, by See the God's Grace, with greater Zeal again Sacrifice all first Part they had, and their very Lives too, if God should be of this His-pleas'd to call them thereto, to prevent Popery, and the story.

Arbitrary Power of France, from coming upon them, and prevailing over them; the Persecution of their Protestant Brethren there being fresh, in their Memories.

Let us return to Ireland. Upon the Defeat of the Irish at the Boyne, King William having rested his Forces, the next Day after the Fight sent Monsieur La Meloniere, Brigadier General, with five Battalions of Foot, and four Squadrons of Horse, to invest Drogbeda, where was a great Magazine of Stores. The Governor at first seem'd resolute to defend the Place, and receiv'd Monsieur La Meloniere's Summons with great Contempt; but the King sending him Word, That if his Majesty was forc'd to bring his Cannon before the Place, he must expect no Quarter: The Governor considering that King James's Army being defeated, he could expect no Relief, accepted of the Conditions offer'd him, and march'd out with the Garrison, which consisted of three Regiments and some odd Companies, having their Baggage only, but leaving all their Arms and Stores behind them.

On the 3d of July the Duke of Ormond and Monsieur Overkirk were detach'd with nine Troops of Horse to secure the Quiet of Dublin: The next Day His Majesty, with the whole Army march'd the same way, and on the 5th Encamp'd at Finglas, within two Miles of that City, where he was inform'd, that the late King was Embark'd at Waterford with the Duke of Berwick, Mr. Fitz-James, the Lord

A. C. Lord Powis, the Lord Tyrconnel, and the French Brigadier the Marques de Lery; That some French Ships being arriv'd at Kingsale, many that had fled from the Battle posted thither to get Embarcations; That the greatest Body of the Irish went towards Athlone; That within Six and Twenty Miles of Dublin there was not an Enemy in Arms, and that there could not be any where above 5000 together, whereof the French might be suppos'd to make 3500. That 300 of the Swiss or Germans had deserted the Enemy; That the Town of Wexford, had declar'd for His Majesty; and that Sligo was abandon'd by the Irish.

King Wil. On the 6th of July, being Sunday, King William rode in a Triumphant Manner into Dublin, and went directly to St. Patrick's Church, the Cathedral of that Metropolis, to pay God Almighty his

Pious Acknowledgements for his late Victory. The Bishops of Meath and Limrick attended His Majesty on this occasion, and all the Services of the Church being solemnly perform'd, Dr. King Preach'd a Sermon about the Power of Providence of God, in Protecting his People, and Defeating their Enemies. The old Mayor and Aldermen waited on His Majesty, and the People endeavour'd by all possible Demonstrations of Joy to express their just sense of their great and happy Deliverance. In the Afternoon the King return'd to the Camp, where

the next Day He Publish'd his Royal Declaration,

Promising both his Pardon and Protection to all the People of the Kingdom of Ireland, who either remain'd at home, or having fled from their Dwellings, should by the first Day of August next repair to their usual Places of Abode; surrendring up what Arms they had to such Justices of the Peace as His Majesty should appoint. But as for the desperate Leaders of the present Rebellion, who had violated those Laws by which the Kingdom of Ireland is united and inseparably annex'd to the Imperial Crown of England; who had call'd in the French; who had authoriz'd all Violences and Depredations against the Protestants; and who rejected the Gracious Pardon His

*His Decis-
ration offer-
ing Pro-
tection to
the Irish,
July 7.*

A. C.
1690.

His Majesty offer'd them in his Proclamation of the 22d of February 1688, as His Majesty was now, by God's great Favour, in condition to make them sensible of their Errors, so he was resolv'd to leave them to the Event of War, unless by great and manifest Demonstrations. he should be convinc'd they deserv'd his Mercy, which he should never refuse to those who were truly Penitent.

On the 9th the King decamp'd from Finglas, and divided his Army into two Bodies; with the greater His Majesty march'd to Crumlin, three Miles on the South of Dublin; and the other, consisting of Four Regiments of Horse, Two of Dragoons, and Ten of Foot, was sent towards Athlone, under the Command of Lieutenant General Douglas. The next Day His Majesty issued out a Proclamation, whereby to ease his Subjects of 'the great Oppression and Abuses committed by his Enemies in his Kingdom of Ireland, by Coyning and making Current Brass Money, of Copper or mix'd Metal, and raising the Value of it to an Extravagant height; He thought fit to reduce the Value of the said Copper Money to the Value or Standard of the like Copper Money formerly Current in Ireland. His Majesty, having left Brigadier Trellawn to Command at Dublin, with Five Regiments of Foot and One of Horse, advanc'd as far as Inchiquire, 22 Miles beyond Dublin, in his way to Kilkenny.

A Proclamation to reduce King James's Brass Money.

Lieutenant General Douglas, with his Detachment, having reach'd Athlone on the 17th of July, *meanly accepted* sent a Drummer to Summon it; But Coll. Grace, *tempted by* the Governor, a sturdy resolute Man, fir'd a Pistol at the Messenger, saying, *That such were the Terms he was for.* Upon this impertinent Answer, Douglas resolv'd to attack the Place, though it being strong by Situation, and defended by a Castle, his Force was by much unanswerable to his Undertaking. However he immediately planted two Field Pieces to prejudice the Enemies Guns, and order'd Fascines to be made in order to fill up the Ditch. Having finish'd a Battery of Six Guns by the 19th, the Besiegers made a Breach in the Castle, but it being both

A. C.
1690. both too small and too high for an Assault, it was prudently laid aside. Nevertheless the Firing continued very brisk on both sides; but the Besiegers having lost Mr. Nelson their best Gunner, and their Cavalry suffering very much for want of Forrage; and at the same time it being reported that *Sarsfield* was advancing with 1500 Men to relieve that Place, *Douglas* held a Council of War, wherein it was thought fit to raise the Siege, which he accordingly did on the 25th, having lost near Four Hundred Men before the Town, the greatest part of whom died of Sickness.

King Will. reach'd Kill-Bullen Bridge on the 11th of July.

Ham strikes a Soldier. That Morning passing by the *Ness*, and seeing a Soldier robbing a poor Woman, His Majesty was so enraged at it, that He first gave the Fellow several Blows with his Cane, and then commanded that both he, and some others Guilty of the like Crimes,

His Action Discom-mended. should be Hang'd the *Monday* following. Some People reflected on this Action of the King's, it being both mean in a Sovereign, at any time to lay Hands upon his Subject; and cruel, to inflict a Capital Punishment on one, whom he hath already corrected for his Fault.

From this we may observe, that the most Elevated Souls are not altogether so free from Passions, but that the *Man* breaks oftentimes through the *Heroe*. However, this exemplary Execution struck the Soldiers with such a Terror, that the Country was freed from all Violence during the whole March to *Commalin*, *Castle-Durmont*, and so beyond *Carlow*; from whence His Majesty detach'd the Duke of *Ormond*, with a Party of Horse to take Possession of *Kilkenny*, and so to secure the Protestants and other Inhabitants of the adjacent Countries from being Plunder'd by the Enemy; who by this time began to look behind, and committed great Depredations. From *Carlow* the Army march'd on to *Kells*, thence to *Loughland-Bridge*, and so to *Bennet-Bridge*; and on the 19th of *July* His Majesty was splendidly entertain'd at Dinner by the Duke of *Ormond*, at his Grace's Castle of *Kilkenny*, which had the good luck to have been

been preserv'd by Count *Lauzun*, with all the Goods and Furniture, over and above a Cellar plentifully Stored. On the 21st the Army Encamp'd at *Carrick*, from whence Major General *Kirk*, with his own Regiment, and Collonel *Brewer's*, as also a Party of Horse, was sent towards *Waterford*. *Kirk* being arriv'd before the Place, dispatch'd a Trumpet to Summon the Town, who at first refus'd to Surrender, there being two Regiments then in Garrison. However, their Answer was so Civil, that their Inclinations were easily understood; for soon after they sent out to know what Terms they might have, which were the same with *Drogheda*; But not liking those, they propos'd some of their own, which *Waterford* were rejected, and the heavy Cannon drawn down ford *Sur-*
that way, and some more Forces order'd to march. *rendred*,
The *Irish* being inform'd of these Preparations July 25.
thought it adviseable not to put themselves to Extremities, and thereupon agreed to march out with Arms and Baggage on the 25th, and so were Conducted to *Mallow*. The Fort *Duncannon*, a Place of Strength, which Commands the River of *Waterford*, was also Surrender'd into His Majesty's Hands upon the same Articles with *Waterford*; which last Place was view'd by the King the Day it was given up. Here His Majesty took care that no Persons should be molest'd, and among the rest the Lord *Dover* was admitted to a more particular Protection from His Majesty, as having formerly applied himself, when the King was at *Hilsborough*, by Major General *Kirk's* means, to desire a Pass for himself and Family to *Flanders*. The Lord *George Howard* did likewise embrace His Majesties' Mercy.

Duncanno
non Sur-
rendered,

July 26.

On the 27th of July the King left the Camp at *Carrick*, and went to *Dublin*, in order to Embark King William for England. This sudden stop in His Majesty's Progress occasion'd various Speculations; for it argu'd either that his Affairs in England were in no pleasing Posture, or that he despair'd of Reducing Ireland this Campaign; *Tyrconnel* and *Lauzun* having gather'd a considerable number of Forces in and about *Limerick*, and given the Command of that Important

leaves the Army.

A. C. tant Place to Monsieur Boisselau, a Resolute and
 1690. Experienc'd Officer. Others of more refin'd Politicks ascrib'd it to a deeper Design, as if His Majesty had been willing to draw the *Irish War* into length both to make himself more necessary; to encline his *English Subjects* to lay aside their private Discontents and Divisions, at the Prospect of their Common Danger; and to use them, by degrees, to bear the Burden of Taxes, which were necessary to be raised, to carry on a vigorous War against *France*. Whatever was the Reason, His Majesty left the Command of the Army to Count *Solmes*, and lay that Night at *Carlow*, but upon some Advices from *England*, exprest himself doubtful whether to go over or return to the Camp. However he went to *Chappel Izard*, and spent there some time to hear divers Complaints, and redress several Grievances. Here he likewise order'd a Weekly Fast, and publish'd a Second Declaration to confirm the former, in Favour of all poor Labourers, Common Soldiers, Country Farmers, Ploughmen, &c. and declaring

He Pub-
list's a 2d
Dec'ration
on, Aug. 1.

withal, "That if those of Superior Rank and Quality, and also such as had born Office under His Majesty's Enemies, whether Military or Civil, should by the 25th Day of that Month of August, Surrender themselves to his Obédience, and should be content during the Rebellion of that Kingdom, to betake themselves to such Town or City as should be assign'd them, they should be secure in their Lives, and have the Liberty of such Town or City; and if they were Destitute and in Want, should also have a Subsistence allow'd them, according to their respective Qualities. As to Strangers, of what Nation soever, who had taken Service in that Kingdom against His Majesty, He did further declare, That if they should forsake the Enemy, and come into his Quarters within the time aforesaid, they should not only receive His Majesty's Protection, whilst they were in the Kingdom, but forthwith have Pasports given them to go directly home into their respective Countries. But if these Manifestations of his Grace and Favour should not be valued as

" they

" they deserved ; or if any should persist in that
 " Barbarous and Unchristian way of Burning and
 " Desolation, which in some Places had of late been
 " practis'd, His Majesty should hold himself dis-
 " charg'd of those Consequences and Calamities
 " which must inevitably follow, since those who
 " were obstinate against his Mercy became the Au-
 " thors of their own Confusion.

About this time the King having a farther Account from *England*, that the Designs of the Malecontents were discover'd and prevented, the loss at Sea repair'd, and that the *French* had only burnt one small Village in the *West* of *England*, and so gone off again, He resolv'd to return to the Army, which on the 4th Day of *August* He found Encamp'd at *Golden-Bridge*, and by the 7th reach'd *Carrickellish*, a Place within five Miles from *Limerick*. where Lieutenant General *Douglas* join'd him. The next Day in the Morning the Earl of *Portland* and Brigadier *Stewart* were detach'd towards *Limerick*, with 900 Horse, and 1200 Foot, who advanc'd within Cannon-shot of the Town, with little opposition from the Enemy ; and in the Evening the King himself accompanied by Prince *George*, Monsieur *Overkerk*, Lieutenant General *Ginkel*, and several other great Officers, with about 200 Horse, went to view the Posture of the Enemy, and the Avenues to the Town. On the 9th the whole Army decamp'd at Five in the Morning, and made their Approaches in excellent order, 200 Horse and Dragoons, with 1000 chosen Foot, leading the Van. The Country being full of Hedges and Ditches, the Pioneers were immediately employ'd to cut down the first and fill up the latter, which was no sooner done but the Army advanc'd, and drove the Enemy before them till they came to a narrow Pass between two Bogs, within half a Mile of the Town, which was not above 150 Yards, and this besides full of Hedges and other Incumbrances. In this Pass were Lanes leading to the Town, in the middlemost of which, being the broadest, stood the *Irish* Horse, and to the Right and Left of which the Hedges were lined with Musqueteers. The detach'd Party of *English* Foot

*He returns
to the Ar-
my, Aug. 4.*

A. C. Foot was upon the Advance towards the Center, 1690. the Horse a little to the Right of them, the *Danes* to the Left, and the *Blue-Duch*, with several *English* Regiments upon the Right. Whilst these things were going on thus, the King order'd two Field-Pieces towards the Left, where they could bear up-on the Enemies Horse, and fir'd from thence with so good Success, that the Enemy soon quitted that Post. At the same time Collonel *Earl* led on his Foot, who march'd with so much Bravery, though the Enemy made a great Fire through the Hedge, that they forc'd them to retire, and continued this Hedge Fight for two Hours, driving the *Irish* under the very Walls of the Town, possesing themselves of two advantageous Posts, call'd *Cromwell's Fort* and the *Old Chappel*, and being hardly stop'd there by the Orders His Majesty sent them. Thereupon the *Irish* ply'd our Forces with their great Guns, that kill'd some few Men as they march'd in, which the whole Army did by Five in the Afternoon, and most of them Encamp'd within Cannon-shot. The *Danes*, according to their Post, Encamp'd to the Left, where they found an old Fort built by their Ancestors, of which they were not a little Proud, and from whence they fired three or four Field-Pieces upon the *Irish*, that lay Intrench'd between them and the Town. Orders were also given forth-with to plant four Field-Pieces on *Cromwell's* (*alias Ireton's*) Fort to play upon the Town from the Outworks.

The first
Siege of
Limerick,
Aug. 9.

The Army being posted, the King sent a Trumpeter with a Summons to the Town. A great many of the Garrison were for Capitulating; but Monsieur *Boisseleau* the Governour, the Duke of *Berwick*, and Collonel *Sarsfield* oppos'd it with a great deal of Heat, saying, there were great Divisions, and even an actual Insurrection in *England*, that the *Dauphin* was landed there with a great Army, and that the Prince of *Orange* would quickly be oblig'd to withdraw his Forces thither. Hereupon *Boisseleau* sent the Trumpeter back with a Letter Directed to Sir *Robert Southwell* Secretary of State, (to avoid the blunt Rudeness of Addressing himself directly to

the

the King without giving him the Title of Majesty) A. C.
importing, That he was surpris'd at the Summons ; and 1690.
that he thought the best way to gain the Prince of Orange's
good Opinion, was by a vigorous Defence of the Town,
which his Master had entrusted him withal. About
Eight in the Evening the King went to his Camp,
a little Mile from the Town, having been on Horse
back from Five in the Morning, giving the necessa-
ry Orders, and exposing himself amidst the greatest
Dangers, which his Royal Highness the Prince of
Denmark shar'd all along with His Majesty. The
Cannon play'd on from both sides, and several of
the Enemies Shot fell near His Majesty's Tent, or
flew over it. The same Evening a Party of Dra-
goons was sent to the Ford at Annaghbeg, about two
Miles above the Town, where six of the Enemies
Regiments of Foot, three of Horse, and two of
Dragoons were Posted on the other side of the
River, with a Breast-work to cover them, who all
fir'd upon our Men, but neither Kill'd nor Wound-
ed one of them. The advantage the Enemy had
was such, that the English expected to have met
with great Difficulties in passing the River, which
is very Rapid, and the Bottom Stony, but in the
Night the Irish abandon'd their Station ; so that
Lieutenant General Ginkel, who was commanded
with a Detachment to force his way over it, per-
form'd it the † next Morning, with about 5000
Horse and Foot, without any Opposition. Two + Aug. 10:
or three Hours after the King himself went over
the Shannon, and posted there three Regiments of
Foot, with some Pieces of Cannon. Neither were
the Besieged idle ; for all this while they were rai-
sing Forts between the Assailants and the Irish
Town ; one to the South Gate, and the other to-
wards the East, which prov'd very serviceable to
them ; though not so great a disadvantage to the
English, as the surprizing of their Train of Arti-
lery, which was coming up to joyn the Army.

Some Deserters, and amongst them a Gunner,
who got into Limerick, having given the Enemy an
account where the King's Tent stood, and of those
Guns and other things that were upon the Road

A. C. from Kilkenny, under a small Guard, they play'd
 1690. very briskly towards the King's Tent, which His
 Majesty was at last prevail'd with to remove. Nor
 was this all; for on the 11th one *Manus O Brian*, an
 honest Country Gentleman, came to the Camp, and
 gave notice, that *Sarsfield*, with a Body of 5 or 600
 Horse and Dragoons, had pass'd the River *Shannon*
 in the Night, nine Miles above *Limerick*, and de-
 sign'd some thing Extraordinary. Though several
 concurring Circumstances, and *Sarsfield's* Activity
 and Resolution, which fitted him for such an Enter-
 prise, rendred this Gentleman's Relation at least
 probable, yet little heed was given to it at first;
 and a great Officer instead of inquiring more parti-
 cularly into the Matter, interrogated *O Brian* con-
 cerning a Prey of Cattle in the Neighbourhood; Of
 which the Gentleman could not forbear Complain-
 ing afterwards, saying, *He was sorry to see General
 Officers mind Cattle more than the King's Honour.*
 However, after he had met with some Acquaintance,
 he was brought to the King, who to prevent the
 worst, gave order that Sir *John Lanier* with Five
 Hundred Horse should march to meet the Train.
 But where-ever the Fault lay, it was One or Two in
 the Morning before the Party set out, and even then
 they advanc'd very slowly, till after they saw a great
 Light in the Air, and heard a strange rumbling
 noise, which some justly conjectur'd to be the
 Train blown up. For the Artillery having the
 Day before march'd beyond *Cullen*, to a little old
 ruinous Castle called *Ballenedy*, not seven Miles
 from the Camp, *Sarsfield* lurked all that Day in the
 Mountains, and having notice where and how the
 Men that attended it lay, he took with him Guides
 that brought him to the very Spot, where he fell in
 among them, before they were aware, and cut se-

The Eng. veral of them in pieces, with many of the Wag-
 lish Train goners, and some Country People that were carry-
 surpriz'd ing Provision to the Camp.

and blown The noise of this Slaughter having awak'd the
ap by Sars- Officer that Commanded in chief, he Order'd his
 field, Men to get to their Horses that were a Grazing,
Aug. 12. to put themselves in a posture of Defence; but most
 of

A. C.
1690.

of them that endeavour'd to fetch them up, were cut in pieces, and the rest oblig'd to shift for themselves, so that there were in all about 60 Persons kill'd. The Convoy being thus totally routed, the *Irish* gather'd the Carriages, Waggon's, with the Bread and Ammunition, and as many of the Guns, as the shortness of time would permit them, into one heap, and having fill'd the Guns with Powder, and plac'd their Mouths into the Ground, that they might thereby certainly split, they, at their going off, set Fire to the heap, which was blown up into the Air, with a most astonishing noise. The *Irish* got some Booty on this occasion, but took no Prisoners; only a Lieutenant of Collonel *Earl's*, being Sick in a House hard by, was stript and brought to *Sarsfield*, who us'd him with Civility, and told him, *If he had not succeeded in that Enterprize he would have gone for France*. The Party of Horse that was sent from the Camp, came up in sight of the Enemies Rear, after the business was over; but wheeling to the Left to intercept them in their Retreat over the *Shannon*, the *Irish* pass'd clear another way, and got safe into *Limerick*.

The unwelcome News of this Adventure occasion'd great Murmuring in the Camp, and some hot Words past between the present Duke of Schomberg and the Earl of P-----, as if the latter, and Count *Solmes*, had neglected to send in time a Detachment of sufficient strength to secure the Train. Others said the King was altogether unconcern'd at this Accident, as having no real design to make an end of the *Irish* War, but only to keep the Enemy Canton'd towards *Limerick*, and preserve the Conquest he had made this Summer. But these last were ill-grounded Conjectures, and, however, the Siege went on; the Trenches were open'd the 17th, and some great Guns being arriv'd from *Waterford*, a Battery was rais'd below the Fort, to the Right of the Trenches, which dismounted some of the Enemies Cannon. The same day the Prince of *Württemberg*, Lieutenant General, Major Generals *Kirk* and *Turkeau*, and Sir *Henry Bellasis* Brigadier, with Seven Battalions enter'd the Trenches, advanc'd

*Siege of
Limerick
carried on;
Aug: 17:*

A. C. near 300 Paces, and made themselves Masters of two Redoubts. The 18th the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Douglas*, the Lord *Sidney*, and Count *Nassau*, Major Generals, and Brigadier *Stewart*, who approach'd towards another strong Redoubt of the Enemies. Nor was his Majesty less in Danger then the rest, for in the thickest of the Enemies Fire he rid up to *Cromwell's* Fort, and as his Horse was just entering the Gap, he was staid by a Gentleman that came to speak to him, when in the very Moment there came a Cannon Ball, that struck in the very Place, and cover'd the King with glorious Dust. His Majesty took little notice of it, but alighting came and laid himself down on the Fort. On the 19th the Trenches were reliev'd by Prince *Wurtemberg*, who advanc'd farther towards the said Redoubt, which the King order'd to be Attack'd the 20th. Lieutenant General *Douglas*, the Lord *Sidney*, Count *Nassau*, and Brigadier *Stewart* being then again on the Guard, and the Signal given about Two in the Afternoon; the *English*, to the number of 150, besides Officers, and several resolute *French* Volunteers, Attack'd the Fort with undaunted Bravery, and after an obstinate Fight, drove out the Enemy, killing Forty of their Number. About half an Hour after the *Irish* made a great Sally with near Two Thousand Horse and Foot, but were vigorously Repuls'd. The 21st the Trenches were carried on and finish'd, so as to hinder any more Sallies. The 22d the Besiegers batter'd the Enemies high Towers, from whence they fir'd into the Trenches, and quite levell'd them; and in the Night threw several Bombs and Carcasses into the Town, as they did the next Day red-hot Bullets, which set several Houses, and a Magazine of Hay on Fire.

All the Batteries being finish'd the 24th, and Thirty pieces of Cannon mounted on them, the Trenches by the 25th were advanc'd within Thirty Paces of the Ditch; a Breach made in the Wall near St. John's Gate, and part of the Palissadoes on the Counterscarp beaten down by the 26th.

*A Strong
Redoubt
taken,
Aug. 20.*

The Ingeniers having assur'd the King, that there was a sufficient Breach, and there being an Impossibility to make it wider, for want of Bullets, His Majesty resolv'd to take the Town by Mines, and *Unsuccess-*
ful Attempts in order to that commanded the cover'd way or *Counterscarp* (which here was almost the same *on the* with the Ditch) and two Towers or Forts that were on each side the Breach, and contiguous to the *Counterscarp*, Wall to be attack'd the next Day, and that the Men should go no further, but lodge themselves there. Accordingly Lieutenant General *Douglas* detach'd Monsieur *de-la-Barthe*, a brave experienced French Lieutenant Collonel, with Nine Companies of Grenadiers, strengthen'd by a Hundred French Officers and Volunteers, to begin the Attack; which was perform'd with such Bravery and Success, that the Enemy were soon dislodg'd from the cover'd way and the two Forts. The Assaillants pursuing their good Fortune, enter'd the Breach Pell-mell with the Run-aways; and Monsieur *La-Barthe*, with some bold Adventurers, and above half the Earl of *Drogheda's* Grenadiers were actually on the Rampart, and others, still more eager than the rest, went into the very place. This Action had been Decisive, if the Ingeniers had made a Lodgment in time, or if Count *Solmes* and Count *Nassau* would have suffer'd the Detachment, that were to second the Grenadiers to go farther than the Counterscarp; for the *Irish* were all running from the Walls quite over the Bridge into the *English* Town, but seeing that few of the *English* had enter'd the Town, they rallied again, fac'd the Assaillants, and ply'd them so warmly, that several of them were kill'd, and many mortally Wounded. Elevated with this Success, the *Irish* ventur'd upon the Breach again, and the Resoluteness of their Women was so great, that they incessantly pelted the *English* with Stones, broken Bottles, and all such other Instruments of Destruction that came next to their Hands. The Men for their part could not for shame be less Valorous, insomuch that after three Hours unequal Fighting, the *English* were forc'd to retire to their Trenches. But this was not all, for

A. C. during the heat of this Action, a Brandenburgh Regiment being with great Bravery got upon the Enemies Black Battery, the Powder happen'd to take Fire, which blew up a great many of them. Besides, though Collonel Cuts, who was commanded by the Duke of Wirtemberg to march towards the Spur, at the South Gate, beat in the Irish that appear'd on that side, yet he lost several of his Men, and was himself Wounded; for he boldly advancing within half Musket-shot of the Gate, all the Men lay expos'd to the Enemies Shot, who lay secure within the Spur and the Walls. The French Protestants, the Dutch and the Danes behaved themselves very Gallantly at their respective Posts; and the whole Action, which lasted from Three till Seven, was very brisk every where, and cost the Besiegers Six Hundred Men kill'd upon the spot, and as many mortally Wounded.

*The Siege
rais'd,*

Aug. 31.

*King Wil-
liam re-
turns to
England,
Sept. 7.*

This Disappointment, and the approaching ill-Weather, occasion'd the raising of the Siege of Limerick; for on the 30th of August the heavy Baggage and Cannon were sent away, and the next Day the Army decamp'd and march'd off towards Clonmel. The King, after he had Constituted the Lord Sidney, and Thomas Coningsby Esq; (since made a Lord) Lords Justices of Ireland, and intrusted Count Solmes with the Command of the Army, (which he soon after consign'd into the Hands of Lieutenant General Ginckle) His Majesty Embark'd at Duncannon Fort, with Prince George of Denmark, and some other Persons of Distinction, on the 5th of September, and arriv'd safe next Day in King's-Road near Bristol, and on the 9th at Windsor, where he was receiv'd by the Queen with that Joy, which none but his own could equal; long Absence, the great Dangers both had escap'd, and eager Expectation, all contributing to screw up their mutual Satisfaction to an unexpressible height.

Besides Limerick, there were still several other Towns in Ireland in the Possession of the Irish, and their Army was yet very Numerous, which gave King James's Friends some hopes of the Restoration of that Kingdom to his Obedience again; but they were

were not a little surpriz'd to hear, that the English A. C. Fleet was arriv'd before Cork Harbour the 21st of September, with some Forces under the Command of the Earl of Marlborough. The Earl was to act *The Earl of* in this Expedition in concert with some other Marlbo-Troops that were sent before towards that part of rough or Ireland, and therefore he immediately acquainted *rives be-* the Duke of Württemberg, and Major General Scra-fare Cork, *venmore* with his Arrival. The next Day, in enter-*Sept. 21.* ing the Harbour he was oppos'd by the Enemy, who had a Battery of Eight Guns there; but his Lordship having sent 3 armed Boats ashore, these by their thick firing oblig'd the Irish to quit their Guns. On the 23d the greatest part of the Land Forces were sent up the Passages, Headed by the Duke of Grafton, six Miles from Cork, and being come by the 24th within a Mile of the Town, they began to mount their Cannon, having near 600 Seamen, Gunners and Carpenters, who did them considerable Service. There being a Report that the Duke of Berwick design'd to raise the Siege, Major General Scraevenmore sent a Messenger to hasten the Duke of Württemberg's march, and on the 25th order'd a Party of Horse to go and cover the the Duke's Foot. The same Afternoon Major General Teteau, with a Party of a Thousand Men, having drawn some Cannon to the Fair-Hill, resolv'd to Attack one or both of the New Forts, and New Shannon Castle; but the Irish no sooner observ'd his Men posted in order to that Design, but they set Fire to the Suburbs between him and them, and quitting both the Forts and Castles, retired in haste into the Town; whereupon our Men possess'd themselves of Shannon-Castle, and planted there some Guns. Major General Scraevenmore came about that time with 1200 Horse and Dragoons, and took up his Quarters at Kill-Abbey. On the 26th the Duke of Württemberg with his Danes, and Brigadier La Meloniere with some French and Dutch Foot, arrived and encamp'd before the Town. The Duke of Württemberg and the Earl of Marlborough being both Lieutenant Generals, there happen'd a warm Dispute betwixt them about the Chief Command;

A. C.
1690.

Dispute between the Duke of Württemberg and the Earl of Marlborough. the first, somewhat bluntly, pretending to it, because he was a Prince; and the latter, with his usual Gentleman-like Moderation, justly insisting, that the General Command did properly belong to him, both as Eldest Officer, and because he led the Troops of his own Nation, whereas the Duke of Württemberg was only at the Head of Auxiliaries. The Wise Monsieur *La Meloniere* interposing, the Earl of *Marlborough* was contented to share the Command with the Duke, lest his insisting on his full Right should retard His Majesty's Service. Accordingly the Earl of *Marlborough* Commanded the first Day, and gave the Word, *Württemberg*; and the Duke of *Württemberg* Commanded the next, and gave the Word, *Marlborough*.

Cork B.:
sieg'd.

This Difference being thus adjusted, and the Enemy, on the 27th, having abandon'd their Works at the *Cat-Fort*, without a blow struck, our Forces took Possession of it; and having rais'd a Battery there, they both threw their Bombs into the City, and play'd their Guns upon the Fort, from the Friars Garden, and from another Battery above the Fort near the Abbey. Moreover, being Masters of a Church, *Scraevenmore* order'd a Party of Men into it, who from thence gall'd the *Irish* within the Fort: All which, together with another Battery set up by *Red-Abbey*, soon made a Breach in the City Wall, and brought the Besieged to demand a Parley. Thereupon Hostages were exchanged, and a Truce granted till next Morning; when the Besieged not accepting the Terms offer'd them, the Besiegers began to play again very furiously with their Cannon. A considerable Breach being made, the *Danes* from the *North*, and four Regiments of *English* from the *South*, under *Birgadier Churchill*, pass'd the River up to the Arm-pits, into the *East Marsh*, in order to Storm the Town. The Granadiers under the *Lord Colchester* led the Van, and march'd forward with incredible Bravery, though all the while expos'd to the Enemies Fire, being encourag'd by the *Duke of Grafton*, the *Lord O Brian*, *Collonet Granville*, and some other resolute Volunteers; but in this Approach the *Duke of Grafton* receiv'd a Wound

in

in the Shoulder, of which he soon after died. The A. C. Van immediately posted themselves under the Bank of the Marsh, which was, as it were, a Counter-scarp to the City Wall; and at the same time the *Duke of Salamander*, and another Vessel came up with the Grafton Tide, and lay at the end of the Marsh, directly before the City Wall, play'd their Cannon at the Breach, and threw Bombs likewise into the City. All things being now ready for a General Assault, the Besieg'd thought fit to prevent it by beating a Second Parley; and at last the Earl of *Tyrone*, and Collonel *Ricaut*, being sent from Collonel *Makilicut*, who Commanded in the Place, agreed to the Earl of *Marlborough's* Conditions, which were, *That the Garrison, consisting of 4000 Men, should be Cork surrendred, Sept. 28.*

all Prisoners of War, both Officers and Soldiers; That no Prejudice should be done to them, or the Inhabitants; That the General would use his Endeavours to obtain His Majesty's Clemency towards them; That all the Arms, as well of the Garrison as Inhabitants, should be secur'd; That all the Protestant Prisoners should be set at Liberty; That the old Fort should be deliver'd up within an Hour, and the two Gates of the City the next Morning; And that an exact account should be given of the War-like Ammunitions and Provisions in the Magazines. The Prisoners of Note taken at Cork were the Earls of *Clancarty* and *Tyrone*, the Governor of the Place, Collonel *Ricaut*, and several other Officers.

Flesh'd with this Success, the *English* bent their Thoughts upon fresh Conquests, and the same Day they enter'd *Cork*, a Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of Brigadier *Villiers*, was sent to Summon the Town and Forts of *Kingsale*. Upon his Approach the *Irish* were ready to set the Town on Fire; but being prevented by the sudden arrival of the *English*, they retreated in hast to the old and new Forts. The Earl of *Marlborough* set out from *Cork*; on the 1st of October, arriv'd at *Five-Mile Bridge* the same Day, and the next before *Kingsale*; and having form'd his Camp in the Evening, gave Directions to make his Approaches towards the New Fort, while Major General *Tescau* was order'd to attack the Old. The next * Morning

Kingsale Besieg'd, Octo. 3.

A. C. Morning early, *Tetzeau* having pass'd the River in Boats, made a Feint of Storming the Fort in the weakest place, where most of the Besieged were ready to receive him; but in the interim another Detachment made a bold Assault upon another place, where the Enemy least suspected them, and by that means were soon Masters of a Bastion. At the same time several Barrels of Powder happening to take Fire, whereby near Forty of the *Irish* were blown up, the rest retir'd into an old Castle in the midst of the Fort, and immediately submitted to be Prisoners of War, having lost about 200 Men out of 450. This business being over, the Earl of *Marlborough* sent to Summon the New Fort, which was much more Considerable than the other; but Sir Edward Scot, the Governor, resolutely Answer'd, *That it would be time enough to Capitulate a Month hence.* Thereupon the * *English* open'd their Tren-

* **O&so. 5.** ches, and on the 9th had advanc'd them to the Counterscarp, but the ill Weather hinder'd the coming up of the Cannon till the 11th, when part of it arriv'd. The 12th in the Morning six Pieces were mounted at the *Danes* Attack, and two Mortars at the *English*, which fir'd all that Day. The 13th two 24 Pounders were plac'd on the same Battery; The 14th the rest of the Cannon arriv'd, three of which were mounted on the *English* Battery: And the *Danes*, Commanded by Prince *Württemberg*, having made a considerable Breach, the Night following, to disturb the Enemy, they made a false Attack. The 15th the Cannon continued to play all the Morning, and all things were preparing for a Storm, when the Enemy beat a Parley. Hostages being exchanged, the Articles were agreed on and sign'd about Midnight, by which the middle Bastion was to be deliver'd up the next Morning, and the Garrison, consisting of about 1100 Men was to march the next Day after, with Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to *Limerick*. The loss of the *English* before this Place was little less than 300 Men Kill'd or Wounded, which yet was of no Moment, considering the great Advantage

*And Sur-
rendred,*
O&so. 16.

stage they gain'd by subduing this Sea-Port Town, A. C. and that of Cork; for thereby a stop was put to all Supplies from France, (at least on this side of Ireland) and the Irish were almost confin'd to the Province of Ulster, where they had much ado to subsist. The Earl of Marlborough having perform'd this Glorious Expedition, in as little time as, con- sidering the Season of the Year, seem'd necessary rough re- for his Sea Voyage, Embark'd again for England, ^{turns to} and arriv'd at Kensington the 28th of October, where he receiv'd that favourable Welcome from their Majesties, which his great Services had deserv'd. How his Lordship came a Year after to lay down his Employments is still a Secret; but 'tis cer- tain that King William was at a great loss to fill up his Vacancy; and that He ever retain'd an Esteem for the Earl's Political and Military Abilities, which His Majesty sufficiently exprest, as soon as Time and better Information had dissipated the Prejudices which had been whisper'd him against that Peer. Before we leave Ireland we must take notice, that upon the News of the English Fleet Sailing towards that Kingdom, Count Lauzon fearing being Besieg'd at Galloway, went off from thence with the Duke of Tyrconnel, Monsieur Boisselau, and the miserable Re- mains of his French Troops, leaving the General Com- mand of the Irish Forces to the Duke of Berwick, which was afterwards given to Monsieur St. Ruth.

Having thus brought the Campaign in Ireland to Affairs on a Period, we have now time to consider the State ^{the Contin-} of Affairs on the Continent. How great soever the ^{next, and} weight of the Confederacy seem'd already to be, it first in was this Year considerably increas'd by the addition Italy. of the Duke of Savoy, whose Country is so Situated as to make both Parties Court him with utmost Ap- plication, though in a different manner, and with different Success. His Highness, since the kindling of the War, had profest a Neutrality, with which the French appear'd first the least satisfied, though they seem'd to have most reason to be so; for though the Duke had been so Complaisant to the King of France as to Imprison, Exile, and at last to destroy by the Sword his own Protestant Subjects, the miserable

Vaudois,

A. C. *Vaudois*, yet nothing was able to continue him in 1690. His Majesty's Favour, but his receiving a *French* Garrison into the Cittadels of *Turin* and *Verceil*, for the securing of his pretended Neutrality. These Proposals could not but sound harsh to a Court that was ever us'd rather to gain than lose by the Division of her Neighbours; but however, the Duke of *Savoy*, who, even at four and twenty Years of Age, challeng'd a place amongst the ablest Politicians, prudently amus'd the King of *France* with civil Messages, and at the same time endeavour'd to make the Emperor buy his Alliance, with the Acknowledgment of his Claim to the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, and the giving him the Title of *Royal Highness*, which at last the Emperor consented to do. This Concession being made publick, the *French* began to suspect the Considerations upon which his Imperial Majesty had made it, and expostulated the Matter with the Duke. His Royal Highness thereupon declared to the *French* King by his Minister, That he had no design to abandon the Friendship of *France*, or to do any thing Derogatory to the Treaties that were between that Crown and him; which general Answer not satisfying the *French*, Monsieur *Catinat*, who was to Command the *French* Troops on that side, past the Mountains and arriv'd at *Turin* in the Spring, leaving his Army, of about 18000 Men, in the *Dauphine*, with orders to follow him by easie Journeys into the Duke's Territories. The Presence of this Military Envoy somewhat discompos'd the Duke of *Savoy*, who, to rid himself of a troublesome Guest, before the arrival of his more troublesome Retinue, offer'd to furnish the King of *France* with 2000 Foot and 1000 Horse. The Pope's Nuncio at *Turin* did likewise endeavour to send away *Catinat* in good Humour; but that General not satisfied with any Offers that were made him, positively demanded *Verceil* for a place of Arms, protesting he would not hearken to any Accommodation but upon those Terms. Though the Duke had by this time made choice of his side, yet it had been a great piece of Imprudence in him to declare his real Intentions, since the *French* were ready

ready to Attack him, and the Spaniards from the A. C.
Milanese not in a condition to Succour him; He therefore wisely made use of all the Artifice imaginable to spin out a little more time, which produced these new Proposals from France, viz. That the King was willing to refer his Concerns to the Pope and the Republick of Venice, upon condition the Duke would consign *Vercel*, *Carmagnole* and *Suza* into the Pope's Hands till the end of the War. The Duke being prest so far, and considering it was to no purpose to conceal a thing that was already but too much suspected, and must necessarily be known, boldly declar'd, *That he was engaged with the Emperor, and could not go from his Word*; However in re. The Duke gard the Alliance he had made with his Imperial Ma- of Savoy jesty tended no farther than to oppose the unjust Designs ^{enters into} of France, if his most Christian Majesty would put ^{the Confe-} Cazal and Pignerol ^{deracy a-} into the Hands of the Republick ^{against} of Venice, till the end of the War, he would lay down ^{France.} his Arms, and for the same put into the Pope's Hands one of his own Towns, as a Pledge for the observation of a Neutrality. Every one will easily imagine how France relish'd this Answer, which, at best, was but a Civil Declaration of War; the Consequence of which was the immediate Liberty and Recalling of the *Vaudois*, and Incouragement given them to arm themselves against France; And the publick avowing of the Duke's Treaties, first with the Emperor, and then with the King of Spain, whereby they respectively engag'd themselves to join their Forces against France, and never to make a separate Treaty with that Crown, without their joint consent. Moreover, by the first Article of the Treaty.* June 3. with Spain, his Catholick Majesty promis'd to cause his Royal Highness of Savoy to be comprehended in the Alliance with his Imperial Majesty, his Britannick Majesty King William, the States General, and all his other Allies

Catinat being by this time at the Head of his Army, in the Duke's Territories, his Highness gather'd what Force he could to drive him out, and joining himself with the Troops of the Milanese, eagerly sought an occasion of signalizing his Youthful Courage;

A. C. Courage ; But the Count de Lovigniez, who Com-
 1690. manded the Spanish Troops, did continually repre-
 sent to him, that Monsieur Catinat could not receive
 Supplies but with great difficulty, and that his Ar-
 my wasted every Day by Desertion or Diseases; where-
 as the Duke's Forces had plenty of all, and increas'd
 daily with new Reinforcements, and therefore that
 he ought to expect Victory rather from Time, than
 from the Success of a Battle, which he could not try
 without disadvantage ; the French being not only
 Superior in Number, but also better Disciplin'd.
 These Reasons prevail'd, for some time, with the

The Battle of Salus- with observing the Enemy ; but being flesh'd with
ses, Aug. the Success of some of his Troops (who repuls'd
 18. N. S. the French from before Carignan, and beat them out

of the Vallies and Town of Lucern) his Royal
 Highness advanc'd towards Catinat (who made a
 shew of Attacking Salusses) and offer'd him Battle.
 The French General gladly accepted the Challenge,
 and having observ'd that the Enemies Left Wing
 was cover'd by a Morass, he caus'd the same to be
 sounded, and finding it had a good firm Bottom,
 order'd his Men to begin the Attack that way.
 The Duke's Left Wing was so surpris'd at this un-
 expected Charge, that they made no long Resistance,
 but the Right Wing stood firm for above three
 Hours, till being over-power'd, they betook them-
 selves to Flight. The Duke himself retir'd with his
 broken Remains to Carignan, and Monsieur Catinat
 pursuing his Victory, the very next Day made him-
 self Master of Salusses, and not long after of Savil-
 lana, Villa Franca, and several other Places, and
 then march'd his Army towards Carignan. The
 Duke not finding himself in a state to abide his
 coming, left a strong Garrison both in that Place
 and in Carmagnola, and retreated to Moncalier to re-
 cruit his Army, and to wait for the Germans that
 were coming to his Assistance. With this Rein-
 forcement, besides some Milaneze Troops being
 near 20000 strong he decamp'd from Moncalier,

† Sept. 18. and march'd towards Monsieur Catinat, who having
 N. S. likewise been strengthen'd with some Regiments
 from

from France, had form'd a Design upon Suza, a Town Considerable for its Situation, as being the Key of the Dauphiné into Piedmont. To secure this Place the Duke sent the Count of Lovigniez with Six Battallions of Foot and some Horse ; of which Catinat having receiv'd Information, he left the Common Road, and march'd his Men with wonderful Celerity for six Days together over the Mountains. Upon this Motion of Catinat, the Duke of Savoy imagin'd, that the Siege of Suza was only a Feint, and the true design of the French was to give him Battle ; and therefore sent Orders to Lovigniez to leave Suza, and forthwith to join him with all his Forces. This was no sooner done but the French immediately Invested the Town, where there was only 6 or 700 Men in Garrison, who not thinking themselves able to defend such a weak Post, against a numerous Army, surrendred upon honourable Terms. With this Action the Campaign ended in Piedmont, for Catinat divided his Army thereupon, sending part of it into Provence, and the other into Savoy, which Dukedom (the Town of Montmelian excepted) Monsieur St. Ruth had not long before reduc'd to his Masters Obedience. The Duke of Savoy finding how little he ought to depend either on the Emperor or King of Spain for the Recovery of his Dominions, his Royal Highness wisely be-thought himself of making Application to the States General of Holland, and principally to his Britannick Majesty, the Head and Support of the Grand Alliance, by the Count de la Tour, President of his Finances, one of his Privy Council, and a Man of great Parts. That Envoy Extraordinary having dispatch'd his Business at the Hague, came immediately over into England, and at his first Publick Audience, delivered himself to the King in the following Terms.

SIR,

"HIS Royal Highness, my Master, does by me The Count
"Congratulate Your Sacred Majesty's glori. de La
"ous Accession to the Crown : It was due to Your
"Birth, and deserv'd by Your Virtue, and is main-
"tain'd by Your Valour : Providence had design'd
"it

A. C.

1690.

" it for Your Sacred Head, for the Accomplish-
 " ment of its Eternal Decrees, which after a long
 " Patience do always tend to raise up chosen Souls
 " to repress Violence, and protect Justice. The
 " wonderful Beginnings of Your Reign are most
 " certain Presages of the Blessings which Heaven
 " prepares for the Uprightness of Your Intentions;
 " which have no other Scope than to restore this
 " Flourishing Kingdom to its first Greatness, and
 " break the Chains which *Europe* groans under.
 " This Magnanimous Design, worthy of the Heroe
 " of our Age, fill'd his Royal Highness with inex-
 " pressible Joy ; but He was constrain'd to conceal
 " it in the Secret of his Heart; and if at last He
 " has been free to own it, He is oblig'd to the very
 " Name of Your Majesty for it, since that alone
 " has made him conceive some hopes of *Liberty*, af-
 " ter so many Years of *S E R V I T U D E*.

" My Words, and the Treaty which I have
 " Sign'd at the *Hague*, with Your Majesty's Mini-
 " sters, do but faintly express the Passion which my
 " Master has to unite himself by the most inviolable
 " Ties to Your Service. The Honour, Sir, which
 " He has to be related to You, has tied the first
 " knots of this Union ; the infinite Respect which
 " He has for Your Sacred Person has, as it were,
 " knit them faster, and the generous Protection
 " which You are pleas'd to grant Him, will, with-
 " out doubt, make them indissoluble. These are
 " the sincere Sentiments of his Royal Highness, to
 " which I dare not add any thing of mine ; for
 " how ardent soever may Zeal may be, and how pro-
 " found the Veneration which I bear to Your glo-
 " rious Atchievements, I think I cannot better ex-
 " press either, than by a Silence full of Admiration.

Though King *William* never shew'd the least
 Tincture of Vanity, yet he could not but be pleas'd
 with a Speech which contain'd so many agreeable
 Truths, drest in so genteel a manner ; and indeed it
 argues ill Nature, not to say Ferocity, rather than
 Greatness of Soul, to be altogether insensible of
 Praise ; for just Commendation as it is a powerful
 Incentive to Virtue, so it is its proper Reward. The
 good Effects of Count *de La Tour's* Compliment
 appear'd

appear'd in the happy Success of his Negotiation; for A. C. His Majesty, gladly laying hold of this opportunity 1690. to engage the Duke of Savoy in the Confederates Interest, promis'd him speedy Assistance, and was as good as his Promise.

The Affairs of *Italy* insensibly have brought us over into *England*, let us return to the Continent. ^{Campaign in Flanders.} As the Enemies of *France* encreas'd, so she seem'd proportionably to increase in Power, being very Formidable this Year, not only by Sea, of which the Confederate Fleet felt the Effects, but also by Land. The Allies being sensible of this, it was agreed, that the Army of the States under Prince *Waldeck*, should oppose in *Flanders*, that of *France*, Commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*; while the Elector of *Brandenburg* should, upon the *Moselle*, observe the Marquis de *Boufflers*. But the *French*, according to their usual forwardness, having taken the Field betimes, the *Dutch* were constrain'd to draw out of their Garrisons to attend the Enemy, before those of *Brandenburg* were come to the Posts assign'd them, which gave *Boufflers* an opportunity to encamp between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, from whence he maintain'd a free Communication between his Army and that of *Luxemburg*.

The *Dutch*, under these Circumstances, encamp'd near the River *Pieton*, in one of the most advantageous Posts in all *Flanders*, waiting till the *Brandenburgers* took the Field, and thereby caus'd the Enemy to divide their Forces; but in the mean time the Duke of *Luxemburg* drew near the *Sambre*, with a design to cross that River between *Namur* and *Charleroy*, and then to waste the *Spanish Countries* or put them under Contribution. The Prince of *Waldeck* knowing of what Importance it was to keep the *French* beyond the *Sambre*, and moreover being powerfully solicited by the *Spaniards* to oppose the Designs of the Enemy, decamp'd from the *Pieton* on the 29th. of June (New Style) and the next Day detach'd the Count of *Berlo*, with 1500 Horse, to observe whether the *French* endeavour'd to pass the *Sambre* or no. This Detachment

A. C. was, in case of need, to be supported by four or five Regiments of Cavalry, Commanded by the Count de Flodrop; and the Count of Webbenum, with another Party of Horse, was posted on this side a narrow Lane, which was to be pass'd thro' before they could come at the Enemy.

Berlo being advanc'd as far as the Village of Fleuris (or Flerus) found that a good part of the French Army had already pass'd the Sambre, and posted themselves against the Village, which they kept to their Backs; of all which he instantly inform'd Prince Waldeck, who was posted between Melles and Fleuris. On the other Hand, the Enemy having notice of Berlo's Approach, march'd directly towards him; And at the same time the Duke of Luxembourg dispatch'd away several Troops privately through By-ways to fall upon him in the Rear. Thereupon Berlo sent for a Reinforcement, especially of Foot, but instead of sending him more Force, they gave him orders to Retreat: Yet he receiving not those Orders till he was almost envelop'd on every side, was oblig'd to put himself in a Condition to defend a narrow Lane, which he had before possess'd by his Dragoons. The Enemy charg'd him very vigorously, and there he lost his Life, as did also Major Castelman and some other Officers. The Count of Flodrop was likewise advanc'd too far to retire without Fighting; and indeed his Party stood their Ground very stoutly for a while, but being oppress'd with Numbers, they were forc'd to retreat to Monsieur Webbenum, who commanded the third Detachment, and was posted on the other side of the Hedge. Some Squadrons of the French boldly pursu'd Flodrop through the Hedge, but they were so vigorously repuls'd, that they were constrain'd to make more haste back again. When this was over, Flodrop and Webbenum joyn'd their main Army, which was drawn up in order of Battle, and continued in that Posture all that Night. The next Morning the Dutch understood by a Deserter, that the Duke of Luxembourg was resolv'd to Fight; but two Spies, who made it their busines to betray both Armies, reported presently

sently after, that he was repassing the *Sambre*. Prince *Waldeck* continu'd in this uncertainty till Eight in the Morning, when he saw the *French* drawn up in Battle-Array, and that there was a necessity of Engaging. The *Dutch* Army consisted only of about Five and Twenty Thousand Men, the *Spaniards* and *Brandenburghers*, who should have Reinforc'd them, not being yet come up; so that the Prince could not make above two Lines, which extended from *Fleuri* to *St. Arnand*. The *French* Army was above Forty Thousand Men strong, *Luxemburgh* having almost drain'd the *French* Frontier-Towns, and having been reinforc'd three Days before by Eighteen Battallions of Foot, Forty five Squadrons of Horse from *Boufflers's* Army and the Flying-Camp of the Count *de Gournay*. The Fight being resolv'd upon, Prince *Waldeck* gave the Command of his Right Wing to the Prince of *Nassau*, General of the Horse, accompanied by Lieutenant General *d' Huby*, a *Spaniard*, and the Prince of *Birkenfield*, with his Brigadiers; and assign'd the Charge of the Left Wing, and the main Battle, to the Prince of *Nassau*, Governor of *Frieland*, and Mareschal *de-Camp*, and the Lieutenant Generals *d' Alva* and *Wobbenum*. He likewise, before the Fight began, sent some Horse to line the Right Wing of the Army, which was advantageously posted; but whether none were sent to line the Left, or that those who were commanded thither did not perform their Duty, the Enemy, without being perceiv'd, slipp'd *Battle of* several Troops behind a rising Ground and a small *Flerus*, Wood near the *Sambre*, who posted themselves behind the Second Line of the Left Wing. This constrain'd that Line to face about and turn their Backs to the First, whereby being very much weakned, some Battallions of the Right Wing were sent to secure their Flank, and assist them to maintain their Ground. The Duke of *Luxemburgh* no sooner observ'd that Motion, but he told the Duke *de Maine*, who was then next him, *See what the Enemy are doing, I foretel they will be beaten.* Which said, he order'd the Left Wing to be attack'd at the same time in the Front, Rear and Flank. The first Line

A. C.
1690.

A. C. being already weaken'd to reinforce the Second, was soon forc'd to give Ground ; whereupon the Enemy march'd on to the Second, to fall upon their Rear. By this Time, that Line was advanced to make Head against the Cavalry, which they had before them, and which they had drove back in Disorder upon the French Infantry ; but the Enemy having Three Lines, so that no sooner was one overthrown, but fresh Battalions renewed the Fight, they with more ease repulsed the Dutch, quite tir'd with the Onsets they had already sustain'd. Prince Waldeck observing the Left Wing in a staggering Condition, and that the Horse had, for the most part, given Ground, sent to their Relief the Horse of the Second Line of the Right Wing, from whence the Foot had already been drawn for the same purpose. While this was doing on that side, the First Line of the Right Wing was also engaged with the Enemy, and had bravely repulsed, and routed them several times, being supported by the Spanish Horse, who made themselves Masters of Ten Pieces of the Enemies Cannon, and kept them a considerable time ; But the French having Three Lines on that side also, and being continually supplied with fresh Men, the Dutch Cavalry was dispers'd and broke to that degree, that the whole Body could never be rallied again. Indeed Count Fiodrop made a shift to gather about one Thousand two Hundred Horse after an Hours Riding from the Field of Battle, and brought them on again, but then it was too late, for the Infantry was retreated.

From this time, during the whole course of this War, the Dutch Horse had the Misfortune to be accounted the worst among the Confederates ; and, indeed, had they behav'd themselves as well as the Infantry, on this occasion, the Victory would certainly have been on their side, notwithstanding the inequality of Numbers : As for the Foot, never did any Troops perform greater Wonders ; for after they were forsaken by the Horse, they alone sustain'd the Charges of the French Cavalry and Infantry, and being attack'd in Front, Flank and Rear, all at once, yet they remain'd firm, unbroken and impenetrable. They

Wonders
perform'd
by the
Dutch
Foot.

A. C.

1690.

They let the Enemies Horse approach within Pistol-shot of them, and made their Discharge with such an unconcern'd and steady Aim, that the whole Squadron together seem'd to sink under the Ground, hardly Thirty of the whole Number getting off; and this course they so accustom'd themselves to observe, that at length they laugh'd at their Enemies, and challenged them to Advance. The French, on the other side, were so dash'd with the Execution done upon them, that they fled as soon as the Dutch began to present their Musquets; nor durst they any more come near them, but suffer'd them to retreat in good Order, without offering to pursue them. This unparall'd Firmness and Bravery made the Duke of Luxemburgh say in their Praise, *That they had out-done the Spanish Infantry at the Battel of Rocroy*; where the Spaniards performed Wonders: Adding withal, *That Prince Waldeck ought ever to remember the French Horse, and himself never to forget the Dutch Infantry.*

This Action was very bloody on both sides, the Dutch themselves owning the loss of 4600 Men Killed upon the place, and a great many Wounded, above 4000 Prisoners, and the greatest part of their Artillery taken. The most remarkable Persons among the Slain were the Prince of Saxe Mersburg, the Count of Stirum, one of the Young Counts of Nassau, the Baron de Hyde, and several Colonels, Captains and inferior Officers. As for the French, baiting the Prisoners, and the Field of Battle, they had no Reason to boast of any Advantage, the Number of their Slain being, at least; equal with that of the Dutch; and however Prince Waldeck might have been mistaken in not avoiding a Battle, after the Informations that were given him concerning the Conjunction of the French Forces, yet 'tis certain he did all that could be expected from an Experienc'd General.

The Dutch repaired their Losses with admirable Diligence, insomuch that Prince Waldeck being reinforced by the Five English Regiments, who were not in the late Action; Eight or Nine Thousand Men from Hanover; and Ten Thousand more of

1690. the Bishoprick of Liege, Brandenburghers, and Hollanders, under Count de Tilly, he join'd the Elector of Brandenburgh with all his Forces. By this Conjunction the Confederate Army being reckon'd about 55000 strong, bent their March to Genap, and so to Bois-Saigneur-Isaac; but tho' the Duke of Luxembourg had been likewise considerably reinforce'd, yet not trusting to his Numbers, he sat contented with the Glory of having gain'd a signal Victory this Summer, and fortified his Camp, so as not to be oblig'd to fight, without considerable advantage; on the other side, the Confederates being unwilling to hazard a Battle upon such hard Terms, there was no further Action in Flanders this Campaign, which gives us leave to pass on to Germany.

Affairs of Germany. Tho' the Emperor, towards the latter end of the Germany, preceding Year, was very pressing with the Protestant Electors to meet at Ausburg, yet neither Letters nor Messages were able to prevail with them. How-

Electoral College held at Ausburg. ever, the Electoral College being met, together with the Envoys of such as were absent, his Imperial Ma-jesty made a Speech to them upon the Occasion for which they were Assembled, which consisted of Three Principal Heads; the First was the Security of the Empire against the Designs of France; the next, the necessity of chusing a King of the Romans; and lastly, he earnestly recommended to them to cast their Eyes upon Joseph his Son, Arch-Duke of Austria, and King of Hungary, to advance him to that Dignity. Whatever the Electoral College resolved in Relation to the First, they proved unanimous in the choice of the Last; prudently supposing, that there could be no better Method for obviating the Designs of France upon Germany, than to continue the Imperial Dignity in the Austrian Family. Thus Archduke Joseph was Chosen and Crown'd King of the Romans, to the great Satisfaction of the Emperor, and most of the Empire; and the no less disappointment of the King of France, whose Enemies did still encrease in this very Conjunction. For the Memorial which the Duke of Lorrain presented to the Diet at Ratisbonne, towards the close of last Year, about his

Archduke Joseph chosen King of the Romans.

Jan. 24.
N. S.

being restor'd to his Dutchy, was now succeeded by 1690. a Manifesto from the same Prince, wherein he declar'd War against France, alledging how unjust it was in Lewis the XIV. to detain his Territories ^{The Duke} from him, under frivolous Pretences; promising of Lorrain to himself to enter into Lorrain the approaching Summer, at the Head of Forty Thousand Men; ^{War a-} and exhorting all his Subjects to shake off the Yoak ^{against} of France, and all the Nobility and Gentry to assist him to regain his Ancient Patrimony, under the Penalty of being degraded, and deprived of all their Priviledges. But it soon appear'd how vain are all the Projects of Mortal Men: For this brave Prince, who in all probability might have given a terrible Shake to the immense Power of France, being upon the Road to Vienna, at a small Village called Wells, was seiz'd with a Quinzy, which took from him the use of his Lungs, and his Speech in a short time, so that he was forc'd to Write down part of his Confession: And perceiving himself near his end, he wrote a Letter to the Emperor, expressing his Sorrow for having done so little, and his being no longer able to do any thing more for his Service, and Recommending his Wife and all his Family to his Imperial Majesty's Care. He then Wrote another to his Lady, to comfort her for her Loss; and soon after this, the Imposthume that was in his Throat bursting within side, presently stifled him, so that he expir'd in the Arms of his Father ^{He Dies,} Confessor, on the 18th Day of April. This sudden ^{April 18.} Death as it turn'd into Affliction the Rejoicings ^{N. S.} of the Court of Vienna, upon the Marriage of the Princess Dorothea Sophia of Newburg, with the Prince of Parma; so it allay'd the Sorrow of Versailles, upon the Death of the Dauphiness, which happen'd two Days after that of the Duke of Lorrain; and which did not retard the Dauphin her Husband's Journey to Strasburgh, from whence he put himself ^{The Dauphiness of France Dies,} at the Head of the French Army, that lay near ^{April 20.} Landau.

The Command of the Imperial Army was given to the Elector of Bavaria, with whom, at length, join'd a Body of Saxons, headed by the Elector him-

1690. self, with his Two Sons. These Four held a Conference at *Eppinghen*, together with the Field-Mareschals, *Caprara* and *Sereni*, after which there were great Expectations, that the principal Part in Germany of the Army would have fallen upon *Hunninghen*; but there was nothing put in Execution on that side, nor indeed any where else worth relating.

Campaign *in Germany* *with* *any remarkable Action.* For the *Imperialists* having for some time encamp'd in the Marquisate of *Baden Durlach*, all Men were surpriz'd that instead of Marching on towards the Upper *Rhine*, they fell down on a sudden towards *Menz*; the Elector of *Saxony* at the same time, being posted near *Phillipsburg*, General *Dunewalds* commanding a Flying-camp towards *Fort-Louis*, and General *Souches* keeping his former Post on *Hunninghen* side. The *Dauphin* was no sooner inform'd of these Motions, but he passed the *Rhine* at *Fort-Louis*, to maintain his Army in the Enemies Country, and that in order of Battle, as expecting some Opposition in his March. On the 16th of *August* he encamp'd in the Plain of *Stolhoven*, (or *Stolboffen*) having the Mountains on one side, the *Rhine* on the other, and a large Morass before him, being about Forty Thousand strong, and in expectation of being considerably reinforc'd. His Design was to have taken some Forts that open'd him a Passage into *Wircemberg*, a Province yet untouched by either Army, and which consequently would have afforded plentiful Subsistence for his Men. The Duke of *Bavaria* prevented the accomplishment of his Project, for returning back with long Marches, and joining the *Saxons*, the two Electors march'd directly towards the *Dauphin*, who by hard and cautious Marches avoided an Engagement; and the rather, because the *Imperialists* were superior to him in Force, upon his detaching Twelve Thousand of his Men towards the *Moselle*, to thwart the Designs of the *Lunenburgers*, and *Hessians*, who were got near *Coblentz*, on purpose to pass the *Rhine*, and so fall into the Archbishopsricks of *Triers*, and expel the *French* out of their Country. And thus ended the Campaign on the German side without any remarkable Action.

An Insurrection which happen'd in Catalonia to- wards the beginning of this Year, and which created no small Trouble to the Viceroy, and Court of Spain bespeaks our attention for a while. The ~~Insurrec-~~
 Pretence was that the Spaniards kept too great a number of Troops in that Province, and over-charg'd it with Taxes contrary to its Ancient Privileges, of which the Catalans were ever Jealous, and obstinately tenacious. The Revolt began in this manner : Two Wealthy Countrymen had Interest enough to draw together about a Thousand more, and with that Body they stopt up all the Avenues to *Barcelona*, where the Duke *de Villa Hermosa* the Viceroy resided ; seiz'd upon Two Troops of Horse that lay in the Neighbouring Villages, and committed some Spoil ; but upon the Viceroy's sending a Party of the Garrison of *Barcelona* against them, they immediately fled to the Mountains, and from thence, in a short time after, sent to beg Pardon, which was granted them. This Sedition which seem'd entirely extinguish'd, was only raked up in the Ashes : The Rebels had shew'd themselves too soon, by Reason the French, who were to have supported them, were not within reach to do it ; so that the Catalans kept fair for a time, till they had assurance of Protection from France, when they threw off their Masks, more daringly than before, and increas'd in Numbers every Day ; so that the Court of Spain was oblig'd, besides the Forces that were already in that Province, to send for more out of *Navarre* to suppress them. By these means the Rebels were reduc'd to so great necessity, that tho' the Duke *de Noailles* posted with all Expedition to *Perpignan*, and us'd all the industry imaginable to draw his Army together to Countenance them, yet they had before in a manner dwindled into nothing. However he reap'd this Advantage from their Revolt, that he was ^{The French} ~~prevail in~~ forehand with the Spaniards in the Field, as he was ~~Catalonia,~~ the Year before, when he took *Campredon* from them, which spent them this whole Campaign in the retaking of it, tho' they could not prevent the demolishing of it. Thus the Duke *de Noailles* had ^{the} ~~Catalonia,~~ ^{Suppress'd.}

1690. the opportunity to take *San Juan de Abadessas*, a small Fort two Leagues beyond *Campredon*, and Six from *Gironne*, which encourag'd him to go on ; and so possessing himself of divers Castles, that embarrass'd his Progress, he advanc'd as far as *Foulen*, about Four small Leagues from *Gironne*, upon which last Town he seem'd to bend his Thoughts ; But finding himself not strong enough for such an Enterprize, and yet being desirous to take the advantage of the slowness of the *Spaniards*, he left *Gironne* upon the left hand, and advanc'd near the City of *Vich*, maintaining his Army at the Expence of the *Catalans*, and destroying all he could not make use of. As for the *Spaniards*, the Month of *August* was come, before they had got between Ten or Twelve Thousand Men together, with which the Duke *de Villa Hermosa* march'd towards the Enemy ; but the *French* Army being now weaken'd by a Detachment sent into *Dauphine*, the Duke *de Noailles* prudently declin'd Fighting, and retir'd by the way of *Roussillon*, and so ended the Campaign on that side.

*Vain attempt
made for a
Peace be-
tween the
Empire and
France.*

The Differences about the Franchises, and other things done by the *French* Court and Clergy, in Prejudice of the Holy See, were this Year amicably compos'd between the King of *France* and the Pope ; his most Christian Majesty, making in a manner all the Concessions on his Part to effect it, and the Old Father to make him some return, laying a Design to reconcile the Emperor and *France*. The Republick of *Venice*, as well for their own Interest, as to please the Court of *Rome*, concurred with his Holiness in this Project ; but all their Endeavours could not prevail with the Emperor to break the Alliances he had so solemnly enter'd into, as well for his own, as the rest of Europe's security.

Thus having run thro' the several Transactions Abroad, that have any Relation to King *William*, as Head of the Confederacy against *France*, let us now attend that Monarch whom we left with his Queen at *Windsor*, in the Transports of their mutual Joys. Three * Days after, the Parliament met,

met, and was Prorogu'd by Commission till the 1690.
2d of October; and at the same time a Proclamati- A. C:
on was publish'd, requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses on the Day prefxt. During this Interval, His Majesty receiv'd the so-lemn Congratulations of the Nobility, Clergy, City of London, East-India Company, and several other Corporations, upon his glorious Campaign in Ireland, and safe Return into this Kingdom; and the Parliament being met, according to their late Prorogation, the King Addressing himself to both Houses, told them: 'That since he last met them, he had us'd his best endeavours to reduce Ireland into such a Condition this Year, as that it might be no longer a Charge to England: And it had pleas'd God to Bless his Endeavours with such Success, that he doubted not, but he should have been fully possest of that Kingdom by this time, had he been enabled to have gone into the Field as soon as he should have done, and as was more especially necessary in Ireland, where the Rains are so great, and begin so early.

*The King's
Speech to
the Parlia-
ment.*

Octob. 2.

' That he thought himself oblig'd to take Notice, how well the Army there had behav'd themselves on all Occasions, and born great Hardships with little Pay, and with so much Patience and Willingness, as could not proceed but from an Affectionate Duty to his Service, and a Zeal for the Protestant Religion.

' That he had already made it evident, how much he had preferr'd the Satisfaction of his Subjects before the solid Advantages of the Crown, by parting with so considerable a Branch of its Inheritance; and it was no less apparent, that he had ask'd no Revenue for himself, but what he had already subjected to be charg'd to the Uses of the War.

' That he did at his Departure give Order for all Publick Accompts to be made ready against his Return, and he had commanded them to be laid before the House of Commons; by which they would see that the real Want of what was Necessary beyond the Funds given, and the not getting in

A. C. 'in due time that for which Funds were assign'd,
 1690. 'had been the principal Causes why the Army was
 in so much Arrear of their Pay, and the Stores,
 both for the Navy and the Ordnance, not suppli-
 ed as they ought to be.

'That now, as He had neither spar'd His Per-
 son nor His Pains, to do them all the Good He
 could; so He doubted not, but if they would as
 chearfully do their Parts, it was in their Power to
 make both Him and themselves happy, and the
 Nation great, and on the other hand, it was too
 plain by what the *French* had let them see so late-
 ly, that if the present War was not prosecuted
 with Vigour, no Nation in this World was expos'd
 to greater Danger.

Then directing his Speech to the Commons in particular, He told them: 'That He hoped there would need no more upon that Subject, than to lay before them the State of what would be necessary for the support of the Fleet and Armies; which could not possibly admit of being lessen'd in the Year ensuing; and to recommend to their Care the clearing of His Revenue, so as to enable Him to subsist, and to maintain the charge of the Civil List; the Revenue being so engag'd, that it must be wholly applied, after the first of November, to pay off the Debts already charg'd upon it; and therefore a present Consideration must be had of the Arrears of the Army, which should be laid before them, and for all which He desir'd a sufficient and timely Supply. That it was further necessary to inform them, that the whole support of the Confederacy abroad, would absolutely depend upon the speed and vigour of their Proceedings in this Session.

'That here He must take notice, with great satisfaction, of the readiness which his Subjects, of all Degrees, had shewn, both in this City, and in their several Countries, by giving their Assurances so chearfully as they did in his Absence, while the *French* Fleet was upon our Coasts; and besides this so convincing a mark of the good Inclinations of his People, He had found through all the Countries

"where

‘ where He pass’d, both at his going into Ireland, A. C.
 ‘ and in his return from thence, such Demonstrati-
 ‘ ons of their Affections, that He had not the least
 ‘ doubt, but He should find the same from their Re-
 ‘ presentatives in Parliament.

‘ That He must take notice also how much the
 ‘ Honour of the Nation had been expos’d by the ill-
 ‘ conduct of his Fleet, in the last Summers En-
 ‘ gagement against the French; and He thought
 ‘ himself so much concern’d to see it vindicated, that
 ‘ He could not rest satisfied, till an Example had
 ‘ been made of such as should be found faulty upon
 ‘ their Examination and Trial, which was not practi-
 ‘ cable while the whole Fleet was abroad, but was
 ‘ now put into the proper way of being done as
 ‘ soon as might be.

Then Addressing himself again to both Houses,
 He clos’d his Speech by telling them, ‘ That He
 ‘ look’d upon the Well-being of this Kingdom, to
 ‘ depend upon the Result of their Counsels and De-
 ‘ terminations at this time; and the Benefit would
 ‘ be double by the speed of their Resolutions, inso-
 ‘ much, that He hop’d they would agree with Him
 ‘ in this Conclusion, *That whoever went about to ob-*
‘ struct or divert their Application to these Matters pre-
‘ ferably to all others, could neither be His Friend nor
‘ the Kingdom’s.

Six or seven Days were spent by both Houses in preparing and presenting Addresses to their Majesties. The Lords in their Address to the King, *The Lord's* being extreamly sensible of the great Benefit and *Addres's to* Advantage that His Majesty's late Expedition in *the King,* to Ireland had procur'd to all His Subjects in general, as likewise that the Success of His Majesty's Arms in that Kingdom, was due, next to the Providence and Blessing of God, to His Majesty's Personal Valour and Conduct, did look upon it as their Duty to present their humble and hearty Thanks to His Majesty, for all those signal Evidences He had given of His extraordinary Affection for His People, which had carried His Majesty in so many occasions to venture a Life that was so dear to them, and to despise all Hazards to pro-
 “ cure

A. C. "cure the Settlement of His Kingdoms, the Peace
 1690. "and quiet of His Subjects, and the Establishment
 "of their Religion. And as it was not possible but so
 "much Bravery of Mind, such an undaunted Cou-
 "rage, and a Heart so exhalted above any Appre-
 "hensions in the midst of all Dangers, must gain
 "His Majesty the Admiration and Reverence of
 "all the World, and even of His Enemies them-
 "selves, who had felt the Effects of so great Virtues,
 "so they did not doubt but that such extraordinary
 "Qualities must unite the Hearts of all His People
 "in such a Tenderness, as well as Duty, for His
 "Royal Person, as was necessary for the finishing
 "what His Majesty had so gloriously begun.

And to the Queen, Octo. 7. The next Day their Lordships acknowledg'd
 "the great Advantage the Nation had receiv'd by
 "the eminent Resolution, as well as Prudence,
 "Her Majesty had shew'd in the Absence of the
 "King, and in such Circumstances of Difficulty as
 "would have discompos'd a Mind that had not been
 "rais'd above them, as Her Majesty had approv'd
 "Her's to be, by this undeniable Evidence: And de-
 "clar'd, that Her Majesty having preserv'd the Quiet
 "and Peace, by Her prudent Administration against
 "the Dangers threatned by a Powerful Enemy, the
 "remembrance of such extraordinary Virtue must
 "ever dwell in their Minds, and engage them in
 "Justice, upon all occasions, to express their Gra-
 "titude, as became Her Majesty's most Dutiful
 "Subjects.

*The Com-
mons Ad-
dress to the King,* Octo. 9. The Commons on the other Hand, "represented
 "to the King, their grateful sense of that *unpa-
 dress to the King,* "rall'd Goodness and tender Affection to His People,
 "which, for the rescuing His Kingdom of Ireland
 "from a Tyrannous and Foreign Yoak, and easing His
 "Subjects, of this Kingdom, of the excessive Charge
 "of a lingering War, did induce His Majesty to un-
 "dertake a hazardous Voyage, and too freely to expose
 "to all the Dangers of War that Invaluable Life,
 "upon which the whole Protestant Interest, and the
 "Common Liberty of Europe did so much depend.
 "That it was, next to God, His Conduct and Ex-
 "ample, that they must ascribe the Success of the Ex-
 "pedition

"*pedition*, and to which they must owe their hopes A. C.
 " of the speedy and entire *Reduction* of that King- 1690.
 " dom, and of seeing themselves in a Condition to
 " make His *Enemies* sensible of the *Strength* and *Power*
 " of *England*, under a King who *knows* and *pursues*
 " its *Interest*. They did from the bottom of their
 " Hearts Congratulate His Majesty's Success, and His
 " Return to His People, who were unanimously
 " persuaded that their *Peace*, *Security* and *Happiness*,
 " were bound up in His Safety ; and they did, in
 " the Name of all the Commons of *England*, assure
 " His Majesty, That they would be ever ready to
 " assist Him to the utmost of their Power, and as
 " the best and truest way of expressing their *Grati-*
 " *tude*, would endeavour effectually to support His
 " Government against all His *Enemies*.

In their Address to the Queen, the Commons
 " express the deep sense they had of that *Goodness*, ^{And to the} *Queen*,
 " *Wisdom* and *Courage* which Her Majesty did mani- O⁹.
 " fest in the greatest *Difficulties*, and most *pressing*
 " *Dangers*, during His Majesty's *Absence* ; at a time
 " when a *powerful Enemy* was upon our *Coast*, when
 " the Nation was weakened in that part which is its
 " proper *Strength* and depriv'd of the *Security* of
 " His Majesty's *Presence*. They declar'd the Reso-
 " lution Her Majesty shew'd in Her Administrati-
 " on, gave Life to Her Subjects, and made them
 " exert a *Strength* and *Farce* unknown to the former
 " Reigns ; That Her *Zeal* for the *Publick* encourag'd
 " them to shew such *Chearfulness* in their *Duty*, as
 " disappointed the Hopes and Designs of all the o-
 " pen and secret *Enemies* of the Government ; and
 " that the *Grateful Remembrance* of this (which re-
 " new'd the *Memory* of the *most happy Times*) would
 " for ever remain in the *Hearts* of Her People, and
 " could never fail to be express'd in all Instances of
 " *Loyalty* and *Obedience* from themselves, and all the
 " Commons of *England*. The same Day these Ad-
 " dressess were presented, the Commons began to
 make good their *Affection* to the Government by Voting, * *That a Supply be given to* O⁹.
their Majesties for the insire reducing of Ireland, and
securing

A. C. securing the Peace of this Kingdom, and carrying on a vigorous War against France. The next Day they granted the Sum of 1791695 Pounds for the Navy, The Sum of and Building of New Ships; and on the 4th of the 4086255^{l.} same Month they Voted the Sum of 2294560 Pounds is granted for the maintaining an Army of 69636 Men, which the King His Majesty had signified to that House, that He for Redr thought necessary for the next Years Service.

To levy these great Sums the Commons Resolv'd, *c*ing Ire-
land, and making War a-
gainst France. To charge an Assessment of 13764*l.* by
the Month, for one Year, upon all Lands. (b) Se-
condly, That an Additional Duty be laid upon all
Wrought and Raw Silks, and all Foreign Linnen.
Ways and Means to be laid upon all Low-Wines of the first Extraction.
raise it. (d) Fourthly, That an Additional Duty of Ten per
Octo. 16. Cent. be laid upon all Foreign Timber and Wood;
Octo. 18. and the like Duty, above what was already charg'd,
Octo. 20. upon all Wrought Silks, Callico, Indian Linnen.
Octo. 21. (e) Fifthly, That several Duties be laid upon Foreign
• Ditto. Seed-Oyl, Hops, Pepper, and all Grocery Ware,
f Octo. 23. except Sugar and Tobacco. (f) Sixthly, That the
Excise upon all Beer, Ale, and other Liquors be
doubled. And (g) Seventhly, That an Additional
g Octo. 25 Duty be laid upon Foreign Iron, Yarn of Flax or
Hemp, and all Manufactures of Glass.

These several Funds falling much short of Answering the Supplies granted to Their Majesties, it was (h) Resolved, That the Sum of Estates. 1000000*l.* be rais'd upon the Credit, or by the Octo. 17 sale of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland: And (i) that an Address be presented to His Majesty, That Octo. 20 He would be pleas'd to command the Commissioners in Ireland to make a Return to His Majesty, of the Names of the Persons in Rebellion in that Kingdom, and of their Estates and Value thereof, and that the same might be transmitted to the House of Commons. This Address having been drawn up and reported to the House by Sir Thomas Clarges, and the Question being put, that the said Address with Amendments be agreed unto, it pass'd in the Negative. However it was Resolv'd the (k) same Day, That

That a Bill be brought in for Attainting of the Persons that were or had been in Rebellion in *England* A. C. 1690. or *Ireland*, and for Confiscating their Estates, and for applying the same to bear the Charge of the War: As also another Bill for the better Discovering the Estates and Trusts belonging to all *Popish* Seminaries or *Popish* Uses, and converting the same to the use of the Publick. Near six Weeks pass'd before any Progress was made in the first of these Bills, but it being at last (l) presented to the House, ^{1 Decem.} and read the first and second times. it was (m) ordered, that a Clause be brought in for reserving a ^{m Decem.} Proportion of the Forfeitures in *England* and *Ireland* to His Majesty's Disposal; which Clause having been prepar'd and reported, was (n) disagreed to ^{n Decem.} by the House. At length the Bill with several Amendments being Engross'd, Read the third time and past, was (o) sent to the Upper House, where ^{18.} it was laid by, notwithstanding several Messages ^{23.} from the Commons to put their Lordships in mind of it. The truth is, the Court did underhand oppose the passing of this Bill, not only because the King design'd to recompense the Services of several Persons with part of the Forfeitures, but because also this Fund would scarce have yielded the Sum it was given for.

On the 10th of November the King went to the *Bills past*, House of Lords, and the Commons being Summon'd to attend, His Majesty confirm'd by his ^{10.} Assent, An Act for granting an Aid to their Majesties of 1661702 Pounds. And (p) Eight Days ^{p Novem.} after He gave the Royal Sanction to another Act ^{18.} concerning the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to several private Bills.

About this time Captain (James) Campbell, a *Mrs. Wharton* Scotch Gentleman, Brother to the Earl of Argyle, as-ton carri-fisted by Archibald Montgomery and Sir John Johnston, ed away by did forcibly seize on Mrs. Mary Wharton, a rich b, Captain Heiress of about the Age of 13 Years, (q) carried Campbell. her away from her Relations, and Marry'd her a- ^{q Novem.} gainst her Will. Whereupon His Majesty issued (r) ^{r Novem.} out His Royal Proclamation for the Apprehending ^{14.} ^{15.} the said Mr. Campbell and the Abettors of his unwar-

A. C. rantable way of Wooing. Not long (*s*) before 1690. there was a Bill brought into the House of Commons to prevent Clandestine Marriages, the passing of which People thought would have been forwarded by this Violence committed by Captain *Campbell*; but upon Consideration that this Bill was attended with many Inconveniences, and might hinder many Younger Brothers from making their Fortunes, the same was let fall. However another Bill was (*t*) *Decem.* brought into the House of Commons for making void the Marriage between Mrs. *Wharton* and Mr. *Campbell*, which, notwithstanding the Earl of *Argyle's* Petition in his Brother's behalf, did (*u*) quickly go through both Houses.

The King's Speech to the Parliament, Novem. 25. On the 25th of November the King after having pass'd the Bill for doubling the Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, told both Houses, "That He took this occasion to assure them, that He was extreamly sensible of the Zeal and Chearfulness in all their Proceedings, and of the Readiness which the Commons had shewn in granting such large Supplies towards the pressing occasions of the Navy and Army; And He did farther assure them, that He should not be wanting on His Part, to see them carefully applied to those uses, for which they intended them.

At the same time He observ'd to them, "That the Posture of Affairs Abroad did necessarily require His Presence at the *Hague*, before the end of this Year, and by Consequence, He desir'd them to lose no time in dispatching and perfecting of such farther Supplies as were still necessary for the Navy and Army; And not for them only, but it was high time also to put them in mind of making some Provision for the Expence of the Civil Government, which had no Funds for its Support, since the Excise, which was design'd for that Service, and also the other Branches of the Revenue, had been apply'd to other Publick Uses; and therefore He earnestly recommended it to their speedy Consideration.

+ Novem. 29: The Day *t* before, the Commons had Resolv'd i. That the several Duties laid upon Goods Import-
ed

A. C.
1690.

ted and to be Imported, be granted to their Majesties for the Term of Five Years, to Commence from the 10th of November, and no longer. 2. That the Duties impos'd by an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of the late King James, Entituled, *An Act for granting His Majesty an Imposition upon all Wines and Vinegars imported the 24 Day of June 1685. and the 24th Day of June 1693.* And by another Act made in the same Year, Entituled, *An Act for granting an Aid to His Majesty, by an Imposition on all French Linnen, and on all East-India Linnen, and several other Manufactures of India, and on all French wrought Silks and Stuffs, and on all other wrought Silks, and on all Brandies imported after the 1st Day of July 1685. and before the 1st Day of July 1690.* be continued until the 24th Day of June 1696. And 3: That the Duty impos'd upon Tobacco, by an Act made in the 1st Year of King James II. Entituled, *An Act for granting to His Majesty an Imposition upon all Tobacco and Sugar imported after the 1st Day of July 1685. and before the 1st Day of July 1690.* be continued until the 24th Day of June, and no longer. At the same time it was order'd, that a Bill or Bills be brought in for granting to their Majesties the several Duties or Impositions upon the several Heads resolv'd upon by that House; but all this falling short of the Supplies that had been voted before, it was * Resolv'd, *That the remainder of a Sum not exceeding 4086255 Pounds, for the Supplies to be granted to their Majesties, be rais'd by doubling the Additional Duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors, mention'd in an Act of the 1st Year of their Majesties Reign, Entituled An Act for an Additional Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors, to begin from the time the Act for doubling the Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors, during the space of one Year did expire:* And a Bill was order'd to be prepar'd in pursuance to the said Resolution.

The following Day the King gave the Royal Sanction, First, To an Act for granting to their Majesties certain Impositions upon all East India Goods and Manufactures, and upon all wrought Silks, and several other Goods and Merchandizes. 2dly, To another

Decem.
19.Bills pass'd
Decem.
20.

A. C. Act for the continuance of several former Acts therin
 1690. mention'd, for the laying several Duties upon Wines,
 Vinegar, and Tobacco. 3dly, To an Act for Punishing
 Officers and Soldiers that should Mutiny or Desert their
 Majesties Service, and for punishing false Musters, and
 to several other Publick and Private Bills. Afterwards His Majesty took this occasion to repeat to both Houses, "How sensible He was of their good

His Ma-
jesties
Speech to
the Parli-
ament.

" Affections to Him, and of their sincere Endeavours
 " to promote the true Interest of their Country,
 " in continuing to provide farther Supplies towards
 " defraying the Charges of the War, which He
 " would take care to see diligently and strictly ap-
 " plied to the Uses for which they gave them. He
 told them, " He had lately acquainted them, that
 " the Posture of Affairs abroad, would not admit
 " of deferring His Journey to the Hague much be-
 " yond that time; and that He put them in mind
 " of it now, in hopes that Consideration would
 " prevail with them to use all possible dispatch in
 " what still remain'd to be done for the more vigo-
 " rous Prosecution of the War. And concluded,
 with mentioning to the House of Commons, " That
 " if some Annual Provision could be made for the
 " augmenting of the Navy, and building of some
 " new Ships of War, it would be a very necessary
 " Care at this time, both for the Honour and Safety
 " of the Nation.

A Supply
of 570000
Pounds
granted
for Build-
ing of
Ships, De-
cem. 24.

The Commons having taken His Majesty's Speech into Consideration, particularly the latter part of it, unanimously Resolv'd, First, That a Supply be given to their Majesties for the building of Ships of War, not exceeding the Sum of 570000 Pounds; And 2dly, That the said Supply so to be given to their Majesties, be for the building of Seventeen Third-Rate Ships of

Sixty Guns a piece, to be added to the Ships in the Estimate already provided to be buile. Three Days after, it was Resolv'd, that this Supply should be rais'd by the Additional Duties upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors; and order'd that an Enacting Clause be prepar'd in pursuance to the said Resolution.

The Commons having pass'd a Bill for appoint-
 ing and enabling Commissioners for taking the Pub-
 lic

lick Accounts. and order'd the several Members to put into Glasses at the Table the several Lists of Nine Persons Names, to be Commissioners in the said Bill, the Majority * fell on Sir Robert Rich, Sir Decem Thomas Clarges, Paul Foley Esq; Collonel Robert Au. 26. Sten Esq; Sir Matthew Andrews, Sir Benjamin Newland, Sir Samuel Barnadiston, Sir Peter Colleton, and Robert Harley Esq;

On the 5th of January 1691, the King went to the Parliament and gave His Royal Assent to *An Act* ^{Acts pass'd} I. for granting to their Majesties several Additional ^{Jan. 5.} Duties of Excise. 2. Another for preventing vexatious Suits against such as had acted for their Majesties Service in defence of the Kingdom. 3. Another for appointing Commissioners to examine and state the Publick Accoupts of the Kingdom. 4. Another for the most effectual putting in execution an Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France. 5. Another for raising the Militia in the Year 1691. 6 Another for the Relief of poor Prisoners for Debt or Damages. 7. Another for encouraging the distilling of Brandy and Spirits from Corn, and for laying several Duties on Low Wines ; And to Four private Bills ; which done, His Majesty Addressing himself to both Houses, told them, " He was very glad to find that *The King's* the success of their Endeavours, to bring this Speech to Session to a happy Conclusion, had been such, *both Houses* that He was now at liberty to go into Holland ; And He return'd them his hearty Thanks for the great dispatch they had made in finishing the Supplies they had design'd for carrying on the War, which it should be his care to see duly and punctually applied to that Service for which they had given them. And because several Members of the House of Commons were dissatisfied with the Bill concerning Forfeitures being laid aside as fearing the King's Favourites should have the largest share of the Rebels Estates, His Majesty thought it proper to assure them, " That He shou'd not make any Grant of the Forfeited Lands in England and Ireland, till there was another opportunity of Settling that matter in Parliament, in such manner as should be thought most expedient.

A. C.
1690.

“son to be very well satisfied with the Proofs they had given him of their good Affection in this Session of Parliament, so He promis'd himself the continuance of the same, at their return into their several Countries: And as every Day produc'd still fresh Instances of the restlessness of His and their Enemies both at home and abroad, in designing against the Prosperity of this Nation, and the Government Establish'd; so He did not doubt, but that the Union and good Correspondence between Him and His Parliament, and His earnest and constant Endeavours for their Preservation on the one Hand, join'd with the continuance of their Zeal and Affection to support Him on the other, would, by the Blessing of God, be at all times too strong for the utmost Malice and Contrivance of their Common Enemies. The

Parliament King having made an end of his Speech, the Speaker adjourn'd. of the Lords declar'd to both Houses, that it was His Majesty's Pleasure that they should adjourn themselves till the 31st of March next ensuing.

Bills left
unfinish'd.

Before we leave this Session of Praliament, 'tis necessary to take notice, that besides the Bill relating to the Forfeited Estates, there were several others, that were left unfinished, particularly *A Bill to regulate Trials in Cases of Treason*, which was much talk'd of in the House of Commons, and yet put off from time to time; Another *to oblige the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to take the like Oaths as the Lord Treasurer*; Another relating to the *African Trade*; Another *against Robbers on the High-way*; Another for *the speedier determining Elections of Members of Parliament*; Another *to charge the Estate of the late Lord Jeffrey's in Leicestershire, with the Sum of 14760 l. and Interest, to Edmond Prideaux Esq;* Another for *Regulating and Licensing Hackney-Coaches*; And another for *the enabling Chyrurgeons to administer inward Medicines in Cases of Chyrurgery*; which last was petition'd against by the Physicians and Apothecaries. A Bill was also brought in for reducing *Interest Money from Six to Four per Cent.* which after the Second Reading was rejected.

On

On the 15th of November the King order'd a new A. C. Commission to pass the Great Seal, Constituting 1690, the Lord Godolphin, Sir John Lowther, Richard Hamden Esq; Sir Stephen Fox, and Thomas Pelham Esq; New Commissioners of their Majesties Treasury. About ^{mission for} a Month after His Majesty dispos'd of the vacant * ^{the Treasu-} Bishopricks of Ireland, and appointed Sir Charles ^{ry, Novem} Porter to be Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom, and ^{15.} one of the Lord Justices, in the room of the Lord ^{Bishop-} Viscount Sidney, who was recall'd to be † made one ^{ricks of} Ireland of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. Not ^{dispos'd of,} long * before Colonel Cuts was made Baron Cuts of Decem. Gowran in the Kingdom of Ireland, in consideration † ^{Viscount} of his faithful Services, and zealous Affection to Sidney His Majesties Person and Government. ^{made Sec-}

On the 30th of December his Highness George ^{cretary of} William Duke of Zell, Eldest Prince of the most ^{State, De-} Serene House of Brunswick and Lunenburg, was ^{cem. 26.} Col. Cuts Elected a Knight Companion of the most noble ^{made a Ba} Order of the Garter ; an Honour which just a Year ^{ron De-} before he had been confer'd upon the Duke of Bran- ^{cem. 3.} denburgh. (the present King of Prussia.) And on Sir John the first Day of the new Year Sir John Trevor, Spea- ^{Trevor} ker to the House of Commons, and first Lord Com- ^{made a} missioner of the Great Seal of England, was ad- ^{Priy-} mitted into His Majesty's most Honourable Priy- ^{Counsellor,} Council. ^{Jan. 1.} ^{1691.}

The King having settled Affairs at home, began ^{The King} his Voyage for Holland the 6th of January, notwithstanding the rigour of the Season : But finding at Holland, his arrival at Canterbury, that the Wind was set in Jan. 6. Easterly, with a hard Frost, He return'd to Kensington on the 9th, and seven * Days after He set out, again from Writchall, and Embark'd at Gravesend ^{Jan. 16.} with a noble and numerous Retinue. On the 18th in the Morning the Vessels that attended His Ma- jesty being come up with the Gores, His Majesty was inform'd by a Fisherman, that they were within a League and half of the shore ; whereupon He left his Yatch, attended by the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Devonshire, Lord Steward, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Portland, the Earl of Monmouth, Monsieur Overkirk, and Mon-

A. C. 1691. Sieur Zuylestein, and went off with Three Shalloops thinking to get ashore in an Hour or two. But the difficulties they met with from the Ice, and the Fogginess of the Weather were such, that 'twas about Eight the next Morning before they could reach Goree, where they went ashore, and after some Refreshment, His Majesty went into his Boat again, and about Two in the Afternoon landed at *Oranien Haak*, not far from *Maeſtland-Sluys*. At *Hounſlardyke* his Majesty was receiv'd by the Heeren *Van Opdam, Belards, Witzen* and *Vijberg*, appointed by the States for that purpose; and about Six in the Evening he arriv'd at the *Hague*, to the unexpressible Joy of all the *Hollanders*, to see the Deliverer of their Country return'd amongst them adorn'd with Three Crowns, and having miraculously escap'd the imminent Danger to which he had lately expos'd himself, to comfort them by his Presence. The States General, the States of *Holland*, the Council of State, the other Colleges, the Congress of Foreign Ministers, and all the Persons of distinction at the *Hague*, made their Compliments to his Majesty upon his safe and happy Arrival; and because he was come so suddenly, as to prevent the solemn Reception that was intended by the Magistrates of that Place, His Majesty was prevail'd upon to make his Publick Entry on the 26th, which was perform'd with great Solemnity; several triumphal Arches having been erected to represent his Majesties Atchievements, and all the Burghers appearing in Arms with unusual Magnificence. In the Evening the Fire-works were play'd, the Cannon discharg'd, on the *Viverberg*, opposite to His Majesty's Palace, and Bonfires lighted thro' the whole Town.

Congress of the Confede- Not long after a more glorious Spectacle kept the Eyes of all Europe fix'd upon the *Hague*; I mean *derate* the extraordinary Meeting of the Confederates. The *Princes at the Hague* Electors of *Brandenburg*, and *Bavaria*, the Dukes of *Luncenburgh*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, the Duke of *Zell*, the Duke of *Wolfembittel*, the Prince of *Commerci*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Prince *Waldck*, the Marquis de *Gastanaga* Governor of Flan-

ders,

ders, the Count de Windisgratz the Emperor's Plenipotentiary, the Count de Prela Doria Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Savoy, the Ministers of the Elector Palatine, of the Electors of Saxony, Mentz, Trier, and Cologne, and of several other Princes being arriv'd at the Hague to concert Measures with King William, in order to preserve the Liberties of Europe, His Majesty represented to them : ' That the imminent Dangers they found themselves in, sufficiently discover'd the Errors that had been committed, so that he needed not use any Arguments to shew them the Necessity of taking more just and better Measures ; That in the Circumstances they were in, it was not a time to deliberate, but act ; That the Enemy was Master of all the Chief Fortresses that were the Barrier of the Common Liberty ; and that he would quickly possess himself of all the rest, if a *Spirit of Division, Slowness, and particular Interest* continued among them. That every one ought to remain perswaded, that their respective particular Interests were compriz'd in the general one ; That the Enemies Forces were very strong, and that they would carry things like a Torrent before them. That it was in vain to oppose Complaints and fruitless Clamours, or unprofitable Protestations against Unjustice ; That it was neither the Resolution of a Barren Diet, nor the hopes of some Men of Fortune, arising from frivolous Foundations, but Soldiers, strong Armies, and a prompt and sincere Union between all the Forces of the Allies that must do the Work ; and that these too must be brought to oppose the Enemy without any delay, if they would put a stop to his Conquests, and snatch out of his Hands the Liberty of Europe, which he held already under a heavy Yoke. Concluding, That, as for himself, he would neither spare his Credit, Forces, nor Person, to concurr with them in so just and necessary a Design ; and that he would come in the Spring at the Head of the Troops, faithfully to make good his Royal Word, which he had so solemnly engag'd to them.

This

A. C. This Speech from a Prince, to whom all the
 1691. Persons that compos'd that illustrious Assembly
 paid a respectful Deference, and in whose Judgment and Experience they entirely confided, could not but produce the desir'd Effect ; and thereupon it was resolv'd that * Two Hundred Twenty Two Thousand Men should be employ'd against France. The German Princes having been several times magnificently treated, not only by his Majesty, but likewise by my Lord Steward, and the other English Peers, they separated † with mutual Satisfaction, and the King prepar'd to return Home.

** The Emperor was to furnish Twenty Thousand Men. The King of Spain in Flanders, 20000.*

The King of England 20000. The States General 35000. The Duke of Savoy and the Troops of Milan 20000. The Elector of Bavaria 18000. The Elector of Saxony 12000. The Landgrave of Hesse 8000. The Circles of Suabia and Franconia 10000. The Duke of Wurtemberg 6000. The Elector of Brandenburg 20000. The Prince of Liege 6000. The Bishop of Munster 7000. The Elector Palatine 4000. The Prince of Lunenburg 16000. In all, 222000.

† About the middle of March, N. S.

The early and unexpected Motions of the French did not only put a sudden stop to King William's Journey for England, but also convince the Confederates of the wholesomeness of the Maxim His Britannick Majesty had lately laid down, That it was not a time to deliberate, but to act : which the ** Pas est & King of France* knew best how to put in Practice. For on the 15th of March a Detachment of French Cavalry invested the strong and important City of Mons, before which Place his most Christian Majesty arriv'd himself Six Days after, accompanied by the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke de Chartres. The next † Day the Trenches were open'd ; by the 26th they were advanc'd about 150 Paces on each side ; and the same day the French attack'd the Mill of Hion, with the Redoubt that cover'd it, which after a double Repulse they valiantly carried by main Force. At the same time the Besiegers rais'd large Batteries, and with Threescore Pieces of Cannon, and Five and Twenty Mortars made terrible havock in the Town.

** Pas est by the K. of France in Mons besieged by Person.*

Town. The Garrison within consisted of about A. C., Six Thousand Horse and Foot, commanded by the Prince de Bergue, who was not wanting in his Duty; but notwithstanding the stout Resistance of the Besieg'd, the French were advanc'd so far by the first of April, that having filled up the Ditch of an imperfect Horn-work, on the South-side of the Town towards the Gate of Barlemon, they boldly assaulted that Out-work, and after the loss of a great many Men, began to make a Lodgment upon it. Thereupon the Besieg'd, headed by some of their bravest Officers, attempted to beat them off, and in Effect constrain'd the Work-men and the Grenadiers that supported them to give way; but at last the Assailants regain'd their Post, drove the Enemy into the Town, and push'd on the Siege with so much the greater vigour, as that they were inform'd that the King of England, was advancing to raise it.

His Britannick Majesty upon the News of the French having invested Mons, return'd from Loo to the Hague, on the 21st of March (N. S.) from which last Place he dispatch'd Prince Waldeck to Hall, near Brussels, where the Forces that were drawing together for the relief of Mons, had their general Rendezvous. On the 26th His Majesty went to Breda, having before his departure nam'd the General Officers that were to command the Army; from Breda he advanc'd to Vilvoerd, and on the 6th of April arriv'd at Hall, where tho' he had an Army of near Fifty Thousand Men, yet he found that thro' the neglect of the Spaniards, there was nothing provided for his Expedition: no not so much as the necessary Carriages.

In the mean time the Siege of Mons was carried on with indifferent Success, for the French had only gain'd a Horn-Work, and there still remain'd two Half-Moons for them to take before they could come to the Counterscarp of the Place; nay, in the attack they made upon one of these Half Moons, the 7th of April at Night, they were repuls'd with considerable loss; but the Burghers being terrified by the Enemies Bombs, which had burnt part of

the

A. C. the Town, and their Fears being improv'd by the
 1691. influence of their Priests, the principal of them
 with two Abbots went to the Governor, and pre-
 sed him to capitulate. The Governor who was
 confident he might hold out Eight or Ten Days
 longer, having had but Three or Four Hundred
 Men kill'd during the Siege, and wanting neither
 Ammunition nor Provisions, refus'd to comply
 with their Demands ; whereupon they sent a Drum
 of their own to beat a Parley, and threatened to o-
 pen the Gates, and to deliver both him and the
 Garrison into the Besieger's Hands. Things being

* Mons
 surrendered
 to the
 French.
 April 10.
 N.S.
 K. Will-
 iam returns
 to Eng-
 land.
 Lanca-
 shire Plot
 baffled.

carried to this Extremity, the Governor consented
 at last to capitulate, and * surrendered the Town
 upon very honourable Conditions. Whereupon
 King *William* immediately left the Army, return'd
 to the Hague, embarked for *England*, and safely ar-
 riv'd at *Whitehall* on the 13th of April (O. S.)

Let us now look back upon what pass'd here dur-
 ring His Majesties Absence. Towards the latter end
 of the Year 1689. King *James* and his Popish Coun-
 cil in *Ireland* laid the Foundation of the *Lancashire*
 Plot, having sent over Commissions into that, and
 other Northern Counties to raise an Army, which
 His Majesty engaged himself to head in Person in
August 1690. But the Plot being discover'd by some
 of the Confederates, and soon after effectually baf-
 fled by that Monarch's Defeat at the *Boyne* ; ano-
 ther Project was set on Foot by the *Jacobites* in
England for His Majesty's Restoration ; and that
 was to gain Assistance from *France* * to invade *Eng-*
land. To compass this End, the leading Men of the
 Party, in all Counties, immediately repair'd to *Lon-*
don, and there consulted what new Measures were to
 be taken, after this fatal and unexpected disappoint-
 ment by King *William*'s Victory in *Ireland* : And be-

* See *Lord Preston's Trial.* cause the Conspirators were then generally speaking
 of but one Faction ; it was resolv'd that the Plot
 to restore the Abdicated King should be laid wider,
 extended farther, and more Interests be united in pri-
 vate Cabals of their most considerable Friends, Lords,
 and Gentlemen, both Whigs and Tories, and that at
 every Meeting they should propose and debate the
 most

A. C.
1691.

most effectual ways to bring their Design about ; and when come to a Resolution, they should transmit their Sentiments to the Royal Club, (as they call it) in Covent-Garden, and they select the most rational among the various Opinions, and digest them into such Methods for Practise, as should govern the whole Party. The Result of their several Consultations was, First, That the Jacobites being unable to reinthrone the late King by their own strength, they should endeavour to obtain Assistance from France, who had formerly made them such Promises ; and, Secondly, Since delays were dangerous, sending Letters into France hazardous, the Court at St. Germaine factious and treacherous, that some Men of Quality and known Ability should go over into France to transact that Matter for the whole Party. This Project having the Approbation of the leading Club in December 1690. The Lord Preston, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Elliot, were pitch'd upon as proper Persons to be sent into France. Some would have had their Number encreas'd ; but were over-ruled by this standing Maxim among them ; * Chuse well, "Lord but bave to do but with a few, for a multitude may give, Preston's but can never keep Council." Trial.

These Gentlemen thus appointed by the Party, *The contri-*
having bin'd a Vessel of Mrs. Jane Pratt of Berkham, *vance dif-*
in Ess:x, for their Transportation into France, went cover'd.
* on Board her near Battle-Bridge ; but the whole Dec. 30.
Plot being discover'd, the Government order'd 1690.

Captain Billot to attend their Motion ; who accordingly suffer'd them to sail below Gravesend, and then boarded and took them. In Mr. Ashton's Bosom were found a Packet of Letters and Papers, whereby it appear'd, that they were going to France to promote the treasonable Designs of that Party against the King and Queen, to invade the Realm, subvert the Government, and restore the late King by the Assistance of French Forces. In January 1691, the Jan. 16.

* Lord Preston and Mr. † Ashton were brought to Jan. 19. their Trials at the Old-Baily, and being found Guilty of High-Treason, receiv'd the Sentence of Condemnation ; upon which Mr. Ashton was Executed, ^{on execu-} ^{ted Jan. 28.} but the Lord Preston, thro' the intercession of his illustrious

A. C. illustrious Relations, and in consideration of his Discovering the whole Conspiracy upon Oath, obtain'd their Majesties Pardon. As for Mr. *Elliott*, there being no positive Proof against him, he was not brought to his Trial. Not long after, the Queen caus'd a Proclamation to be issued out for Discovering and Apprehending the late Bishop of *Ely*, *William Penn*, the famous Quaker, and *James Graham Esq;* as Accomplices of the Lord *Preston* and *John Ashurst*, lately attainted of High-Treason. Thus the Conspiracy being quash'd, all hopes of an Invasion and Insurrection were now laid aside, till the *Jacobites* could meet with a more favourable opportunity to revive them.

The Queen
sets up a
Linnen-
Manufa-
cture.

About this time the Queen exerting her Goodness and Charity in a most effectual manner, by striking at the very Root of Vice and Want, I mean, Idleness; encourag'd the setting up of a *Linen-Manufacture*, wherein many Thousands of Poor People were employ'd; and to bring honest Labour into Esteem, even among those who think themselves Born to live in voluptuous Sloth, Her Majesty did not disdain to busie her Royal Hands with making of Fringes, wherein she was quickly imitated not only by her Maids of Honour, but by all the Ladies throughout the Kingdom.

Sir Edw. Villiers created Viscount Villiers, March 25, 1691.
Fire at Whitehall. April. 11.

On the 11th of March the Office of Post Master General was granted by their Majesties Letters Patents to Sir *Robert Cotton*, and *Thomas Frankland Esq;* and the 25th of the same Month, Sir *Edward Villiers* Master of the Horse to the Queen, was created Baron and Viscount of *England*, by the stile of *Baron Villiers of Hoo*, and *Viscount Villiers of Hareford*, in the County of *Kent*. About a Fortnight after, a Fire happen'd at *Whitehall*, at the end the Stone Gallery. It begun at the Lodgings of the Princess of *Denmark's* Maids of Honour, continued for some Hours with great violence, and burnt down the whole Gallery, but was stopp'd before it reach'd the King's or Queen's Apartments.

This small Disaster was soon forgot on the happy Arrival of the King, who having given the necessary Orders for the Reduction of *Ireland*, and for the

the fitting out a numerous Fleet, which Admiral A. C. *Russel* was appointed to Command in Chief, bestow-
ed his Royal Care on the filling the Vacant Ec-
clesiastical Dignities. Dr. *Tillotson*, Dean of St. Paul's, Ecclesia-
a Divine distinguish'd by the Purity of his *Morals*, ~~stical~~ pro-
his Moderate Principles, and his Chaste, but Mas. *motions*,
culine Eloquence, was advanc'd to the Archbi. April 25.
shoprick of *Canterbury*; Dr. *Patrick*, Bishop of *Chi-*
chester, a Prelate of universal Learning and exem-
plary Piety, was translated to the Bishoprick of *Ely*;
and Dr. *Beveridge* was promoted to the Bishoprick
of *Bath* and *Wells*; Dr. *Fowler* to the Bishoprick of
Gloucester; Dr. *Cumberland*, to the Bishoprick of *Peterborough*; Dr. *Moor*, to the Bishoprick or *Norwich*;
Dr. *Grover*, to the Bishoprick of *Chichester*; Dr.
Sherlock, (who upon the King's Victory at the *Boyne*
own'd their Majesties Title to the Crown) to the
Deanery of St. Paul's; Dr. *Comber*, to the Deanery
of *Durham*; Mr. *Talbot*, to the Deanery of *Worcester*;
and Dr. *Woodward* to the Deanery of *Sarum*.
Not many Weeks after, their Majesties nominated
the famous Dr. * *Sharp*, Dean of *Canterbury*, to be * May 9.
Archbishop of *York*, upon the Death of Dr. *Lamplugh*,
late Archbishop of that See; Dr. † *Ironside*, Bishop † May 27.
of *Bristol*, to succeed Doctor *Crofts*, lately Deceas'd,
in the Bishoprick of *Hereford*; Dr. * *John Hall* to be * June 13.
Bishop of *Bristol*, and Dr. † *Richard Kidder* Dean of
Peterborough, to be Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; Dr. *Ditto*.
Beveridge having refus'd that Bishoprick, for the
same Reason that the Bishop of *London* had de-
clin'd the offer of the Archbishoprick of *Canter-*
bury, to wit, because the Incumbent was alive. On
the last Day of *April* His Majesty, in pursuance of
his Resolution to Command in Person the Confede-
rate Army in *Flanders*, set out from *Kensington*, Em-
bark'd at *Harwich* on the 2d of *May*, set Sail with a
fair Wind, for *Holland*, attended by a Squadron of
Men of War, under Rear Admiral *Rook*, Landed the ^{The King} *Holland*,
next Day near *Maeßland Staice*, went from thence to ^{returns to} *May*, 3.
Hounslaerdick, and arriv'd the same Evening at the
Hague; where we shall leave Him for a while, to see
how his Orders are executcd in *Ireland*.

A. C. After both Armies in that Kingdom had gone in 1691. to their Winter Quarters, the preceding Year, they remain'd pretty quiet on either side for a time; and though several Designs were form'd by each Party Ireland in against the other, yet nothing of any great Moment happen'd between them. The greatest mischief done to the English was by the Irish Robbers, call'd Rapperees, who committed great Cruelties and predations, and then retreated into their Bogs and Fastnesses, where the regular Forces could not reach them: Nor were the Lords Justices more successful in their Attempts to suppress them, either by offers of Mercy to such of them as should submit to their Majesties Obedience, or by proposing a Reward for every Head of a Rapperee. But now the English Army having taken the Field about the beginning of June, those Banditti mix'd themselves, with the late King's Forces, with whom they must wait the Fortune of War. King William's Forces being considerably augmented by the addition of those Troops, which under Mackay had happily compleated the Reduction of the Scotch Highlanders; Lieutenant General Ginckle, Commander in Chief, * Decamp'd from Mullingar, and † came before Ballymore; the Marquis de Ruvigny, Major General, being sent before with a Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, to possess himself of a Pass between that Place and Athlone. The Barteries being rais'd, the General * sent a Message to Colonel Ullice Bourke, who commanded in the Town, That if he and the Garrison would surrender within two Hours, he would save their Lives, and make them Prisoners of War; if not, they were to expect no Mercy. To which the Governor made a shuffling sort of Reply in hopes of getting better Terms; but the Cannon and Bombs having made two Breaches the Pontons being put into the Water, and all things ready for a Storm, it occasion'd so great a Consternation among the Enemy, that the same Evening the Garrison which consisted of 780 Men, besides 4 Field Officers, and 259 Rapperees, laid down their Arms and submitted at Discretion.

And surrend'r'd June 8.

The English having repair'd the Damage done to *Ballymore*, and put that Town in a better condition for Defence, they march'd from thence on the 18th of June, and being join'd the same Day by the Athlone Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Encamp'd at *Balymony's Pass*, *Besieged*, whilst a strong Detachment of Horse advanc'd towards *Athlone*. On the 19th, very early in the Morning, the Vanguard march'd from *Balymony*, and beat the Enemy from several Out-Ditches of the English Town of *Athlone*, on this side the *Shannon*, and lodg'd themselves there. The next Day a Battery of ten 18 Pounders having ruin'd a Bastion near the Water-side, looking towards *Lanesborough*, the General order'd an Assault to be made. The same was perform'd accordingly ; and though the Irish made considerable Resistance, yet the English went on, and kept firing till they came to the Breach, which a French Captain of Grenadiers first mounted, throwing his Grenado, firing his Piece, and ordering his Men to do the same. His Bravery so encourag'd his Party, that though he was kill'd in the Action, yet the Irish were soon forc'd to quit their Post, some retiring over the Bridge to *Connaught* side, and the rest leaping into the *Shannon*, June 20. *The English Town of Athlone taken*

After this Success, Batteries were planted against the Irish Town, which being finish'd by the 22d, the Cannon and Mortars began to play very briskly on the North-East side of the Castle, where it was weakest, and continued to do so next Day, when the Pontons came up. The 25th was spent in raising Batteries, one below and another above the Bridge, while a third was erected without the Town Wall by the River-side, opposite to a Bastion the Irish had made on the other side the River. At the same time the General was contriving Methods to march part of his Army over the *Shannon*, at a Ford towards *Lanesborough*, but that Design being frustrated, he resolv'd to force his way thro' *Athlone*, and therefore labour'd hard to gain the Bridge, wherein he found no small Difficulty. However, on the 27th, in the Evening, the English burnt the Wooden Breast work the Enemy had made on the other side

A. C.

1691.

A. C. of the broken Arch, and the next Morning had laid 1691. their Beams over, and partly plank'd them, which a Party of the Besieg'd endeavouring to ruin, they were all kill'd in the Attempt. This did not discourage another Party of Ten Men to set about the same Work, which they bravely effected, throwing down the Planks and Beams into the River, maugre all the firing and skill of the *English*; which made the General resolve to carry on the Work by a close Gallery on the Bridge, and to pass the *Shannon* next Day; but they met with such opposition, especially by having their Gallery burnt by the Enemy, that the farther prosecution of the Attack was deferr'd for that Day. On the 30th a Council of War being held, it was warmly debated, whether it were adviseable to make another Attempt, or to draw off? There were not wanting great Reasons for the latter; but the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, the Major Generals *Mackay*, *Talmash*, *Ruvigny*, and *Teteau* and Col. *Cambon* urg'd; That no brave Action could be perform'd without Hazard; That the Attempt was like to be attended with Success, and proffer'd themselves to be the first that should pass the River, and attack the Enemy. Their Opinion having prevail'd, the Detachment drawn out the Day before, was order'd still to be in readiness, and the General gave command that they should be brought down by Six, the usual Hour of relieving the Guards, that the Enemy might not suspect the Design; which indeed they did not. All things being ready, the Conjunction favourable, and the Signal given, Captain *Sandys* and two Lieutenants led the first Party of 60 Grenadiers, all in Armour, and 20 a Breast, seconded by another strong Detachment of Grenadiers (which were to be supported by 6 Battalions of Foot) and with an unparallel'd Resolution took the Ford, that was a little to the left of the Bridge, against a Bastion of the Enemies, the Stream being very rapid, and the Passage very difficult by reason of some great Stones that were in the River. At the same time the *English* great and small Shot began to play from their Batteries and Works upon those of the Enemy.

enemy

nemy on the other side, who fired as thick as possibly they could, upon those that past the River. But at length the latter, by an incredible piece of Bravery, forc'd their way through the Enemies Bullets, Fire and Smoke, and having gain'd the opposite Bank, the rest laid Planks over the broken part of the Bridge, while others were preparing the Pontons. By these means the *English* pass'd over so fast, that in less than half an Hour they were Masters of the Town, and possess'd themselves of the Works that remain'd entire towards the Enemies Camp : The *Irish* being so amaz'd at the suddenness of the Attack, and Resolution of the *English*, that they quickly abandon'd the Place and fled to the Army, though not without considerable loss. The Besiegers had not above 50 Men kill'd in this memorable Action, which the Major Generals *Mackay* and *Turkeau*, and the Brigadier *La Meloniere* conducted with great Vigour ; and to the good Success whereof, Major General *Talmash*, (who went with the Grenadiers as Voluntier) the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Count *Nassau*, and Brigadier *Bellassis* greatly contributed, by their Courage and Presence of Mind. 'Twould be a hard matter to match in *The Irish* story so brave an Enterprize, a Fortified Town attack'd cross a River, only by 3000 Men in the Face of the Enemies Army, that were Masters of all the Fords by rhe Retrenchments they had cast before them ! And therefore 'twas but Justice, that General *Ginckle* should entail on his Family the Honour of this Atchivement, by the Title which was afterwards bestow'd upon him, of *Earl of Athlone*.

The *English* were no sooner enter'd the River, but an Express was sent from the Town to Monsieur *St. Ruth*, who commanded the French Auxiliaries, and the *Irish* Army, who, upon the News, said ; *It was impossible for the English to pretend to take a Town, and be so near with an Army to succour it* ; adding, *he would give a Thousand Pistols they durst attempt it.* The brave and active *Sarsfield* replied ; *He knew the Enterprize was not too difficult for English Courage to attempt*, and therefore prest *St. Ruth* to

A. C. send speedy Succours to the Town, which that General refusing to do, and still turning the Undertaking into a Jest, some hot Words pass'd betwixt him and *Sarsfield*, which bred a jealousie amongst them, that proved of fatal Consequence not long after. St. Ruth being soon convinc'd that the *English* were in actual Possession of the Place, order'd several Detachments to beat them out again; but then he was sensible of a former Oversight, in not levelling those Fortifications of *Athlone* that were next his Camp: For now the *English* us'd the Enemies Works against themselves, so that they thought it adviseable to decamp that very Night. General Ginckle having continued at *Athlone* till he had put it into a posture of Defence, * march'd on with the Army, and having reach'd *Ballinasloe*, encamp'd along the River *Suck* upon *Roscommon* side, which was a very good Pass, and which if the *Irish* had secur'd they would have given the *English* a great deal of Trouble. But it seems they had possess'd themselves of a far more advantageous Post; for they lay on the other side of *Aghrim* Castle, three Miles beyond *Ballinasloe*, and were extended from the Church of *Kilcommoden*, on their Right, to a Place call'd *Gourtnapori*, about two Miles in length.

* General
Ginckle
leaves
Athlone,
July 10.

The Irish
Camp near
Aghrim.

On their Left run a Rivulet having steep Hills and little Bogs on each side; next to which was a large Red Bog, almost a Mile over, in the end whereof stood the Castle of *Aghrim*, commanding the way that led to their Camp, passable for Horse no where, but just at the Castle, by reason of a small River, which running through a moist Ground made the whole a Morass. This Morass extended it self along to the Right, where there was another Pass at *Urachree*, having a rising Ground on either side thereof; and the *Irish* Camp lay along the Ridge of a Hill, on the side of which stood two *Danish* Forts, about half a Miles distance from the Bog below, and this cut into many small inclosures, which the *Irish* lined very thick with small shot, and manag'd a Communication between them. General Ginckle having view'd the Enemies Camp, found it, as it was, very advantageous; but considering he had advanc'd

A. C.

1691.

advanc'd so far, that he must either fight his way through, or retreat with Loss and Shame, he order'd the Army to march towards the Enemy the next Day. St. Ruth supposing by the Countenance of the English, that they were resolv'd to attack him, made a solemn Speech to the Irish, wherein he told them ; *How successful he had been in suppressing Heresy in France, and bring over a vast number of deluded Souls into the Bosom of the Mother-Church*; *That for the Irish.* St. Ruth's Speech to that Reason his Master had made choice of him, before others, to Establish the Church in Ireland, on such a Foundation, that it should not henceforward be in the Power of Hell or Hereticks to disturb it; and that all good Roman Catholicks depended on their Courage to see these glorious things effected. He confess'd Matters did not entirely answer his Expectation since he came among them; but that still all might be recover'd; That he was inform'd the Prince of Orange's Heretical Army was resolv'd to give them Battle; That now or never was the time for them to recover their lost Honours, Privileges and Estates of their Ancestors; urging to them, they were no Mercenary Soldiers, their All being at Stake, and their Design to restore a Pious King to his Throne, to propagate the Holy Faith, and extirpate Heresy. And lastly to animate their Courage more effectually, he assur'd them of King James's Love and Gratitude, of Lewis the Great's Protection, of himself to lead them on, of the Church to Pray for them, and of Saints and Angels to carry their Souls into Heaven; closing his Speech with an Order, to give Quarter to none, especially not to spare any of the French Hereticks in the Prince of Orange's Army.

On Sunday the 12th of July the English Army in the Morning early prepar'd to advance towards the Enemy, but the Weather proving Foggy, they mov'd not till it was about Twelve a Clock, which was then done in as good Order as the Ground would permit. The General, at the same time, having view'd the posture of the Irish, and seeing the necessity of making himself Master of the Pass of Urachree, sent a Danish Captain with some Horse to force it; but they not succeeding, he order'd

A. C. Two Hundred of Cunningham's Dragoons to march
1691. to certain Ditches nigh the Ford, to keep the E-
nemy from coming over, and in the mean time
the English Army march'd forward. By this time
it was two of the Clock, and the General finding
it necessary to gain that Ford, and the other ways
that led to the Right of the Irish Camp, as the most
proper means to attack them, commanded Cu-
nningham's Dragoons at the Ditch, to advance to-
wards a Party of the Enemy posted on the other
side; who upon their approach with another
Party that sustain'd them, all retir'd behind a Hill
nearer the Camp, where was posted a greater Bo-
dy. All these Parties being still reinforc'd by o-
thers, oblig'd the English Dragoons to retreat;
whereupon General Ginckle order'd Eppinger's Dra-
goons to get between these Bodies and the Enemy's
Camp. This Motion was presently discover'd by
the Enemy, who had the advantage in pouring in
so many Men upon the English, that they would
still have been too hard for the Dragoons, had
they not been seconded by the Earl of Portland's
Horse, who behav'd themselves here with great bra-
vety. What was at first only a Skirmish, had by
this time engag'd a considerable Body on both
sides; yet the Enemy in a while retir'd, which
brought the Generals together to deliberate, whe-
ther it were not best to defer the Battle till next
Morning? Which was agreed on so far, that their
Tents were order'd to be sent for; but when they
perceiv'd the Enemy to be in some disorder, by
what had already happen'd, 'twas resolv'd not to
delay the attack, lest the Enemy should march off
in the Night, and so afford no more opportunities
for a decisive Action. Wherefore by the Advice
of Major-General Mackay, it was agreed to begin
the Fight on the Enemies Right, thereby proposing
to draw part of their strength from Aghrim Castle,
near to which their main Body was posted; that
so the Right-Wing of the English might have the
easier Passage over to attack their left; and then the
whole English Army might have the opportunity
to engage, which was otherways impossible;
Which

Which Advice had its desir'd End. About half A. C. an Hour after Four in the Afternoon, a Party of the English Left Wing moved towards the Enemy, and by Five the Battle began afresh. The Ditches were strongly guarded by Irish Musqueteers, and their Horse advantagiously posted to sustain them: And here the Irish behav'd themselves with undaunted Courage, defending their Posts with unparalleled Obstinacy; nor would they stir from one side, till the English put their Pieces over at the other; and then having Lines of Communication from one Ditch to another, they would presently post themselves, and flank the English, which occasion'd great firing on both sides, and continu'd on the Left almost an Hour and a Half, before the Center, and the Right Wing of the Army began to engage; In the mean time the English main Army advanc'd, and Major-General Mackay and the rest observing several Bodies of the Enemies Horse and Foot draw off from the Left and move towards their Right, where the English press'd them very hard, they lay hold of that advantage, and order'd the Foot to march over the Bog which fronted the Enemies main Battel. The Regiments of Earl, Herbert, Creighton, and Brewer, going over the narrowest Place, where the Hedges on the Enemies side ran farthest into the Bog, they had Orders to March to the lowest of the Ditches adjoining to the side of the Bog, and there to post themselves, till the Horse could come about by Agbrim Castle and sustain them; and till the other Foot had marched over the other Bog below, where it was broader, and were supported by Foulk's and Brigadier Stewart's Regiments. According to these Orders, Earl's and the other Three Regiments advanc'd over the Bog, most of them passing up to the middle in Mud and Water; and upon their near approach to the Ditches, receiv'd the Enemies Fire; but that did not hinder them from marching to the lowest Hedge, and to beat the Irish from thence; and so on from Hedge to Hedge, till they were got very near their main Body.

A. C. dy. On the other hand, the *Irish* had so well order'd the Matter, that they had made an easie Passage for their Horse among all those Hedges and Ditches, by which means they pour'd in a-fresh in great Numbers, both of Horse and Foot, upon the *English*; which Colonel *Earl* observing, he animat'd his Men; by telling them, *That now their safety lay wholly in their Courage*: But nevertheless, being now both flank'd and fronted, and expos'd besides to all the Enemies fire from the adjacent Hedges, the *English* were forc'd to quit their Ground, and retreat to the Bog again, with considerable loss; and among others, the brave Colonels *Earl* and *Herberts* being taken Prisoners, the former after twice taking and retaking got free at last; but the latter, as was reported, was barbarously murder'd after Quarter given by the *Irish*, when they saw he was like to be rescued. While these things past on this side, Colonel St. *John's*, Colonel *Tiffin's*, the Lord *George Hamilton's*, the *French Protestants* in *English* Service, and several other Regiments were marching over below upon the Bog, while the *Irish* lay so close in their Ditches, that several were doubtful whether they had any Men at that Place or no: But no sooner were the *French* Refugees, and the rest got within Twenty Yards of the Ditches, but the Enemy fir'd most furiously upon them, which the other sustain'd with Intrepidity, still pressing forwards, tho' they could scarce see one another for the smoke, which the Wind blew towards them. The Battle seem'd doubtful for some time, but now there was Reason to believe that Victory was leaning on the *Irish* side; for they had driven the Foot in the Center so far back, that they were almost got into a Line with the great Guns, planted near the Bog, of which the *English* had no benefit in that Conjunction, because the *Irish* were intermix'd with their own Men.

While the Infantry was thus engag'd, Major-

* This was General *Ruvigny's* Regiment of * French Horse, before Duke and Sir *John Lanier's* being both posted on the Schom-berg's. Right, the latter was afterwards drawn to the Left, where they did very great Service; and the Right Wing

Wing of the *English* Horse were in the mean time making the best of their way to succour the Foot, being sensible of their extream Danger, and that all was at stake. This Cavalry, besides the showers of Bullets from a Body of the Enemy's Dragoons and Foot, that were conveniently posted under a covert Place, was likewise oblig'd to press and tumble over a very dangerous Pass, but having bravely surmounted all these Difficulties, they lodg'd themselves at last in a dry Ditch, in the hottest of the Enemies fire from *Aghrim* Castle, and some old Walls and Hedges adjoining.

The *English* Foot all this while labour'd under very great disadvantage in the Center, which Major-General *Talmash* observing, he hasted to their Relief with some fresh Men, and gave Orders to the broken Regiments to halt and face about, which they immediately obey'd, and bravely charg'd the *Irish*, who had advanced upon them to the Center of the Bog, killed above Three Hundred of them, before they could retreat out of it, and then march'd boldy up to their old Ground again, from whence they had been lately beaten. At the same time Major General *Mickay* had fallen upon the Enemy with a good Body of Horse on their Left; and among the rest the *French* Regiment of Horse had forc'd a Regiment of *Irish* Dragoons from an advantagious Post, and put to flight *Tyrconnel's* Horse: Whereupon Major General *Ruvigni*, at the head of the *Oxford* Regiment of Horse, supported by his own, went along the side of the Bog, and bore all down before him. And now the Horse and Foot of the *English* Right, and the *Irish* Left being mixed, there was nothing but a continu'd Fire, and a very hot Dispute all along the Line, the *Irish* with great Resolution endeavouring to maintain their Ditches, and the *English* with no less bravery to beat them from thence.

The Fight was not much longer doubtful; for tho' *St. Ruth*, when he saw the *English* Foot in the Center repuls'd, in a Bravado told those about him, That he would now beat the *English* Army to the Gates of *Dublin*, yet seeing with great surprize the Regiments

A. C. Regiments of Oxford, Ruvigny, Langston, and Bierly, together with Levison's Dragoons, prelling over towards the Castle, he order'd a Brigade of his own Horse from the Right Wing to march up to the Left; then Riding to one of his Batteries, and giving Orders to the Gunners where to fire; and afterwards leading on some Horse towards the Place where he saw the English endeavour to go over, he was killed by a Cannon-Ball, as he rode down the Hill of Killcommondon, the place where the main stress of the Battle was fought, being just under the Irish Camp. His fall put his Troops to a stand, and his Guards drawing off with his Corps, many of the rest drew off also: Sarsfield who should have commanded them, (and who since the Affair of Athlone, was upon the Reserve with St. Ruth) not knowing the Order of Battle. The English observing their Disorder, prest boldly on, and in a short time drove the Enemy to the top of Killcommondon Hill, where their Camp had lain; whereupon they began to commit their safety to their flight, the Foot running full speed towards a great Bog behind them on their Left, and the Horse on the High-way towards Loughbreagh.

While these things were doing in the Right Wing and Center, those that first engaged toward the Left, did bravely maintain their Ground; and tho' the Irish did once or twice make themselves Masters of the Chevaux-de-Frise that cover'd the French Foot; yet the French did courageously regain them. However, little happen'd on that side for near two Hours, and neither did the Danish Horse and Foot, that were on the Left of all, disturb the Enemy as yet, but kept in Awe several Bodies of Horse and Foot that fac'd them on the other side of the Rivulet. But then perceiving Mackay's Battalions in the Center to drive the Enemy before them, lest those Bodies that fac'd them should fall back to the relief of the flying Party, they engag'd them very briskly, and were at first receiv'd with great Resolution; but the Irish being upon the Decline, they all fled out of the Field, their Foot being miserably slaughter'd by the Eng-

*St. Ruth
killed.*

Hib

Irish Horse and Dragoons, and their Horse pursued A. C. nigh Three Miles. The Night coming on, with 1691. a thick misty Rain, prevented the English from getting between the Runaways and a very dangerous Pass near *Loughbreagh*, which gave many of them an opportunity to escape. However, * it was computed that there were no less than 4000 of the Irish slain upon the spot, and of the English, Seven Hundred killed and as many wounded; which still makes this Victory to be more considerable, since the English Army did not make up above Eighteen Thousand effective Men, whereas the Irish was compos'd of Twenty Thousand Foot and Five thousand of great Thousand Horse and Dragoons. As for the Honour of this great Day, General Ginckle had ever the *has assur'd* Modesty to confess, that is was principally owing ^{me, that} to the Conduct and Bravery of Monsieur Ruygny, and to the Oxford and French Regiments of Horse.

dies upon the Field of Battle, of which he supposes near 4000 to have been Irish; besides those that were killed in the pursuit beyond their Camp.

General Ginckle gave some Days Refreshment to his victorious Army, and then pursuing his good Fortune, bent his March towards Galloway, the most considerable Place now left in the Hands of the Irish, next to Limerick; and having posted his Forces before it, he sent a Summons to the Garrison. The Lord Dillon, the Governor made Answer, that Monsieur D'Usson, who commanded in Chief, as well as himself, and the rest of the Officers, were resolv'd to defend the Place to the last: But for all this Resolution the English had no sooner march'd part of the my over the River, and taken the Fort the Irish were building, but the Enemy beat a Parley, and Hostages were immediately exchang'd. The Irish demurring upon the manner of Surrendry, the General grew impatient, and sent once or twice to them, to come to a speedy Conclusion. At last Lieutenant General Bourk, one of the Irish Hostages,

^{Mr. Durenny a Captain in one of the French Regiments, after the Fight, he counted 4638 dead British.}

was

A. C. was permitted to go in, whom Major General
 1691. ~~Talmash~~, being, as was believ'd, inclin'd to lay the
 Treaty aside, answer'd, *When they were ready to be
 Galloway gin again, to give the English a Sign, by firing a Gun
 Surrendred into the Air*, but the other reply'd, *That they woud
 July 20. not fire a Gun from within, till they were provoked from
 without.* After some time, the Articles were agreed
 on, and the Town deliver'd into the Hands of the
 English. The Consequence of which was the Sub-
 mission of Baldarick O'Donnell, with a considerable
 number of Men under his Command; and not
 long after, the marching of the English Army to-
 wards Limerick, where Tyrconnel died about * this
 time, the ill Condition of his Master's Affairs ha-
 ving broke his Heart.

Tyrcon-
 nel dies,
 Aug. 14

Limerick
 Besieg'd,
 Aug. 25.

On the 25th of August, the English Army reach'd Limerick, and that same day made themselves Masters of Ireton's and Cromwell's Forts, which were now order'd to be call'd Mackay's and Nassau's, because gain'd under those Commanders. Two Days after, Castle Connell, and Castle-Carruck-a-Gunnell, standing upon the Shannon, three Miles below the Town, were attacked, and the Garrisons of both made Prisoners of War; And at the same time some English Ships coming up the River, fir'd some shots among the Irish Horse that were incamp'd near its Banks; which very much surpriz'd the Enemy, who till then were made to believe, that either the English had no Ships there, or else that those they had would quickly be destroy'd by the French Fleet, which they hourly expected. But tho' the Siege was vigorously carried on, and that in the interim, the Irish abandoned several small places in the Country, and Brigadier Levison routed many of their Parties in the County of Kerry; tho' the Bombs did very great Execution upon their Camp, and within the Town, yet on the 17th of September, it was warmly debated in a Council of War, whether they should prosecute the Siege, or march over the River, to destroy all the Enemies Forage in the County of Clare, and then turn the Siege into a Blockade? And it was so far carried for the latter, that an Engineer was order'd to go with

A. C.
1691.

with a Detachment towards *Kilmulock*, and Fortifie that Place. But before he got out of the Camp, he was Countermanded, and a great many Palissadoes were brought into *Mackay's Fort*, as if the Army intended to Winter there. On the 19th it was resolved to pass the River with a great Party, either to press the Siege on that side, or at least to burn the Enemies Forrage. The same Day a Battery was rais'd between *Ireton's Fort*, and the Old Church, to flank the *Irish*, in Case of a Sally from St. John's Gate; Four Mortars were brought from the great Battery to *Mackay's Fort*; the latter place being judg'd the fittest for Bombarding, since the whole Town lay in a Line from thence; and Orders were given, in case of an Alarm from the *Irish* Troops without, that every Regiment should stand to their Posts, assign'd them for that Purpose. On the 22d General *Ginckle*, who was indefatigable in his Business, past the *Shannon* over a Bridge of Boats, with strong Detachments of Horse and Dragoons, Ten Battalions of Foot, and Fourteen pieces of Cannon, leaving Prince *Württemberg*, *Mackay* and *Talmash* to Command on this side; and all that Morning the Enemy continually fired upon them from several Batteries, but without any great harm. In the Afternoon a Party of Colonel *Matthews*'s Dragoons was vigorously attack'd by a stronger Detachment of the Enemy, till the *English* Foot coming up, the *Irish* retreated under their Cannon: Then all the *English* Grenadeers, sustain'd by Four Regiments of Foot were commanded to assault the Works that cover'd *Thomond Bridge*, being one Fort to the Right, above a Musquet-shot from the Bridge, and another to the Left, somewhat nearer, besides several other Fortifications wherein the Enemy had posted above Two Hundred Men. The Dispute was hot and obstinate for a while, and the Attack extream hazardous, the Besieg'd plying the Assailants with their Cannon from the King's Castle, and two or three more Batteries, as also with their small shot from the Wall; however, the *Irish* being undauntedly prest upon by the Grenadiers, they abandon'd their Posts. Thereupon

A. C. a strong Detachment was sent from the Town in 1691. to support them, but the English went on with the Courage and Fierceness, that they beat the Enemy notwithstanding this Reinforcement, and pursued them over the Bridge to the Town. A French Major who commanded at Thomond Gate, fearing the English would enter into the Town pell mell with the Runaways, order'd the Draw-bridge to be drawn up, and left the whole Party expos'd to the fury of their Pursuers, who killed Six Hundred of them, and made above 160 Prisoners: There were also many of the Irish drown'd.

Hereupon the English lodg'd themselves within ten Yards of the Bridge, notwithstanding a high Tower that stood near the end of the Bridge next to them; and the Irish, finding now all Communication cut off between them and their Horse, and despairing of the French Succours, began to think of giving up the Town; for soon after the Action Colonel Wachop, looking out of a Tower, call'd to Lieutenant General Scrazenmore, and desired leave to come and speak with him, which was readily granted. After some Discourse he desir'd the same Liberty for Lieutenant General Sarsfield, to speak with Major General Ruvigny, which was likewise allow'd him, and accordingly both discoursed about Terms for the surrender of the Place, and towards the Evening they return'd into the Town. The next Day Sarsfield and Wachop came out again, and desired a Cessation of Arms for three Days, till they could send to Lieut. Gen. Sheldon, who lay with about 1500 Horse at Six-Miles-Bridge, to the end they might be included in the general Capitulation, which was granted them, and thereupon the Prisoners in the Town were releas'd. On the 26th Sarsfield and Wachop dined with the General, and it being then agreed that Hostages should be exchange'd in order to a farther Treaty, my Lord Cutts, Sir David Collier, Colonel Tiffin, and Colonel Piper, were sent into the Town, in the room of the Lords Westmeath, Evagh, Trimelstown, and Lowth, who remain'd in the English Camp. The next Day the Irish sent out their Proposals, but in such extravagant

vagrant Terms, that General Ginckle was so far from granting them, that he return'd Answer : That tho' he was a Stranger to the Laws of England, yet he understood, that what they insisted upon was so far contradictory to them, that he could not grant any such thing ; and thereupon order'd a new Battery to be rais'd ; but upon the Request of the Irish he sent them in 12 Articles, which prov'd to be the Sum of the Capitulation. On the first of October the Lords Justices of Ireland arriv'd in the English Camp, and after some farther Conferences with the Commissioners on the part of the Garrison, and their Troops in the County of Clare, the Articles for the surrender of the City of Limerick, and the Castles of Limerick Ross and Clare, with all other Places and Castles were ^{Surrender'd} still in the Hands of the Irish, were on the third Octo. 3. of that Month finally concluded. They consisted * of two Parts, viz. Civil and Military : the first being ^{See the Appendix.}

Signed by the Lords Justices and General, but the latter on the English part by the General only. The same Evening one of the Gates was deliver'd up to the English.

By the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Military Articles all the Irish that were willing to go into France had Liberty to do it : But General Ginckle receiving a Letter, on the 5th of October, from a Lieutenant Colonel in the Irish Army, wherein he complain'd, he was Confined for refusing to go into France, he resented that Violence to that degree, that he immediately order'd Four Guns to be planted upon Bolls-Bridge, saying in some Heat, He would teach the Irish to play tricks with him. Thereupon Sarsfield came to the English Camp, and some sharp Expressions pass'd between him and the General ; Sarsfield saying at last, That he was then in the General's Power. Not so, replied Ginckle, but you shall go in again and do the worst you can. However all things were quiet at last, and the Prisoner enlarg'd ; and as many of the Irish as were willing to go, were shipp'd off for France ; where, upon their arrival, they were welcom'd with a comforting Letter from King James, directed to Lieutenant General Sheldon, then the Officer in chief with them, the substance

A. C.

1691.

W

K. James's

Letter to

the Irish,

Dated . the

27th of

Novem.

stance of which was ; "That having been inform'd of the Necessities which forc'd the Lord Justices and the General Officers of his Forces to surrender Limerick, and the other Places that remain'd to him in his Kingdom of Ireland, he would not defer to let him know, and the rest of the Officers that came along with him, that he was extreamly satisfied with his and their Conduct, and of the Valour of the Soldiers, but most particularly of his and their Declaration and Resolution to come and serve where he was ; assuring both him, and the other Officers and Soldiers, that he should never forget this Act of Loyalty, nor fail, when in a Capacity, to give them, above others, particular Marks of his Favour. In the mean time his Majesty charg'd Sheldon to inform them, that they were to serve under his Majesty's Command, and by his Commissions ; and that his Brother, the King of France, had already given Orders to cloath them, and furnish them with all Necessaries, and to give them Quarters of Refreshment.

Ireland
intirely
reduc'd.

Thus by the Conquest of Limerick was that of all Ireland compleated ; the Town of Sligo having some time before surrendred to the Earl of Grenard ; and thus ended this famous Irish War to the Immortal Honour of General Ginckle, and with so much the more Glory to the English, in that the Rebels were so powerfully supported by the King of France ; who had reason to think it his Interest to divert their Arms that way, whose Ancestors had done such terrible things in his Kingdom. And it is worth observation, that a Fleet of Men of War and Store-Ships, which the French King had sent to the Relief of Limerick, arriv'd in Dingle Bay, but a Day or two after the Articles were sign'd.

Scotish
and Sea
Affairs in-
considera-
ble this
Year.

The Highlanders of Scotland were pretty quiet this Year, and what happen'd in the Civil Affairs of that Kingdom was so inconsiderable that 'tis not worth mentioning. Neither was there any thing extraordinary done at Sea , for the Fleets being now of almost equal strength on both sides, the French as cautiously avoided a general Engagement, as they

they eagerly fought it the Year before. Their main Design was to intercept the English Turkey-Fleet, which was exceeding rich; and to that end they hover'd a long time about the Irish Coast; but thro' a particular Providence, they had left but some few Days the Offing of Kingsale, before the Smyrna Fleet † came all safe into that Harbour, under a Convoy of 14 Men of War, Commanded by Captain *Aylmer*, having been held back seven Weeks by ^{The English} contrary Winds, in their passage from Cadiz. The English Grand Fleet all this while kept another Kingsale Course, not for want of Zeal or Fidelity in the Commander in Chief, but of Intelligence; For as soon as the brave Admiral *Russel* was inform'd, that they were got into Kingsale, he steer'd thither from Cape Clear, and afterwards took all imaginable care for their being safely convoy'd into their respective Ports, and then stood over to Ushant in quest of the Enemy, who, he was inform'd, were return'd that way to their own Coasts. Being come within some Leagues of Brest, he understood they lay at Belle-Isle, secured in such a manner, that it was impossible to attack them; whereupon he return'd towards the English shore, but met with such a violent Storm, that the Coronation, and one or two more Ships of less Consideration were lost; and the Admiral himself had much ado to get * the rest of the Fleet safe into Plymouth. Sept. 3.

Let's now attend the King whom we left at the Hague. His Majesty being gone to Loo, dispatch'd † away to Flanders the Earl of Marlborough and Count Solmes, to prepare all things against his arrival there. Some few Days after, the King put himself at the Head of the Confederate Army, whither he was follow'd by the Duke of Ormond, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Earl of Essex, who reviving the ancient Custom of the English Nobles, chose rather to share with their Sovereign the honourable Hazards of the Field, than to lead a secure inglorious Life at Home. His Majesty having frustrated the Attempt which the Marquis de Boufflers made upon Lisege, endeavour'd to bring Marechal de Luxembourg to an Engagement, as well

A. C.
1691.

Campaign
in Flan-
ders.

+ May 27
N. S.

A. C. by several Marches and Countermarches he made,
1691. as Umbrages he gave him of Attacking *Mauberge* at
Mons; but the cautious French General very indu-

*The King
leaves the
Army,
Sept. 17.*

*Luxem-
burg at-
tacks the
Rear of the
Confede-
rate Army,
Sept. 19.*

striously avoided Fighting, and would afford no opportunity for it, but upon very great Advantage. The King having blown up the Fortifications of *Beaumont*, a Place he had made himself Master of, march'd the Army towards *Aeth*, from whence he parted on the 17th of September for *Leoo*, leaving the Forces under the Command of Prince *Waldeck*. The same Day the Confederate Army march'd from *Irkonwell* to *Leuze*, and decamp'd again on the 19th in the Morning, advancing towards *Cambray*; and about Eleven a Clock, the whole Right Wing, with the Body of the Foot, and the greatest part of the Horse of the Left Wing, had pass'd the little River and Defile near *Catoire*. The Duke of *Luxemburg* being inform'd of this Motion, and encouraged by His Britannick Majesty's Absence, advanc'd at the same time with the Troops of the French King's Household, and a strong Detachment of his Cavalry, making together Fifty five Squadrons; his swift March not being discover'd by reason of a great Fog, and charg'd the Rear-guard of the Allies with great Fury. Count *Tilly*, who commanded in the Rear, drew up his Men as well as the suddenness of the Attack would permit, and receiv'd the shock with great Bravery, but was soon over-power'd and put into Disorder. By this time several of those that had already pass'd the River were brought back by the Lieut. Generals *Overkirk* and *Opdam*, and forming a Second Line, gave an opportunity to the First to rally. Two Battalions were likewise posted behind the Hedges adjoining to the Defile, who much gall'd the Enemy. Here the Conflict was very fierce, till the Second Line was also forc'd to give Ground before the Enemy; but the Cavalry being soon rallied by Monsieur *Overkirk*, who signaliz'd his Valour and Conduct on this occasion, the French, who were unwilling to push the Action too far, for fear of the Dutch Infantry, which was also marching up, retreated in some haste and confusion, contenting themselves with having kill'd about a Thousand

land of the Confederates, and amongst them, some A. C. Men of great Distinction, with the loss themselves of about half the Number. And with this Action the Campaign ended on that side.

The Spaniards had already lost in Flanders the Important Place of Mons, but yet they receiv'd a more sensible Mortification near Home. For the Duke de Noailles, who commanded the French Forces, advancing with part of the Army to Belver, to make Head against the Spanish Troops, sent the rest under the Command of Lieutenant General Chazeron, to besiege Urgell in Cardagne. Though the Place was not altogether undefensible ; besides that it had a Garrison of 1500 Men, and most of them Disciplin'd, yet they basely surrendered it in a little time, and themselves, both Officers and Soldiers, to be Prisoners of War : Only the Militia were dismiss'd home. Thereupon the Court of Madrid sent several Reinforcements to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, Vice-Roy of Catalonia ; but nevertheless he could neither hinder the French from Fortifying Belver, nor make any other Diversion ; for advancing to attack Prato-Melo, most of his daftardly Troops abandon'd him. Nor did the Spaniards make a better Figure at Sea than on Land, since they could not prevent the Mareschal D'Estrées's Bombarding Barcelona for three Days together, which wrought a terrible Desolation in that City.

Nor were the Arms of France less Prospe-^{Affairs of}rous in Italy, than in Catalonia, at least in the beginning of the Campaign. Monsieur Catinat having taking the Field early, with a design to make himself Master of Nice, Invested that Place on the 13th of March ; but before he prosecuted that Siege in Form, he thought fit to detach Parties to summon Villa Franca, and the Forts of St. Auspice, N. S. and Montaben, which surrender'd without any Resistance. He met with almost the same good success at Nice ; for on the 26th the Consuls of the City sent their Deputies to him, who agreed at a certain Hour, and upon a certain Signal, to receive the French King's Troops. The Governor upon notice of their design attempted to make himself Ma-

A. C. ster of one of the Gates, in order to prevent its
 1691. being put in Execution; but the Citizens being re-
 solv'd to secure their Houses from the Ravage of the
 Bombs, immediately got to their Arms, fir'd upon
 the Governor's Detachment, and deliver'd up the

The City of Nice Sur- enrag'd at the Perfidiousness of the Burghers, ex-
sundered, deavour'd to fire their Magazine, and play'd his
 March 26 Cannon upon the Convents and private Houses,
 N. S.

notwithstanding the Threats of the French, that if
 he shot against the City the Garrison should have no
 Quarter. On the other Hand, the French made
 three Attacks upon the Castle, which were carried
 on with great Vigour; and on the 30th one of their
 Bombs set the Powder-Magazine on fire, which
 spread it self in a Moment through all the Castle,
 and blew up not only a good part of it, but kill'd
 above 600 of the Garrison, and about 50 of the
 Besiegers in their Trenches, by the pieces of Stone
 and Timber that were carried thither. This Dis-
 aster, together with the French being Masters of
 the Cover'd-way, and second Inclosure, oblig'd the
 Governor to Capitulate, which he did on the 2d of
 April; and after all, obtain'd honourable Terms.

*As also the
Castle
April 2.
N. S.*

Immediately after the loss of this Important
 Place, Prince Eugene of Savoy went to Vienna to sol-
 licite Succours; and the Duke of Savoy repair'd
 Incognito to Milan, to confer with the Count de
 Fuensalida, the Governor, and hasten the Departure
 of the Troops of that Dutchy. But besides the
 slowness of the Germans and Spaniards, in assist-
 ing his Royal Highness, another Cause very much
 contributed to the ill condition of his Affairs, His
 Britannick Majesty and the States of Holland allowed
 the Duke of Savoy, the Sum of a Hundred Thou-
 sand Pounds per Annum, chiefly for the Entertain-
 ment of several Regiments of French Refugees and
 Vaudois; which Money was mostly diverted to
 other uses, by those who had the Management of
 his Royal Highness's Affairs, who were in the French
 Interest, and inveterate Enemies to the Protestants;
 so that the Officers not receiving their full Pay, the
 Regiments were left uncompleat, and the Soldiers
 undisciplin'd.

undisciplin'd. To remedy these Disorders, and cause the War to be effectually carried on against France, King William thought fit to send the Duke of Schomberg, the Marquis de Miremont, Monsieur D' Obercan, a Swisser, and some other brave and experienc'd Officers, into Piedmont; but before they could reach Turin, the French made such a considerable Progress, that few Places were left in the Duke of Savoy's Hands, besides his Capital City. The Summer was not far advanc'd when Monsieur Catinat made himself Master of Villana (or La Veillane) which encourag'd him to undertake the Siege of Carmagnola, a Place seated in the Marquisate of Salusses, and nole Benot above nine Miles distant from Turin. The Trenches were open'd the 8th of June, and three Attacks carried on with so much Vigor, that the Besieged, finding themselves closely hemm'd in on all sides, and without hopes of Relief, consented to march out, the Disciplin'd Men with their Arms, the Militia without, and to be conducted to Turin. This was no sooner done but the Marquis de Feuquieres was commanded with a strong Detachment of Horse and Foot to invest Coni, a Place defend-ed by nine Bastions, and some Outworks, but prin-cipally strong by its Situation on a steepy, craggy Hill, and Garrison'd by 700 Vaudois and French Refugees, about 500 of the Militia of Mondovi, and some other Troops commanded by the Count de la Rovere. The Duke of Savoy being inform'd of the Enemies design, order'd the Regiment of Salusses, with some other Troops to the number of near Three Thousand, to throw themselves into the Place; but Feuquieres having notice of their March, attack'd them with great Vigor, and being receiv'd with no less Courage, abundance of Men fell on both sides. The issue of this Encoun-ter was, that part of the Relief entered the Town, which was presently invested by the French to the number of 12000 Men, who prosecut'd the Siege very smartly.

The Duke of Schomberg arriv'd at Turin the 18th June, where he found Affairs in a most desperate Condition, and the Minds of People under the N. S.

A. C. deepest Consternation : Carmagnola was lately taken, 1691. Coni actually Besieg'd, and given for lost ; Monsieur La Hoguette had forc'd the Passages of the Valley of Aosta, which gave him Entrance into the Vercellois and the Frontiers of the Milaneze ; and the Duke of Savoy instead of opposing the Enemies Career, Encamp'd with his small Army on the side of the Hill of Montcallier, from whence he had the Mortification to see his Towns taken, and his Palace at Rivoli destroy'd. Turin was under the Apprehensions of a Bombardment, and the Removal of the Princesses with the Court and all their most precious Goods to Verceil, had still encreas'd the Fright of the Inhabitants. The Emissaries of France said aloud : That his Royal Highness would be dispossess'd of all his Dominions this Campaign ; That the Confederates entertain'd him with Chimerical Succours ; and that the King of England who was his last Resource, sent him only the Duke of Schomberg with a Magnificent Retinue, instead of real Assistance ; and therefore that the best way for his Royal Highness was to betake himself betimes to his most Christian Majesty's Mercy. Things being at this pass the Duke of Schomberg had a very difficult Part to play, especially at a Court, and in a Country which he had never seen, but in printed Relations and Maps ; His Grace therefore employ'd some time in making himself acquainted with both, and till then, was very shy of speaking his Thoughts. The first thing he judg'd necessary to be done was to revive the drooping Spirits of People, by giving Life and Motion to the Army, and shewing some Vigor to the French. He advis'd his Royal Highness to order his Infantry to descend to the Foot of the Hill ; and to extend his Horse to the Right, between the Hill and the Po ; And made the Colonels of the Army sensible, that the best way to render both Officers and Soldiers brisk and active, was to send them often upon Parties. And because the French, being us'd to despise the Duke of Savoy's Men, came and forrag'd even in sight of his Grand Guard, the Duke of Schomberg was of opinion to go and insult them. Accordingly, on the 22d of July, his Royal Highness

*Desperate
Condition
of the Duke
of Savoy,
Affairs.*

Highness, with the General Officers, and about 3000 Horse advanc'd towards the Enemies Forrage, but upon his approach the French retired, and Monsieur *Catinat* did not think fit to sustain his Forrager's, which might have occasion'd a general Engagement. It happen'd the same Day, that the Duke of Schomberg having spoke High-Dutch to a German Officer in his Royal Highness's Presence, the latter said, *He had once try'd to learn that Language, but was discourag'd by the difficulty he found in it*; whereupon Duke Schomberg offering to teach his Royal Highness: No, my Lord, replied he, *'tis the Trade of War I design to learn of you.*

In the mean while, although the Garrison and Inhabitants of Coni defended themselves with great Resolution, yet 'twas not possible for them to hold out much longer. 'Twas therefore high time to think of Relieving a Place, the loss of which must be attended with the total Ruin of his Highness's Affairs; and how to do it, with most Safety, and appearance of Success was variously debated in a Council of War, wherein the Duke of Schomberg did not content himself to speak his Advice, but gave it afterwards in Writing to his Highness. His Opinion was, That Monsieur *La Hoguette* appear'd in the Valley of *Aosta*, with no other design than to keep the Confederates in suspence, and thereby favour the Siege of Coni: That as soon as our Forces should begin to move, he would return into the *Tarentaise*; That his Highness ought to run where the Danger was most pressing; lest by Endeavouring to remedy all, he should remedy nothing. That after all, His Highness could not do better, than to fight *Catinat*, whose Army was inferiour, at least, in Number, to that of the Allies; *Feuquieres* having carried away Ten or Twelve Thousand Men with him before Coni. That at the worst, the Confederates could but be beaten, which was still to be prefer'd before the loss of Coni, and the Reinforcement of *Cezal*; and that the French, if they had the best of it, would yet pay dear for their Victory; and their Army being considerably weaken'd by Sicknes, Desertion, and his losses before *Veillane*, Car-

A. C.
1691.

A. C. magnole and Coni, they would hot think of any other Enterprize this Summer. His Royal Highness, and Prince Eugene gave ear to the Duke of Schomberg's Opinion, but the Marquis de Legarez (lately made Governor of Milan) and Don Gaspar Henriquez de Zora, oppos'd it with frivolous Reasons, not daring to speak the true one; which was, that the War was maintain'd at the Duke of Savoy's Cost; and that as long as the French were kept out of the Milaneze, 'twas Policy in the Spaniards not to hazard a decisive Action. However, the relieving of Coni, being of so great Importance, it was resolv'd, that a Hundred Mules loaden with Provision and Ammunition should be sent thither, under the Convoy of 2200 Horse, commanded by Prince Eugene. According-

* June 26. ly his Highness set out * in the Night from the N. S. Camp, and leaving the French Army on the Right,

march'd to the Left along the Hills that terminate the Plain, that he might reach Coni with less Danger. The next Day, being the 27th of July, the French made an Assalt upon the Place, wherein they were Repuls'd with great loss; and towards the Evening

The Siege of Coni rais'd, June 28. Prince Eugene reach'd Magliano, a Place within Seven Miles of Coni, where he was Reinforc'd by Five or Six Thousand Men of the Militia of Mondovi.

This Monsieur de Catinat had no sooner notice of, but he sent an Express to Monsieur de Bullionde, who commanded at the Siege, not to stir out of his Lines; and to acquaint him farther, that 2500 Men were on their march to reinforce him, under the Command of Monsieur Sylvestre, Mareschal de Camp. However the mistake happen'd, Bullionde thought it convenient to raise the Siege, and that with so much Haste and Confusion, that he left behind him two or three Pieces of Cannon, three Mortars, good store of Bombs, Powder, War-like Utensils, Tents, and Provisions, besides many of his Sick and Wounded Men, amongst whom were five Ingeniers; but for his Reward he was no sooner arriv'd at the Camp, but Catinat had Orders to put him under Arrest. The French lost 2500 Men before the Place, the Preservation of which was principally owing to the Bravery of the French Protestant s

testants in Garrison there, and more particularly to the Courage, Vigilance and Conduct of Colonel *Julien*, whose Services the Duke of Savoy acknowledg'd, with the Present of a Diamond Ring of considerable Value.

A. C.

1691.

Immediately after the raising of the Siege of *Coni*, the French Troops under Monsieur *de la Hoguette*, according to Duke Schomberg's Prediction, quitted the Valley of *Aosta*; and Monsieur *Catinat*, who was incamped near *Carignan*, retired with his Army towards *Villa nova-d'Asti*, after having sent the Marquis *de Feuquieres* with Two Thousand Foot and a Thousand Horse to change the Garrison of *Cazzal*. Had the Germans been come up, or the Spaniards been willing to fight, the Duke of Schomberg would have prevented the Reinforcement of that Garrison, which was already reduc'd to 1500 Men.

Some days after † the Duke of Schomberg apply'd † July 9. himself to the Affairs relating to the Forces in Eng- N. S.

lish and *Dutch* Pay. Monsieur *Wandermeer*, appointed by His Britannick Majesty to be their Commissary and Paymaster, and the several Colonels, presented their Accompts to his Grace, which he examin'd with great nicety; and afterwards made a particular Enquiry into the Behaviour of the inferior Officers. Upon the whole matter, he found in these Regiments not only a great Remissness in the Martial Discipline, but likewise other Irregularities; which being partly occasion'd by ill Pay, his Grace gave effectual Orders to have that point remedied; and because a Captain of *Loches*'s Regiment had killed a Sutler in a Riot, and that another Captain led an infamous Life, he caused them to be cashier'd. At the same time he order'd all the Officers in *Turin* to repair forthwith to their respective Commands, and declar'd to them, that he expected, that his Majesty's Service should be perform'd with the utmost strictness of Discipline. 'Twas no Wonder these Troops were so disorderly, there being no Body to inspect them, besides *Wandermeer*, a Man generally hated and despised; and they would certainly have disbanded themselves this

A. C.

1691.



this Campaign, had it not been for the Duke of Schomberg's Arrival.

* Pope Alexander VIII. dies.
Feb. 1.

The inglorious Retreat of the French from before Coni, gain'd no small Reputation to the Duke of Savoy's Arms throughout all Italy, and had a particular influence on the Resolutions of the Conclave at that time sitting at Rome for the Election of a new Pope, in the room of Alexander VIII. who died Five Months and a Half before. The Affairs of Piedmont had kept that Assembly in suspense at that time: The Italians fearing to disoblige the Court of France, by filling the Papal Chair with a Person in the Interest of Spain: But the Duke of Savoy's late Success, and the Approach of the German Succours, rais'd the Courage of the Italian Cardinals; who notwithstanding the Opposition of the Cardinal d'Estrées, a Frenchman, and his Faction, concerted Measures with the Spaniards and Imperialists, in order to get Cardinal Pignatelli, a Neapolitan, elected Pope. The Cardinals Caneclini and Giudici manag'd the Design with that Address, that when the French spoke of it to Giudici, he seem'd very cool in the Matter, as if he thought it could not succeed, for that Pignatelli would be very unacceptable to the Spaniards, on account of the Differences that formerly happen'd between him and the Viceroy of Naples. This Stratagem had the desir'd Effect, and made the French more Zealous for him. The Spaniards and Imperialists seeing the French engaged, concurr'd with all their Voices, so that at the Scrutiny on the 12th of July, of Sixty one Voices that composed the Conclave, Fifty

Cardinal
Pignatelli
chosen Pope
July 12.

Three were given for Cardinal Pignatelli, who was accordingly chosen Pope, being then Seventy Six Years and Four Months Old. He possessed great Dignities in the Kingdom of Naples, and was created Cardinal in the Year 1681. by Innocent XI. In whose Memory he took the Name of Innocent XII. and of whose Inclination and Interest he has been a long observer.

By this time the German Succours, to the Number of 18000 Horse and Foot, having join'd the Duke of Savoy,

Savoy, and the Elector of Bavaria being arrived to A. C. command them, the French who not long before threatened no less than to besiege Turin it self, were oblig'd to repass the Po, and to send several Ex-The Duke presles to Court to sollicite a Reinforcement. The of Bavaria Confederates on the other hand, having vainly endeavour'd to engage Catinat to a Battle, bent their Thoughts upon re-taking some of the other Places they had lost in the beginning of the Campaign. Accordingly Prince Eugene of Savoy invested Carmagnole on the 27th of September, and carried on the Siege with so much vigour, that in Eleven Days the Garrison was forced to capitulate. And because after the first taking of this Place the French did not punctually observe the Articles, in Relation to the Vaudois, the latter took this Opportunity to be reveng'd; and having way-laid them, took away their Arms, and part of their Baggage. This being observ'd by the Germans, they came in for a share of the Booty, so that the poor French were stript of all. Monsieur Catinat made great Complaints of this Violation of Martial Laws, but the Confederates answer'd, That they were sorry such things should happen, but that he himself had set them the first Example; however, that for the future they would prevent any such Disorders, provided he would do the same.

In the mean time the Marquis d'Hocquincourt, with a Body of French Troops, having laid Siege to Montmelian, made himself Master of the Town without much resistance; but the Castle still holding out, it was resolved by the Confederates to send into Savoy 11000 Spaniards, 2000 of the Refugees, and 2000 of the Duke of Savoy's Troops, to the Releif of that Fortress. These Detachments were already marching, by the Valley of Aosta, when they received Counter-Orders forthwith to join the main Army, the Confederates having formed a Design to attack Catinat in his Retrenchments; but that Enterprize not succeeding, the Allies bent their Arms against Carmagnole, which Monsieur Catinat was so far from attempting to relieve, that having quitted Fossano, Savillana and Salusses, he retreated

A. C. 1691. retreated towards Pignerol; where he had still Mortification to hear, that the *Vandois*, assisted by the French Refugees, had routed 3000 Men, which he had detach'd to lay waste their Valleys. However, this did not hinder the Council of France from resolving upon the Reduction of the Castle of *Messelman*, whether Monsieur *Catinat* was ordered to repair with part of his Army. This General arriv'd before the Place on the 16th of November (N. S.) and after a most vigorous Siege, where they had to conflict as well with the Rigours of the Season, as with the desperate Defence of the Garrison, that Fortress was at last surrendered to the French upon honourable Conditions; by which means they became entire Masters of all the Duchy of Savoy: The King of France all this while carcassing the Princes and States of Italy, by Monsieur *Rebenac* his Ambassador, lest growing jealous of his Successes, they should close in with the Confederates, and thereby encrease the Number of his Enemies, who, in these Parts, began to be too many for him.

The Cam-
paign on
the Rhine.

The Campaign upon the Rhine was very inconsiderable this Year, tho' on that side too the French were rather Winners than Losers. Their first Design was to surprize the City of *Mentz*, by a treacherous Correspondence they held in the Place with one of the Emperor's Commissioners, *Consburg*, a Westphalian; which being prevented by a timely Discovery of the Treason, they turn'd their Arms against *Algesheim*, a Town Five or Six Leagues from that City, which they carry'd after some Resistance, and then retir'd towards *Creusnach*. On the other hand, the Imperial Army commanded by the Elector of Saxony, with Generals *Caprara*, and *Schonning* under him, crost the Rhine not far from *Manheim*, where the French had entrench'd themselves, in order to prevent it; But tho' great matters were expected from the Germans, yet they rather lost than gain'd by passing that River; for the French to divert them, crost the Rhine also at *Philipsburg*, which, after a hot Consultation in a Council of War, oblig'd the Germans to follow them, *tho'*

A. C.
1691.

tho' not with that Diligence and Success, but that the others took the Town of *Portzheim*, Situate in the Marquiseate of *Baden Dourlach*, on a neck of Land that gives entrance into the Country of *Württemberg*, which the French had all along a Design to put under Contribution, and had never so fair a Prospect of effecting it as at this time. With the taking of this Place, and another of less Consideration, besides the ravaging of that part of *Ju-liers* that belongs to the Elector *Palatine*, the French ended their Campaign that way. As for the Germans, the Execution of their Designs was partly prevented by the Death of the Elector of *Saxony*, ^{The Elector} which happen'd on the 22d of September, in the 44th of *Saxony* Year of his Age. ^{dies.}

We have according to our Method, taken a Prospect of such Foreign Affairs as immediately relate to the Confederacy; let us now attend the Support of it, King *William*. Notwithstanding the many Disappointments the Jacobites had already met in their *Sinister Designs*, they began the Year 1691. with fresh Attempts to subvert the present Government: To accomplish this, they maintained a constant Correspondence with the Court of *France*; who to return the large Offers they made, fed them with as liberal Promises of Assistance with Men, Arms, and Money; which rais'd their Hopes and Expectations, *That England should be speedily invaded and conquer'd*; if a Project that was then on Foot did not accomplish the work by a greater dispatch, and restore King *James* without the loss of much Blood. With these dark sayings, some of the Jacobites entertain'd the rest, and did not scruple to boast, that a Great Thing was then on Foot, that would confound the *Williamites*. What should be meant by this great Thing, appear'd afterwards to be the King's Murther. His Majesty's Enemies being unwilling to wait any longer the uncertain Fate of War, thought this Project the best expedient for their Purpose, and this time most agreeable; for the King being now in *Flanders*, to dispatch him there would admit of more Excuses than in another Place. This Hellish Enterprize, with the promise of great

*Unsuccessful
designs to
murder the
King.*

† Re.

A. C. † Rewards, being communicated to ~~Berthelot~~
 1691. Liniere, Sieur de Granvile, a Captain of Dragoons in
 the French Service, he, and Du Mont, who had been
 formerly retain'd for the same Purpose, undertook
 valed was to put it in Execution, while the King was at Loo ;
 but missing their Opportunity, they followed His
 Duke and Majesty to his Camp in Flanders. From hence
 to have an Granvile return'd to the French Army, and Du Mont,
~~Estate pro-~~ according to the Orders given him, enter'd him-
~~portionable;~~ self into the Confederate Army, that he might take
 and Du his opportunity, when His Majesty went to visit
 Mont so the Grand-Guard or the Lines, to shoot him be-
 be a Km. hind his Back, and then make the best of his way
 of St. Lazarus, and to a Body of Horse that Granvile, and Colonel
 20000 Li-Parker (the chief contriver of this bloody Design)
 vres Year should have in readiness, upon a previous intima-
 tion, to rescue and carry him off. But Providence
 took care of the Preservation of Europe, that so vi-
 sibly depended upon His Majesty's single Life :
 And whether Du Mont's Heart fail'd him, or what-
 ever else was the Cause, after some Weeks Atten-
 dance, he went to the Court of Hanover, and for
 this Year gave over the accurst Project of Assas-
 nating His Majesty ; who safely return'd to Loo.

His Majesty having spent near two Months in
 Hunting, came to the Hague to Settle the State of
 the War for the ensuing Year, and then to re-
 turn to England. The contrary Winds that
 detain'd His Majesty there, made him large
 amends by the wafting over Mr. Henry Furness,
 with the agreeable News of the Surrender of Lime-
 rick, for which His Majesty bestow'd the Honour
 of Knighthood upon that welcome Messenger. On
 King Wil. the 20th of October (N. S.) the King embarked in
 liam ar- the Maese, and the next Day safely landed at Mor-
 rives at gate, from whence he immediately went to Ken-
 Kensington.
 ton, Oct. 29. The Parliament, which was first Adjourn'd to
 The Parli- the 31st of March, and from thence continu'd by
 ment several Adjournments and Prorogations to the 22d
 meets. Oct. of October, being then met, His Majesty made
 32. a Speech to both Houses wherein he told
 them, 'That he had appointed this Meeting
 " as soon

" as soon as ever the Affairs abroad would admit of A. C.
" his Return into *England*, that they might have 1691.
" the more time to consider of the best and most
" effectual Ways and Means for the carrying on *The King's*
" the War against *France*. That he was willing *Speech* to
" to hope, that the good Success, with which it ~~both Houses~~
" had pleas'd God to bless his Arms in *Ireland* that
" Summer, would not only be a great Encourage-
" ment to them to proceed the more chearfully in
" this Work, but would be look'd upon by them
" as an Earnest of future Success, which their time-
" ly Assistance to him, might, by God's blessing,
" procure to them all. And as he did not doubt,
" but they would take care to pay the Arrears of
" that Army, which had been so deserving and so
" prosperous in the Reducement of *Ireland* to a
" peaceable Condition; so he did assure them, there
" should no Care be wanting on his Part, to keep
" that Kingdom, as far as it was possible, from
" being burdensom to *England* for the Future. He
" moreover acquainted them with the Necessity
" both of having a strong Fleet early at Sea next
" Year; and of maintaining a considerable Army
" ready upon all Occasions, not only to defend
" themselves from any Insult, but also to annoy the
" common Enemy, where it might be most sensi-
" ble to them; which he did not see could be done
" with less than Sixty Five Thousand Men. Ad-
" ding, That by the vigour and dispatch of their
" Counsels and Assistance to him in this Session of
" Parliament, they had now an opportunity in
" their Hands, which, if they neglected, they could
" never reasonably hope to see again, not only to
" establish the future Quiet and Prosperity in these
" Kingdoms, but the Peace and Security of all
" Europe.

Both Houses Congratulated His Majesty upon his
safe and happy Return, " After so many Hazards
" to which his Majesty had expos'd his Person;
" and upon the Success of His Majesty's Arms in
" Reducing of *Ireland*; and at the same time
" assured His Majesty, that they would assist him
" to the utmost of their Power, in carrying on a
" vigorous

A. C. " vigorous War against France, in order to pro-
 1691. "cure an honourable and lasting Peace to his
 own Dominions, and to secure his Neighbours
 from the Injuries and Invasions of the common
 Oppressor; hoping, with his Majesty, that the
 Victories of this last Summer, were happy Pre-
 lages of the Prosperity of his future Enterprizes.
 Addresses were also presented to the Queen, to ac-
 knowledge her Prudent Care in the Administra-
 tion of the Government, during his Majesties ab-
 sence.

These Compliments being over, the Commons
 * receiv'd and read a Bill for Abrogating the former
 * Oct. 28. Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, in Ireland, and
 Bill to ap- instead thereof to establish the Oaths of Fidelity and
 point the Allegiance, taken here, to their Majesties. At the sec-
 Oaths in ond Reading of this Bill, the Statute of the Second
 Ireland. of Elizabeth made in Ireland, appointing the for-
 mer Oaths to be taken, was also read, after which
 the Bill was committed, and upon the third Read-
 ing past. The same being sent up to the Lords
 for their Concurrence, their Lordships made some
 Amendments to it, which occasion'd two Confe-
 rences between both Houses, the Result of the
 last of which was, that the Lords gave their
 + Concurrence without insisting on their Altera-
 + Decem. tions.

10. The Motion for a Supply, which was made on
 Business of the 30th of October, was not consider'd till the 6th
 the Supply. of November, when it was unanimously resolv'd,
 That a Supply be Granted to their Majesties for the
 carrying on a vigorous War against France, and at
 the same time it was order'd, That his Majesty be
 desir'd, to cause the State of the War, for the next
 Years Service, in Relation to both the Fleet and
 Land Forces, to be laid before the House. The
 Estimate of the Charge of their Majesties Navy
 for the Year 1692, * deliver'd by the Commissioners
 * Nov. 9. of the Admiralty, having been examin'd, the Com-
 1692. mons Voted the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Seventy
 granted for Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety eight
 the Navy. Pounds, upon that Score, including the Ordinance
 and

and the Charge of building one dry Dock, and two A. C. wet Docks at *Portsmouth*. 1691.

The Lord *Ranelagh*, pursuant to his Majesty's Directions, having laid before the Commons a List of the Land Forces, it was resolv'd, That an Army of 64924 Men, without including Officers, was *An army of 64924 Men necessary for the Service of the Year 1692.* in order to the securing the Peace of the Kingdom, and the carrying on a vigorous War against *France*; And much time having been spent in stating and examining the estimate of the Charge of the Army, General Officers, Hospitals, Train of Artillery, and their Transport Ships; as also in considering how far the Kingdom of *Ireland* could contribute towards the Charge of the Forces there; it was at last resolv'd, *That a Sum not exceeding 1935787 Pounds, together with the Sum of 165000 Pounds to be answer'd out of the Revenue of Ireland, be the sum for the Land Forces for the Service of the Year 1692.* so that the Sums granted in *England*, this Year, for the Fleet and Army amounted to Three Millions Four Hundred Eleven Thousand Six Hundred Seventy seven Pounds.

To raise these great Supplies it was resolv'd, *a Ways and Means to raise these Supplies.*
 1. (a) That the Duties of Excise for Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, which were payable for a Year, from the 17th of November last, be continued for another Year. 2. (b) That the Sum of One Million Six Hundred Fifty One Thousand Seven Hundred and Two Pounds be granted upon Land; And, 3. (c) That the Salaries, Fees and Perquisites of all Offices under the Crown, should be to the Use of the War, except Five Hundred Pounds to be allow'd to such respective Officers; except the Salaries of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, the Judges, Foreign Ministers, and to the Commission Officers serving in the Fleet and Army.

But other incident Affairs obstructed the business of the Supply: On the 28th of October several Merchants, their Majesties Subjects, presented a Petition to the Commons against the *East-India Company*; and, at the same time, the *East-India Company*

A. C. pany put up another Petition in behalf of them
 1691. selves ; the Consideration of both which, was refe-
 red to a Committee of the whole House. About
 Fortnight after the Heads of the Complaints
 against the *East-India Company*, were deliver'd
 to their Governor ; to which they having pu-
 in their Answer, the same was communicat'd
 to the Petitioners, and the *East-India Company*
 order'd to make their Defence on the 20th of
November. Not only the appointed Day, but sev-
 eral others were spent in examining the Account
 which Sir Joseph Herne, the Governor of the *East-India Company*, deliver'd in, as a State of the
 Stock and Debts at Home and Abroad ; and is

* *Regulati-* considering several other * Petitions relating to the
 ons for the *East-India Trade*, till at last the Commons agree'd
 East-India to the following Resolutions : 1. "That a Sum

Company. " not less than 1500000 and not exceeding two

Dec. 17. " Millions, was a Fund necessary to carry on the
 " *East India Trade* in a Joint Stock. 2. That no
 " one Person should have any Share in a Joint Stock
 " for the *East India Trade* exceeding 5000 l. either
 " in his own Name, or any other in Trust for
 " him. 3. That no one Person should have above
 " one Vote in the said Company, and that each
 " Person who had 5000 l. Stock therein, should
 " have one Vote. 4. That the Company to trade
 " to the *East Indies*, should be oblig'd to Export
 " every Year in their Trade, Goods being the
 " growth and Manufacture of this Nation, to the
 " Value of 200000 l. at least. 5. That no private
 " Contracts should be made, but all Goods Sold
 " at publick Sales by Inch of Candle, except Salt-
 " Petre, for the Use of the Crown. 6. That the *East-India Company* be oblig'd to Sell to the King
 " Yearly, Salt-Petre refin'd (the Refraction not ex-
 " ceeding Four or Five per Cent. out of 112) Five
 " Hundred Tuns at the Rate of 30 l. per Tun. 7
 " That no Lot should be put at any Sales in the
 " *East-India Company*, at one time; exceeding
 " 500 l. 8. That no Person should be Governor
 " or Deputy Governor of the Company to trade
 " to the *East Indies*, who had less share in the Stock
 " than

" than 2000 £. or Committee-Man that had less A. C.
 " than 1000 £. 9. That the Election of Governor,
 " Deputy-Governor, and Committee for the Com-
 " pany, to trade to the *East-Indies*, be made
 " every Year. 10. That all Dividends be
 " made in Money. 11. That no Dividends be
 " made, without leaving a sufficient Fund to
 " pay all Debts, and carry on the Trade. 12.
 " That a Valuation of the Stock be made every
 " Five Years by the Accomptant of the Company
 " upon Oath, to be seen by all such as are con-
 " cern'd therein. 13. That no Ships, either with
 " Permission or without, for the future, be allow-
 " ed to go to the *East-Indies*, except only such as
 " should be of a Company, or be Establish'd by Act
 " of Parliament. 14. That no By-Laws should be
 " binding to the Company, but such as were ap-
 " prov'd by a General Court of Adventurers, and
 " were not repugnant to the Laws of the Land.
 " 15. And, *Lastly*, That the Joint Stock of a Compa-
 " ny to trade to the *East-Indies*. be for Twenty
 " One Years, and no longer. The next Day the
 Three following Resolutions were added to the
 rest, *viz.* "That all Persons now having above
 " the Sum of 5000 £. in the Stock of the present
 " *East-India* Company, in their own or other Per-
 " sons Names, be oblig'd to sell so much thereof;
 " as should exceed the said Sum of 5000 £. at the
 " Rate of 100 £. for every Hundred; That the
 " Members of the Committee of the *East-India*
 " Company, be oblig'd to give Security to be ap-
 " prov'd of by the House, that the Stock and E-
 " state they now had, should be made good
 " 749000 £. all Debts paid; And, *Lastly*, That (Secu-
 " rity being first given) an humble Address be pre-
 " sented to His Majesty, to Incorporate the present
 " *East India* Company by Charter, according to
 " the Regulations agreed upon by the House, that
 " the same might pass into an Act. On the 23d
 of December, Sir Thomas Cooke, Sir ----- Langborne,
 Sir Thomas Rawlison, and others, the Committee of
 the *East-India* Company, deliver'd in Proposals con-
 cerning Security to be given; which being disap-
 prov'd

A. C. prov'd, the said Committee was order'd to produce
 1691. the Persons they propos'd to be Security, and an
 Account of the Sums for which each Person would
 + Dec. 29. be Security ; which being done + accordingly, the
 Commons, after a long Examination of the whole
 Matter, approv'd of the Security propos'd, and ap-
 pointed * a Committee to prepare and bring in a
 Bill to establish an *East-India Company*, according-
 ly to the Regulations and Resolutions agreed upon
 by the House.

*State of
the Nation* On the 3d of November the Commons having
 consider'd the State of the Nation, resolv'd, That
 the paying the Army any other ways, than by
 Musters of effective Men, was a great wasting of
 their Majesties Treasure ; and a Bill was order'd
 to be brought in for Paying of the Army accord-
 ingly, and for better Paying of Quarters ; and like-
 wise for preventing of false Musters, and punishing
 Mutineers and Deserters. At the same time, the
 Commons resolv'd, that the Miscarriages of the Fleet
 should be enquir'd into by a Committee of the
Proceedings whole House. A Week after Admiral Russel present-
of the Fleet ed to the House the Instructions given by the Com-
enquired missioners for executing the Office of Lord High-
into, Admiral of England ; a List of the Ships ; and an Ex-
Nov. 10. tract of several Letters and Orders, touching the
 Proceedings of the said Fleet, during the last Sum-
 mers Expedition ; all which were compar'd and ex-
 amined with the Copies of the several Orders that had
 been issued by the Commissioners of the Admiralty to the
 said Admiral ; and a List of the Ships that had been
 Lost or Damag'd since the Year 1688, deliver'd to
 the House of Commons by the Lord Falkland, from
 the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

On the 12th of November the Commons were
 acquainted that Mr. Bridges, a Member of their
 House, could give an Account of an information
 given him by a Captain in their Majesties Fleet,
 + Dec. 15. that Sir Ralph Delaval had lately taken a French Boat
 going for Ireland, with Papers of dangerous Con-
 sequence to the Government. Whereupon Mr.
 Bridges was Order'd to name the Person ; and he
 having nam'd the Lord Danby, a Conference was
 desir'd

desir'd with the Lords upon Matters relating to A. C. the safety of the Kingdom ; but upon a full and tedious Examination of the whole Affair, it was found that there was not a Copy of any Letter from the Earl of Nottingham, to Sir Ralph Delaval, in the Packet taken on Board the said French Vessel ; but only a Letter written by his Lordship to Sir Ralph, for sending up the Papers by him intercepted. Upon this Occasion the Commons took into their Consideration the Confessions and Examinations of the Lord Preston and Mr. Crone, which according to their Desire, the King had ordered to be laid before the House.

About this time, Mr. Welwood, a Doctor of Physick, to signalize his Affection to the Government, employ'd his eloquent Pen in detecting and exposing the sinister Designs of their Majesties Enemies ^{The Author of Mercurius Reformatus consur'd.} in a Weekly Paper, intituled, *Mercurius Reformatus*, or the *New-Observator*; but his Zeal having carried him so far as to reflect on the Proceedings of the Commons, that House, ever jealous of their Privileges, order'd both the Author and Printer of the said Paper to be sent for in Custody of their Serjeant at Arms, from whence they were at last discharg'd, after having been reprimanded for their Offence. However, Dr. Welwood was fully recom-penc'd for the Trouble and Charge of his Confinement, being soon after made one of the Physicians in Ordinary to His Majesty.

Several other Affairs amus'd the House of Commons to little purpose, as a Bill for Regulating ^{Bills not past.} *Abuses in Elections and Returns to Parliament*, which was rejected (b) after a third Reading; A Bill for the better improvement of the Woollen Manufacture of (c) Decr. 5. this Kingdom, which was also thrown out before a second Reading; A Bill for the better repair of the Harbour of Dover, which was likewise rejected; A Bill to regulate the Hackney-Coaches; another to discourage the Exportation of Bullion, and encourage the Importation of it, and converting the same into the Coin of this Realm; And a Third, to incourage Privateers, wherein no Progress was made.

A. C. On the 24th of December the King went to the
 1691. House of Lords and gave his Royal Assent to *An Act*
~~for granting to their Majesties certain Impositions upon~~
~~Bills past~~ Beer, Ale and other Liquors, for one Year ; to another
~~Decem.~~ for Abrogating the Oath of Supremacy in Ireland, and
~~24.~~ appointing other Oaths, and to several private Bills.
 A Week after being the last Day of this Year, His
 And De- Majesty return'd to the Parliament, and having
 cem. 31. pass'd the Bill for a Land Tax, He made a Speech
 to both Houses, wherein, after he had thank'd them
 for what they had already done ; and repeated his
 Assurances of an effectual Application of the Assi-
 stances they had given him ; He took notice at the
 same time, with some trouble, that the new Year was
 already come, while our Preparations for it were not on-
 ly more backward, but those of our Enemies (as there was
 Reason to think) in greater forwardness than they were
 the last Year : That the Season being so far advanc'd,
 this present Session could not admit of a much longer con-
 tinuance, and therefore He recommended to them to hasten
 such farther Supplies as they design'd to enable Him with
 for the Prosecution of the War ; and to dispatch all such
 other Bills, as they shou'd Judge necessary for the publick
 Good.

This Speech had no great Influence on the Pro-
 ceedings of the Parliament, for both Houses were
 Bill to re- now engag'd in a warm dispute, rais'd by the Bill
~~gulate Tri-~~ for Regulating Trials in Cases of High Treason. This
~~als in Cases~~ Bill having been laid aside by the Lords in the pre-
~~of High-~~ ceding Session, was now again set on Foot, and
~~Treason.~~ pass'd by the Commons, and sent * up to their Lord-
 * Novem. ships for their Concurrence ; but the Lords, besides
 18: other Amendments, added a Clause to it, whereby it
~~A Clause~~ adde'd to it was Enacted, *That upon the Trial of any Peer or Peeress,*
~~by the~~ *for any Treason, or Misprision of Treason, all the Peers*
~~Lords,~~ *who have a Right to sit and Vote in Parliament should*
be duly Summon'd Twenty Days, at least, before every such
Trial, to appear at every such Trial, and that every Peer
so Summon'd, and appearing on such Trials, should Vote
in the Trial of such Peer and Peeress, so to be tried, he
and they first taking the Oaths mention'd in an Act of
Parliament, made in the first Year of King William
and Queen Mary, Entituled, An Act for Abrogating
the

the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths; and subscribing and audibly repeating the Declaration mention'd in an Act of Parliament made in the 30th Year of King Charles II. Entituled, An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament.

This Clause being disagreed to by the Commons, *Memorable* and, at two Conferences, insisted on by the Lords, a Conference free Conference was manag'd between both Houses, *between both Houses,* wherein Mr. Charles Montague, the chief of those that spoke for the Commons, learnedly and eloquently alledg'd; 'That this Bill was begun by the Commons, for the equal Advantage of such Lords and Commons, who had the misfortune to be accus'd of Treason, or Misprision of Treason. That when it was first return'd from their Lordships, with very many Amendments, the Commons were so willing to comply with the desire of their Lordships, and to give the Bill a speedy Passage, that they agreed to all those Amendments except two; That some of them were of a very nice nature, and related to things of which the Commons have ever been most tender. That at the first Conference the Commons gave their Lordships the Reasons, that induc'd them to make such Amendments, which did so far satisfie their Lordships, that they did agree to the first Amendment propos'd by the Lower House; though they did insist upon this other, for which they deliver'd their Reasons at the second Conference. That those Reasons had been solemnly and deliberately consider'd by the Commons, and that they had not found them sufficient to convince them, so that they did still disagree with the Lords in the foremention'd Clause. That 'twas very unfortunate that no Bill for the Relief of the Subject in these Cases had been tendered for many Years last past, but either this Clause, or something of the like Nature had unhappily clogg'd it, and been the occasion of loosing it; and as this was never thought reasonable to be admitted formerly, so neither could

A. C.

1692.



' could the Commons consent to so great an Alteration of our Constitution as this would introduce. That such an Alteration was far beyond the Interest and Design which the Commons had in preparing this Bill ; That they were desirous that all Men should have a fair and equal way of making their Defence ; They wish'd, that the Guiltless should by all necessary Provisions be protected, and allow'd all just means of making their Innocence manifest ; but they did not design to subvert the Essence and Constituon of the Courts, nor intend to disable the Crown in one of its most necessary Prerogatives, or to place a Judicature in other Hands, than those to whom the Laws of *England*, and the Custom of the Realm had committed it. That the Clause now in dispute struck at no less than this, and in Consequence at the Alteration of the Government of *England*. That the Government of *England* is Monarchical, and the Monarch has the Power of Constituting Courts and Offices for Administration of Justice, though they are to proceed according to the known Rules and Limitations of Law. That the Judges are Constituted by his Commission, the Sheriffs are of his Nomination and Appointment, and these are to return the Pannel of Jurors, who are to pass on the Lives of the Commoners. and that in like manner 'tis the Prerogative of the Crown to constitute a Lord High Steward, who by his Serjeant at Arms does Summon a competent number of Peers, to be Triers of their Lordships. But that this Clause took away these Powers from the High Steward, and therefore it took away so much from the Regal Authority ; and it would amount to no less, than to render the Subjects Independent on the Crown in the Pleas of the Crown ; wherein, above all other things, the Life, Peace and Safety of the Government is concern'd. That the Commons had still the same Opinion of the Honour and Integrity of the Lords, which they had receiv'd from the Experience of past Times ; but that their design in passing that Bill, was to prevent those Abuses in Trials for Treason in Inferior Courts, for the

the future, by means of which, during the Violence of the late Reign, they had observ'd many had lost their Lives. That the things to which the Bill extended, were of such a Nature, that except only in one Instance, (that is, the time of the Delivery of the Copy of the Pannel, for it was agreed even in my Lord Russel's Case, *That the Subject hath a Right to have a Copy of the Pannel*) the Lords had an equal Benefit with the Commons. That the Commons did not observe, that the Clause sent down by the Lords does relate to the like Grounds of Complaint; for no Instance could be given of any Peer who suffer'd during late Reign, from whence a just cause of Objection might arise to the present method of trying Peers; That the only two Persons prosecuted came off, though pursued with great Violence: The one, because the Grand Jury could not be prevail'd upon to find the Bill; the other was acquitted upon his Trial, by the Justice of his Peers. That by all the Circumstances of the Trial of the Lord Delamere it is manifest, that if there was any unfairness in the method of Trial, it then would have appear'd; That the Violence of those times was such, that the Commons were not protected by that Innocency, which has since been declar'd in Parliament; yet then the Lord Delamere was acquitted by the Justice and Honour of his Peers; and it might seem strange to future Ages, that the Commons should be contented, that the method of Trials should be continued, which was not sufficient to protect their Innocency; and their Lordships alter that, which had prov'd a Bulk-wark to their Lives. That the Commons also thought the Clause to be of a different Nature from the Bill, because the Bill did not make any alteration in the Court, or in the Nature of the Trial, which the Commons apprehended was done by the Clause; for thereby the Court is no longer constituted by the Precept of the Lord High-Steward, who receives his Commission from the Crown, but the whole Order of Peers have a Right to make up the Court, and all the Friends,

Relations

A. C. 1692. 'Relations and Accomplices of the Person are to be his Tryers. That there was another great Alteration in the Constitution of the Court, as the Clause was Penn'd; for this Method, prescrib'd by the Clause, was for the Trial of every Peer, and according to that Method every Peer who had a Right to sit and vote in Parliament was to be sumon'd, and might appear and vote. Now it was agreed by the most Learned Authors, that the Lords Spiritual are Peers, and whosoever would go about to defend the contrary Opinion, would find it very difficult to answer the several Records of Parliament, and other Authorities, where this Point is asserted; particularly the well known Claim in Parliament of Archbishop Stafford, in the Reign of Edward III. and the famous Protestation in the Second of Richard II. (when the Bishops thought fit to absent themselves from Parliament, because matters of Blood were to be agitated there) wherein their Right of Peerage is directly asserted; And this Protestation being Enrolled at the desire of the King, and with the consent of the Lords and Commons, seem'd to be of the Nature of an Act of Parliament. That if the Law Books might come in for Authorities in such a Point, there are Cases, where the Pleas of the Bishops, as Peers, have been judicially allowed; so that this Clause did directly let in the Lords Spiritual to try and be tried, as other Peers, who are Noble by Descent; not that the Commons were dissatisfied with this, if this were the only matter; for the Lords Spiritual, in all probability, by their Learning and Integrity would greatly assist at the Trial of Peers, and the Commons were well enough disposed to let in these Noble Prelates to any Privileges in point of Trial, which should be proposed by the House of Peers: But this was urged to make good the Position laid down before, that by this Clause the Constitution of the Court was quite altered; it having been taken for Law, that the Lords Spiritual are to be tried as other Peers, or to be present and vote at the Trial of any other Peer, at least one of

‘ of Parliament ; for as to their Right in Parliament, how far they are restrained by the Canons A. C.
1692.
 ‘ *Agitare Iudicium*, how far these Canons have been receiv’d in England, and what the usage of Parliament hath been, was not the present business.
 ‘ That had this Bill come down from the Lords first, and the Commons had added a Clause, *That no Commoner should be tried for Treason, but before all the Twelve Judges, and a Jury of Twenty four Persons, and to have taken away all Challenges for Conscience*, which if it was considered, was somewhat of the Nature of the Lords Clause, though it did not go so far, If the Lords had thought fit to have used the same Reason for disagreeing to such a Clause, as the Commons had done in the present Case, *that it was different from the design of the Bill*, it would have satisfied the Commons.
 ‘ And that the same Reasons, which the Commons receiv’d from the Lords at the last Conference, if they had been delivered by the Commons, would not have been convincing to their Lordships.

‘ The Commons likewise observed, that the Lords in the Clause, or in their Reasons, had not stated any Cause of Objection to the present Method of their Trials, and therefore the Commons wonder’d, that the Lords (as they express themselves in their Reasons) *should conceive that they were distinguished, so as to be more expos’d in their Trials, than the meanest Subject*; since the Commons did not find, but that they enjoy’d this great and high Privilege (upon which so great a value has been justly put) as fully, as ever any of their Noble Ancestors did. That ’tis by this Privilege the Body of the Peers has been preserved so long ; That if any Lord, at any time, should be disposed to expose himself in defence of the common Liberties of the People, the Commons are Security to him from being opprest by false Accusations ; Twelve of them must agree to find a Bill before he can be Indicted, and that Bill cannot be found, but upon the Oaths of two Credible Witnesses. That the Commons look’d upon the Method of Trials, which the Lords would alter, to have been

A. C. ' been as Ancient as the Constitution of the Government. That it appears in the Year Books to have been practised in the First Year of Henry IV. and to have been well known at that time. Thus, indeed it could not be supposed to have been an Innovation then; the Lords, who had just before deposed King Richard II. being too great to suffer such an Innovation, and Henry IV's Title not sufficiently Establish'd to attempt it. That the reason, why no older Instances of Proceedings before the Lord High Steward are to be found, is this, that this very Henry IV. when Duke of Lancaster, was the last High Steward who ever had any fixed Interest in the Office; so that the Office being so long since ceased, all the Records are lost, and the very Nature and Power of the Office, except in this Instance of Trying Peers. and determining Claims at Coronations is likewise lost: But since that time the High Steward being only *Pro hac vice*, the Proceedings are commonly transmitted into other Courts, and so come to be found.

' The Commons urg'd, That if there be any Objection to that Method of trying of Peers, it must be founded on a Supposition of Partiality and unfairness of constituting a High Steward, or in the High-Steward himself, and the Peers summoned by him, and that the Commons were unwilling to enter into such kind of Supposals. As to the partial constituting of the High Steward, if that might be suppos'd, it was an Objection to the Constitution which entrusts the Crown with the Administration of Justice. That that Supposal might as well extend to the Constitution of the Judges and Sheriffs and every other part of the Administration. And if upon such a Supposal or Distrust the Remedy must be to take away that part of the Administration out of the Crown, (as was done in this Clause) the Reason must carry the thing so far, that the Nature of the Government would be alter'd. As to the Partiality of the Lord High Steward and the Peers. The Commons were unwilling to suppose, that it is possible that Twelve Peers should be ever found

(for

(for that Number must agree, or the Person accused is safe) who can so far forget their Honour, and the noble Order they are of, as for Revenge or Interest to sacrifice an Innocent Person. But if the Lords would suppose that such a Number of Peers might be capable of being engag'd in so ill and so dishonourable things, then the Commons thought themselves excused, if they suppos'd, that other Passions and Motives might also prevail upon the Peers, such as Pity in Friends, Partiality in Relations, and the Consideration of their Safety, in the Case of Accomplices. The Commons further alledg'd, That most Men, and especially Englishmen, enter unwillingly into Matters of Blood : That the most indifferent Peers would be most likely to absent themselves, either from a Consideration of dissatisfying the Crown, on the one hand, or drawing on themselves the mischiefs of a Breach with the Family of the Person accused on the other; (for it is to be observed, that a Restitution of the Family follows generally in a short time) or at least the love of Security, and Care of not engaging too far (for those Tryals for the most part happen in unquiet and troublsom Times) would keep indifferent Men away. But the care for a Friend must not fail to bring Friends to the Trial ; the Concern to preserve the Family from that Stain, would bring Relations ; and if there be any Accomplices, they must be ready for their own sakes to acquit the Accused ; And probably their Number must be considerable in these Cases, for it is not to be imagin'd, that a Lord can enter into those base and detestable Actions, which may be perform'd by single Persons, such as Poisoning or Assassinating the Prince. That the Treasons which it can be imagined, that Lords might be engag'd in, must be such as arise from Faction in the State, which many must be engag'd in ; and if some accident discovers sufficient Matter for a Charge against one of the Parties, the rest, who are conceal'd still, would have as good Right to try their Confederate, as any indifferent Lord ; and

 A. C.
1692.

A. C.
1692.

‘ and no doubt, but it is their Interest to accom-
 ‘ him ; and how far at some times this alone might
 ‘ go towards turning the Scale of Justice might de-
 ‘ serve to be consider’d ; especially in times which
 ‘ might happen hereafter, because they happe’d
 ‘ heretofore, when there might be several Titles, or
 ‘ up to the Crown and great Parties form’d. That
 ‘ this was a Law that was to have a perpetual
 ‘ continuance, and that the same Loyalty, Wisdom
 ‘ and Zeal, which appear’d now in their Lordships
 ‘ should be deriv’d down to all their Posterity, was
 ‘ a thing rather to be wish’d, than depended upon :
 ‘ if therefore the Clause had a Tendency to-
 ‘ wards letting in an Impunity for Treason, the
 ‘ Commons look’d upon themselves as justified in
 ‘ disagreeing to it : For they thought it obvious to
 ‘ every one, of what Consequence it would be to
 ‘ the Constitution, if such a Body as the Peers, who
 ‘ have already such Privileges of all sorts, should
 ‘ have Impunity of Treason added, and what that
 ‘ must naturally end in.

‘ The Commons agreed with the Lords, that a
 ‘ good Correspondence between the two Houses
 ‘ was necessary for the Safety, Honour and Great-
 ‘ ness of the Nation, and could never think, that
 ‘ it was to be interrupted by their refusing any
 ‘ thing, which might endanger the Constitution ;
 ‘ assuring them, the Commons would never fail in
 ‘ improving all true Interest of the Lords, but they
 ‘ perswaded themselves, that the Lords would be of
 ‘ Opinion, that to introduce any thing which tended
 ‘ to an impunity for Treason, was neither the true
 ‘ Interest of the Crown, the Lords, nor the Com-
 ‘ mons.

The Managers for the Lords who spoke at the Conference, were the Duke of Bolton, the Marquis of Halifax, the Earls of Pembroke, Rochester, Mifgrave, Nottingham, Monmouth and Stamford ; and the substance of what they alledg’d, was, ‘ That the Lords
 ‘ were sorry to be of any Opinion different from
 ‘ the Commons, especially in a Clause of so great
 ‘ Importance, which did concern not only their
 ‘ Well-being, but their Being. That they had not
 ‘ differ’d

* differ'd from the Commons in any thing pro-
 * pounded for their Security, and hop'd the Com-
 * mons would have the same consideration for theirs.
 * That nothing was so proper for a Parliament, as
 * to provide Defences for Innocency ; that in *ill*
 * times *Necessity*, in *good*, *Prudence* puts them upon
 * it, and tho' these were good times in respect of
 * the present Government, yet they might say,
 * they were unquiet and unsafe ; and since none
 * but a good Prince would ever pass such Laws as
 * these are, this was the most proper time to pro-
 * vide for the Subjects ; for a good King would not
 * only be willing to protect them while he lives,
 * but to provide for their Security after his Death.
 * That this concerned not only themselves, and
 * theretore they would speak the more freely ; that
 * 'tis too narrow a consideration for a Parliament
 * to seek only their present Ends ; that their Ance-
 * stors had farther thoughts ; and the Lords did not
 * doubt but the Commons would have so too.
 * That there can be no good done in times of
 * Trouble and Invasion of Right, but by Agree-
 * ment of both Houses ; that there might come a
 * Prince, that might endeavour to Invade the Li-
 * berties of the People, and then the Commons
 * would be glad to have the Concurrence of the
 * Lords ; and they desired the Commons would
 * consider in such a Case, whether it would not be
 * a great discouragement for the Lords to Act, un-
 * less they might be as Secure, at least, as the Com-
 * mons. That if there might be such Princes, was
 * it fitting that Part of the Government, which is
 * so necessary to their Concurrence, should be un-
 * der such Terms for their Lives, that they dare
 * not Oppose them with Vigour, nor Act because
 * they lye under Shackles ? That the Lords
 * would do what is just, tho' this Clause
 * should not pass, but they would be loath that
 * these Lords that are eminent for their Publick
 * Service, should be eminent for their Suffering
 * for it.

* That in the Case of Impeachments, which are
 * the

A. C. 'the Groans of the People, and for the highest
 1692. 'Crimes, and carry with them a greater suppos-
 'tion of Guilt, than any other Accusation, there
 'all Lords must Judge, but when there comes a
 'private Prosecution, which may proceed from the
 'Influence of particular Men, then the Lord lies
 'under the hardship of being try'd by a few Peers
 'chosen to try him, when all the People may
 'Sigh and Wish for him, but such a Clause would
 'do him more good. That suppose an ill Mini-
 'ster should apprehend an Impeachment in Parlia-
 'ment, what manner of way could that Man hope
 'better to come off by, than by being try'd be-
 'fore a Parliament Sits, where his Judges may be
 'chosen so partially as he shall come off, and it
 'shall be said no Man can legally undergo two
 'Trials for the same Offence?

'That this way of Trial was not ancienter than
 'Henry VIII. and that it was introduc'd then to
 'take off those that he did not like; that in his
 'time the Duke of Bucks was taken off in this man-
 'ner by Cardinal Woolsely, and Anne of Bullen,
 'was condemn'd by her own Father, and afterwards
 'a Party was chosen to condemn the Duke of Sa-
 'merset, and the Duke of Northumberland, that the
 'Case of the E. of H---is no good Case, nor truly
 'reported, for the Parliament Rolls, 2 Richard 4.
 'mention his being beheaded by the Rabble in
 'Essex.

'That this Clause did not alter the Constitution
 'any more, than as in some Sense, every new Law
 'may be said to alter the Constitution; and if the
 'Commons say it is alter'd, because formerly it was
 'by a Select Number, and now all must appear,
 'that did not seem to alter the Constitution, for
 'the High-Steward might Summon them all; that
 'the Lord High Steward formerly Summon'd the
 'Court, and he Summons it still; that the Na-
 'ture of the Court was not alter'd by the *Majis*
 'or *Minus*, any more than the King's Bench ceas'd
 'to be the same Court, when there are three or
 'four Judges in it,

: That

That tho' this Clause did not (as was said) pur-
 sue the ends of the Bill, yet either House
 has a Power of adding what they think may
 make it better ; and tho' this was of a different
 Nature, there had been instances of additions of
 different Natures ; but this was so far from it, that
 it agreed entirely with it, and was as suitable and
 necessary as any part of it. That the Commons
 were not well satisfied, when the Commissions
 of the Judges ran *durante bene placito*, and could
 it be thought reasonable, that the Lords, who are
 the Supream Judicature, should not stay in their
 Lives *Quam diu se bene gererint?* That tho' the
 King did now appoint the Sheriffs, it was not
 always so ; and since the Crown has made them,
 the Commons have this Security, that they may
 Challenge Thirty Five of the Pannel perempto-
 rily, and all the rest for Cause. But that the
 Judges and Sheriffs are made before the Crime
 committed, so that it is impossible for the Judges
 or Sheriffs to have Prejudice against any Man,
 but the Lord High Steward is appointed after
 they know the Prisoner, and he shall be try'd ac-
 cording to the humour of the times they are in ;
 there may be Lords inclin'd one way or other,
 but in this place there is a strong thing join'd
 with this Passion, which is, making their own
 Fortunes by serving the present times. That since
 the Trial of the Peers in time of Parliament
 must be by the whole House, where was the in-
 conveniency that at all times they should be try-
 ed as in Parliament ? That 'twas a little favour
 the Lords ask'd in this Clause, considering the
 Priviledge of Parliament for Three Years last past
 had always been subsisting, and was likely to
 continue so during this War ; so that the Objecti-
 on was taken away as to the present Govern-
 ment ; for they would have the advantage of a
 Parliamentary Trial, and possibly in time to
 come, there might be an Inquisition for what was
 done now, and it would be well to have the fair-
 est way of Proceeding in that Matter. That
 in the Case of the Lord *De'lamere*, there were se-
 veral

A. C. 'veral Lords then in Town, and there were a great
1692. 'many of these Lords not chosen, and 'tis a greater

'Question, whether that noble Lord had come off
'as he did, if he had not receiv'd such Notice
'from the Grand Jury, and every thing had not
'been made out so plain. That the Argument u-
'sed by the Managers, that they would not allow
'any thing that tends to an Impunity was a large
'Assertion, and ought to be an Argument against
'the Bill, because it might happen, that by giving
'a Copy of the Indictment and Witnesses being
'upon their Oaths, a Guilty Man might escape,
'and then he had an Impunity, tho' this was not
'intended; that all that could be done in these Cases,
'was to put in such reasonable Caution, and
'as far as the Bill could provide for. That this
'Clause could not extend to the Bishops, for it re-
'lated only to Trials out of Parliament; and they
'are only Peers in Parliament, where they may
'take their Priviledge to hear, and then go out a-
'gain, and do not Vote in *Blood*; and by the word
'(Peers) it must be understood of such Peers only
'as are Peers in respect of their Blood. That the
'Lords were of Opinion Seven Peers were suffici-
'ent to condemn a Peer, but this made no altera-
'tion in the Argument, for there is not much
'more difficulty in getting Twelve than Seven;
'indeed, there might be a greater difference, where
'a Crown or Government was not concern'd.
'That the excellency of a Jury is that they are taken
'Ex Vicinitate, what is the Reason of this? Why,
'in Case of false Witnesses, it is his Neighbour that
'is to save the Man. But what Security have the
'Lords, when the Lords are pickt out to try
'them, who are not of their Acquaintance, and
'the Lords, that know the whole Course of their
'Lives to be contrary to what is sworn against
'them, shall not be chosen? That it is implied in
'the Commission of the Lord High Steward, that
'all the Peers should be summon'd, for by the
'Commission all the Peers of the Realm are com-
'manded to attend him and be obedient to him, so
that

that the King does not only give Liberty, but A. C.
seems to command it.

The Managers of the Commons by way of
Reply, said, That this Clause would alter the
Constitution of this Court, and thereby a very
considerable part of the Constitution of the Go-
vernment and that for the worse. That 'tis not to
be granted, that any new Law does alter the Con-
stitution. That a new Law may be made to
strengthen or restore the Constitution against A-
buses, it may be declaratory, it may ascertain
things, that were left to reasonable Discretion,
which are the Circumstances and Accidents, and
notwithstanding such new Laws, the substance of
the Constitution remains the same. That so by this
Bill the Person indicted was to have a Copy of
his Indictment Ten Days before he should Plead;
whereas now by the Common Law he was to
have the Indictment read to him as often as he
needs, and to have Copies of so much of it, as he
hath occasion to use, and reasonable time to Plead.
That by this Bill he was to have his Witnesses
Sworn, which in some Learned Men's Opinion was
the Law before, however it was but a Circum-
stance added to the Testimony. That likewise by
this Bill he was to have a Copy of the Pannel
before the Tryal, whereas by the Course used
now he hath a Copy a reasonable time before:
And that by the Law now he is to have a reason-
able time to prepare for his Trial, which time
this Bill ascertain'd to a Number of days. But
the Commons urg'd, that the alteration by the
Clause in Question, was in a most substantial part,
and which highly affected the Constitution of
the Government.

That if a like Clause were brought in, that ev-
ery Commoner should be try'd by all the Free-
holders of the County that would appear, (or
such of them as they should depute) it could not
be well deny'd, that this were a change to the
Constitution of the Government. That it might
as well be said, that it is not any altering of the
Constitution to divest the Crown of the Power

A. C. 'of making Judges in Courts of Law and Equity,
 1692. 'and other Courts, or making Justices of the Peace
 'or other Officers. That it was granted in Par-
 liament 28. Edw. I. that the People of any Coun-
 ty should chuse the Sheriffs, but thereupon ensued
 such Factions, Confusions and Mischiefs in the
 Country, that by the desire of the People in Par-
 liament, 1. Edw. II. the Power of making Sheriffs
 was settled in the Crown. That tho' the High
 Steward be said to be the Court, yet the Peers Tri-
 ers are so necessary a part of the Court, that the
 conviction or acquittal depends entirely on them,
 and therefore not only the Number of Triers, but
 the Nature of the Court might be properly af-
 firm'd to be alter'd by this Clause. That the
 Commons were surpriz'd when they heard it al-
 ledg'd, that this Court and course of Trial was
 first introduc'd in Henry VIII's time, by Cardi-
 nal Woolsey, in the Case of the Duke of Bucks,
 and that all Trials of Peers before were in Par-
 liament. That the Statute made 15. Edward III.
 manifestly proves the contrary, it ordain'd that
 Peers should be tried by the Peers in Parliament,
 but provides, that if any Peer should choose to
 be try'd elsewhere than in Parliament, he might.
 That indeed, the Statute was repeal'd, 17. Edw.
 III. (because it was so injurious to the Preroga-
 tive) but yet it shews there was then such a Court
 and course of Trial as this, out of Parliament,
 for they could not in Edw. III's time divine that
 there should be such a new Court, and manner
 of Trial erected in Henry VIII's time. That the
 Trial of the Earl of H---. Henry IV. reported
 in the Year Books, is no more to be question'd,
 than any other Case there, and it is cited as Au-
 thentick by Stampford in his learn'd Treatise of
 the Pleas of the Crown; and his Opinion also
 is, that this way of Trial was meant in the *Ju-
 dicium Parium*, mention'd in *Magna Charta*, and
 Stampford is of greater Authority in this behalf,
 for that he was Cotemporary to the Reign of
 Henry VIII. and could not have been unacquaint-
 ed with this Innovation, if such there had been
 made

' made in that time. That the very Clause now
 ' in Question; did affirm the Legality of this way
 ' of Trial, for it distinguishes Treasons, which cor-
 ' rupt the Blood from others, and left all other
 ' Treasons and all Felony to be try'd by Peers,
 ' summon'd by the High Steward, as was now us'd;
 ' which shew'd too, that there was no great danger
 ' apprehended to the Peers from this kind of Trial.
 ' That the Commons did not admit that a Peer
 ' can be convicted by Seven Peers; that there must
 ' be Twelve at least to concur in the Verdict;
 ' that it is not only said by my Lord Cook, but
 ' the Law is, *That no Man shall suffer capitally at*
the King's Suit, unless his Offence be found by Twenty
Four at least, that is Twelve to find the Indictment,
and Twelve to give the Verdict. That Twelve
 ' Peers must agree in the Verdict was resolv'd
 ' in the Lord Dacres's Case, 26. Henry VIII. which
 ' is remembred in Moor's Reports. And that the
 ' Case of every Peer that has been convicted, is
 ' a Proof of this, for it cannot be shewn that ever
 ' any Peer was convicted by fewer than Twelve.
 ' That this *Duodecim Virile Judicium* (sometime in
 ' use in Foreign Countries) was always approv'd
 ' and establish'd by the Law of England, and un-
 ' derstood to be that Authority, to which the de-
 ' termination of contested Facts is entrusted.

' And therefore in all other Commissions and
 ' Precepts, as well as those of the High Steward,
 ' wherein the Commission is in general Words,
 ' (viz.) To Return or Summon, *tot & tales*, such
 ' and so many Persons, by whom the Truth of the
 ' Matter may be tried, it is to be answer'd and
 ' perform'd by the bringing of Twelve Persons,
 ' who are to agree in the determining of the Mat-
 ' ter requir'd of. And as to that Clause, which
 ' requires all Peers to be attending, it is but a
 ' Clause of the same Form and Nature, as in the
 ' Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and other Com-
 ' missions, and imports no more than that all Per-
 ' sons should attend, that are requir'd to do so by
 ' Law, and it can no more be inferr'd from these
 ' Words, that the High Steward is to summon all

- A. C. 'the Peers, than from the like words in other Com-
 1692. 'missions, that all Freeholders are to be sum-
 moned.

' That it is the common Notion of our Law,
 ' that no Man shall be convicted of a Crime, but
 ' by the unanimous Judgment of Twelve unexcep-
 ' tionable Persons summon'd by the King's Officer;
 ' that the Commons have Liberty of challenging,
 ' because that fear or corruption, or other Cause
 ' of Partiality, may be suppos'd among them That
 ' the Lords have no Challenge, but all Peers are
 ' esteem'd unexceptionable, because nothing so
 ' mean and dishonourable is to be presum'd a-
 ' mong them. That their Lordships Ancestors
 ' chose to distinguish themselves from their Infe-
 ' riors, and always claim'd and enjoy'd a Priva-
 ' ledge to be entrusted otherwise than the Com-
 ' mons are (*viz.*) They are upon Honour, not upon
 ' Oath. Are not changeable; give their Verdict
 ' *Senatim*; may have more than Twelve on a Tri-
 ' al, and have claim'd a Liberty to Eat and Drink
 ' before their Verdict, and they used to value them-
 ' selves upon these things, as Dignities and Privi-
 ' ledges. That now the Commons that are forbid
 ' to speak otherwise of the present Peers than of
 ' their Ancestors, are to be excused, if they think
 ' no otherwise of them.

' Moreover, the Commons observ'd, that what
 ' their Lordships had alledged concerning the in-
 ' conveniences or abuses, that had been or might
 ' be in this way of Trial, was grounded upon un-
 ' due Suppositions concerning the Peers, or upon
 ' Mistakes, and not warranted by Experience.
 ' They said, they thought it a strange and foreign
 ' Supposition, that a great and guilty Minister,
 ' finding himself liable to an Impeachment next
 ' Session of Parliament, should by his Power pro-
 ' cure himself to be tried and acquitted by an In-
 ' quest of Peers, on purpose by a Plea of *Autre-faies*
 ' to prevent a Second, and true Examination of
 ' his Crimes; for he must first be Indicted of the
 ' Treason, and then run a hazard, whether his
 ' Power will be and continue sufficient to oblige

' so many Peers to acquit him by an untrue Ver-
 ' dict. That there is no Example in this kind,
 ' and if such an unheard of Proceeding should ever
 ' happen. it is left to consideration, whether a Par-
 ' liament could not vindicate a Kingdom against
 ' so gross and fraudulent a Contrivance. Besides,
 ' that the Court as it was order'd by this Clause
 ' would be no less liable to such abuse. That their
 ' Lordships did not assign any sufficient Instances
 ' of any injustice in this Court, and perhaps this
 ' Court has continued the most unblemish'd in point
 ' of Justice of any Court whatsoever; That in the
 ' few Trials, which have been there for Treason,
 ' there have been two acquittals, (*viz.*) Of the Lord
 ' *Dacres*, and the Duke of *Somerset*, besides that of
 ' the Lord *Delamere*. That the Duke of *Northumber-*
land's Crime was notorious, he having been in
 ' open Rebellion against Queen *Mary*. That if the
 ' Earl of *Wiltshire* had been forced to sit on the
 ' Trial of his Daughter *Anne Bulien*, it seems to
 ' shew a greater fairness, and if the Court had been
 ' constituted according to this Clause, he must
 ' have been summon'd, and if the Trial had been
 ' in Parliament, he (as well as all other Peers) had
 ' been oblig'd to come. But that the Tradition a-
 ' bout that Matter was rectified by the Discovery
 ' made by a Reverend Prelate in his History of
 ' the Reformation (a Book approv'd of by their
 ' Lordships) where it is made appear that that Earl
 ' did not sit upon the Trial of the Queen. That
 ' if all Power must be abolish'd, which is possible
 ' to be abus'd, there must be no Power left to the
 ' King, or Lords, or Commons, and perhaps there
 ' were none harder Cases to be found, than those,
 ' wherein all three have concurr'd, of which the
 ' Attainting *Cromwell* Earl of *Essex*, without suffer-
 ' ing him to come from the Tower to be heard,
 ' is an Instance. That if any Inquisition might be
 ' made into what is now doing, 'twere better to lay
 ' aside the Clause, that no Body might have any
 ' Dependance, but upon the safety of the present
 ' Government.

A. C.
1622.

' That the High Steward is made *pro hac Vice*, or
 ' after the Crime is no singular thing; for the Justices
 ' of *Oyer and Terminer*, and of *Goal Delivery* are
 ' made so twice a Year or oftner, and all hold all
 ' their places during the King's Pleasure. That not-
 ' withstanding this Clause the High Steward is still
 ' to be appointed by the King in the same manner
 ' as before, and in all Treasons, (but those men-
 ' tioned) and in all Felonies, he continues to have
 ' the same Power of trying a Peer, by an Inquest
 ' of Peers, summon'd by his Precept, as is now
 ' used, by which alone the Lives and Fortunes of
 ' the Peers will remain expos'd to as much dan-
 ' ger, as they were (if any there were) before this
 ' Bill. The Commons acknowledged they had
 ' known, that when a Peer hath stood Indicted,
 ' sitting a Parliament, the Indictment hath been
 ' by the King's Writ of *Certiorari* removed into the
 ' House of Peers, there to be try'd by all Peers,
 ' but they did not know that of necessity that must
 ' be done, or that such Peer might not then be
 ' try'd in the Ordinary Court, and it would be high-
 ' ly inconvenient in Case of long Parliaments, if
 ' it might not be so. But that is no concluding Ar-
 ' gument, that because there is this extraordinary
 ' way of Tryal, therefore the ordinary should be
 ' taken away.

' That there is also another way of Trial, which
 ' in other capital Offences concerns the Peers too,
 ' that is, by a Jury of Freeholders, which their
 ' Lordships in this debate did commend, because
 ' those Freeholders were of the Vicinage, and the Pri-
 ' soner might Challenge Thirty Five without cause,
 ' and by this the Peers as well as Commons are
 ' to be try'd in an Appeal of Rape, Murther, or
 ' other Felony; but it was supposed their Lord-
 ' ships would not allow it to be a good Argu-
 ' ment, that therefore they should be order'd to
 ' be try'd so in Treason and Indictments of Tre-
 ' son, but they held it a Priviledge to be try'd in
 ' such Cases by their Peers in the manner now
 ' used.

That

' That the Method of Trial appointed by this A. C.

' Clause was worse than this now in being, and it 1692.
 ' had nothing of the Nature or Virtue of a Trial
 ' in Parliament; for the Lords House hath Pow-
 ' er to send for and cause all the Peers to come, (as
 ' they did upon the Trial of the late Lord Stafford)
 ' but to this intended Court none are to come, but
 ' such as voluntarily will, nor is it required, that
 ' there should be Twelve, or any certain Number, if
 ' but Two or Three appear it is enough, and proba-
 ' bly none would come but the Complices and Abet-
 ' tors, and Favourers, and Friends, and Relations
 ' of the Party; nor is it possible to bring together
 ' all the Peers there, as in Parliament; for in Parlia-
 ' ment the House of Peers may appoint or adjourn
 ' the Proceeding at, or to any time or times. and as
 ' often as they think fit till the House be full, but
 ' the Proceeding in this Court before the High Ste-
 ' ward is the Work but of one Day.

' In the last place the Commons replied ; That
 ' they did not find reason to pass this Clause from
 ' what was so much pressed by their Lordships, viz.
 ' That the Clause did provide such defence for the
 ' Peers, as would encourage them to adventure to join
 ' boldly with the Commons in asserting the publick Liber-
 ' ties. For the Commons did not find, that by the
 ' present Constitution the Lives and Fortunes of In-
 ' nocent Peers were (as their Lordships intimated)
 ' exposed to the Will of a great and malicious Mi-
 ' nister; and if they were, they did not see, that
 ' they would be Protected by this Provision, since
 ' it extended but to some Treason, and to no Felo-
 ' nies, and might say, It did not deserve the name of
 ' Adventure for their Lordships to act only upon Terms of
 ' perfect Safety. And on the other Hand, the Com-
 ' mons apprehended it would afford too great a prof-
 ' pect of Safety to guilty Peers, and might embolden
 ' them to attempt against the Crown or publick Li-
 ' berties.

' The Commons acknowledged, that these were
 ' good times, and if they were unquiet or unsafe, 'twas
 ' in relation to the Crown, and not to the Peers, the
 ' Peerage was in no danger; the Peers had Power
 ' enough,

A. C. 1692. 'enough, and the Crown had not too much, nor
 'ought to be rendered less safe; therefore the Com-
 'mons would insist upon the old ways, keep the
 'Ballance of the Government as they found it, and
 'not change the Laws of *England*, which had
 'hitherto been and used approved.

This Conference occasion'd great Debates in both Houses, and was follow'd by three other free Conferences, the Result of all which was, that the Lords insisted upon their Clause, and that the Commons adher'd to their Disagreement of it.

Besides this Dispute between the two Houses of Parliament, several other Affairs contributed to draw this Session into length, and to divert the Attention of the Commons from their main Business, the Supplies. The consideration of the Monies due to the Orphans of the City of *London*, and the Bill brought in for their Relief, took up a great deal of time; as did also the *Additional Bill for appointing and enabling the Commissioners to examine, take and state the publick Accounts of the Kingdom*, which having pass'd the Lower House, was sent up to the Upper for their Concurrence; but the Lords having made some Amendments to it, which the Commons did not relish, the Bill was thereupon lost.

* Jan. 19.
 Bill to take
 the Publick
 Accounts
 lost.

The Rewards which the Court distributed to the Witnesses of real Plots, encouraged one *William Fuller*, an illiterate mean Fellow, at this time a Prisoner in the *King's-Bench-Goal*, to set up for an Evidence; though he had nothing to support his pretended Discoveries but a great deal of Impudence. The Conspiracy of the Papists in *Lancashire* to raise a Rebellion in the Kingdom, in order to reinthrone the late King *James*, was attested by several Witnesses, which the *Jacobites* were so dextrous as to take off either by fair or violent means; but nevertheless their sinister Designs being confirm'd by the Papers taken with the Lord *Preston*, and several other Circumstances, which amounted to a moral Demonstration, some Persons of Note were seiz'd, and search made after others; which brought the Business to be examin'd before the Commons. Among

mong the rest *Fuller* was brought to their Bar, where A. C., he produc'd several Papers, which were perus'd by the House. and, according to his Prayer it was Resolv'd, * That an Application be made to His Ma-William jesty. that he would please to give to Mr *Fuller* a *Fuller's* Blank Pass for two Persons, for their safe coming ^{pretended} from beyond Sea, or any other Place, hither, to give their Evidence; for their Protection while they were here, and for their safe return, if desired. A-
bout six Weeks after *Fuller* was order'd to attend the House of Commons, with the Persons mention'd by him; but he Counterfeiting being sick and not able to come abroad, several Members were t
immediately order'd to repair to him, to secure his Pa-
pers and to take his Information upon Oath. The next Day *Fuller's* Examination was presented to the House and read, and he mentioning Mr. *James Hayes*, and Colonel *Thomas Delaval* to be the two Witnesses he inform'd the House of, several Members, attended by Messengers, were order'd to go to the Places di-
rected by *Fuller*, and bring the said Persons with them. These Members executed their Message, but found no such Persons as had been described to them; whereupon *Fuller* was order'd to produce them himself, and also one Mr. *Jones*, which he not being able to do, the Commons unanimously de-
clar'd, That William *Fuller* was a notorious Impostor, He is de-
a Cheat, and a false Accuser, having Scandaliz'd their clar'd an Majesties and their Government, abus'd that House, and Impostor, falsly accus'd several Persons of Honour and Quality. And Resolv'd, That an Address be presented to his Majesty to command his Attorney General to prosecute the said Impostor. *Fuller* was according-
ly prosecuted, and sentenced to stand in the Pillory: which Ignominy he underwent with a brazen Un-^{And Pilloried.} concernment.

On the 6th of January the House of Commons, having consider'd of the Supplies to be granted to their Majesties, order'd that a particular State of the Revenue, and a Computation of the Civil List be laid before them, which was accordingly done * by His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain. On the 12th of the same Month a Committee was appointed to receive Pro-
posals

A. C. posals for raising a Sum of Money towards carrying
 1692. on the War against France upon a Fund of perpetual
 Interest ; and three Days after it was resolv'd, That
 towards the making good the Sums of Money intended
 to be given by an Act made in the Second Year of their
 Majesties Reign, for granting several Additional Du-
 ties of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors,
 for four Years. (from the time that an Act for dou-
 bling the Excise for one Year did expire) the Ad-
 ditional Duties granted by the said Act be continued
 till the 17th Day of May 1697. for the uses in the
 said Act mention'd.

*Poll Tax
granted,
† Jan. 19* The Commons having examin'd the Papers rela-
 ting to the Revenue and Civil List, repeated the
 Resolution they had taken on the 12th of December,
 concerning the Salaries, Fees and Perquisites of all
 Offices under the Crown ; and † resolv'd likewise,
 That all Pensions granted by the Crown, except
 Pensions payable to the Queen Dowager and the
 Princess Anne of Denmark, and such other Pensions
 as should be excepted by the House, be applied to-
 wards the carrying on the War ; and that towards
 raising the Supplies for the same purposes, a Tax
 by a Quarterly Poll be granted to their Majesties. By
 the Bill which was brought in according to this last
 Resolution, all Persons (except such as receiv'd
 Alms of the Parish, poor House-keepers and their
 Children) were to pay Twelve Pence Quarterly
 for one Year : All Trades-men and Artificers, having
 and Estate of the clear value of 300 l. and upwards,
 Ten Shillings ; all Gentlemen or reputed Gentle-
 men, having an Estate of 300 l. or more, as also
 all Clergymen and Teachers, who had any Ecclesi-
 astical Benefice or Contribution, to the value of
 80 l. per Annum, or upwards, Twenty Shillings ;
 every Lord of Parliament, either Spiritual or Tem-
 poral, the Sum of Ten Pounds ; and all Persons
 who should refuse to take the Oaths to their Ma-
 jesties, double the Sums charged by the respective
 Heads.

*Bills rela-
ting to the resolv'd to vest the Forfeited Estates in England and Ire-
land, in their Majesties, to be applied to the use of the War,*
 but

but the two Bills which they had * pass'd for that purpose, lay neglected in the House of Lords, notwithstanding the repeated Messages sent to their Lordships to put them in mind of the same. * Feb. 12.

Some time † before, the Commons order'd the Lord Castleton, Sir Henry Goodrick, and five more ^{† General} of their Members, to attend upon General Ginckle, ^{thank'd by} with the Thanks of the House, both to him and the ^{the Com-} Officers, who, under him, had contributed to the ^{the mous,} Reduction of Ireland, for the great Services they Jan. 4. had perform'd to their Majesties and the Kingdom. General Ginckle acknowledg'd this distinguishing Honour done him by the House of Commons; ^{His grace} which, he said, *he valued above a Triumph*; adding with ful Answer. a great deal of Modesty and Justice, *That the success of their Majesties Arms in Ireland, was owing chiefly to the Valour of the English; and that he would take care to communicate the Vote of that House to the Officers that serv'd in Ireland; and always endeavour the Prosperity of their Majesties and the Government.*

A Bill for the Establishment of an *East-India* ^{Bill for an} Company, having been * receiv'd by the Com- ^{East India} mons, several Petitions were presented to the House. ^{Company,} against it, to which an unsatisfactory Answer being Jan. 16. deliver'd by the Committee of the *East-India Com-* pany, the House * resolv'd thereupon, *That an humble Address be made to His Majesty to dissolve the present East-India Company, according to his Power reserv'd in their Charter; and to constitute another East-India Company, for the better preserving of the East-India Trade to this Kingdom, in such manner as His Majesty, in his Royal Wisdom, should think fit.* This Address being † presented to the King, His Majesty ^{Feb. 6.} express'd himself to this effect; *That it was a Matter of very great Importance to the Trade of this Kingdom; That he would consider of it, and in a short time give the Commons a positive Answer.*

About this time many of the French Protestants ^{French} presented a Petition to the Commons, praying the ^{Protestants} Consideration of that House in order to their Relief; ^{pray to be} This Petition having had but little effect, by reason ^{reliev'd,} of the Multiplicity of Affairs that were depending Jan. 19. in that House, those distressed Exiles applied themselves

A. C. selves to the King, with their Case in Print, and their
 1692. Majesties Declaration of the 25th of April 1689:
 in their Favour; both which His Majesty command-
 t Feb. 17. ed to be laid † before the Commons. A Week after
 the Lower House consider'd His Majesty's Message,
 and the Motion already made for a supply to be
 given towards the Relief of the Petitioners; but
 before they came to a Resolution, they were sum-
 mon'd to attend His Majesty in the House of
 Lords.

Act past, The King having given his Royal Assent to the
Feb. 24 Poll Bill, [*] Nine other Publick, and Thirty four
 [+] To Private Acts, [†] His Majesty return'd his Thanks to
 wit, i. An *Act for rai* both Houses in general, for the great satisfaction they
Assuring them he would take care so to dispose of the Mo-
 1692. 2. *An Act for* ney they had given for the publick Occasions, as that the
the better whole Nation might be entirely satisfied with the Appli-
ordering cation of it. His Majesty clos'd his Speech by ac-
 and collect. quainting both Houses with his Intentions of going be-
 ing the Du-yond Sea very speedily; which, he was afraid, had been
 ties upon already retarded more than was convenient for the present
 Low- Posture of Affairs, and upon that account he thought it
 Wines & necessary to put an end to this present Meeting. Where-
 Strong- upon, pursuant to His Majesty's Pleasure, both
 Waters. Houses immediately [*] adjourn'd themselves un-
 3. *An Act* til the 12th Day of April next.
against

Correspond-
ing with

their Majesties Enemies. 4. *An Act* for the more effectual discovery and
 punishment of Deer-Stealers. 5. *An Act* for the better repairing of High-
 ways. 6. *An Act* for the encouragement of the breeding and feeding of
 Cattle. 7. *An Act* for the Relief of Creditors against fraudulent Devi-
 ces. 8. *An Act* for the better Explanation, and supplying the Defects of
 the former Laws, for the Settlement of the Poor. 9. *An Act* to take away
 Clergy from some Offenders, and to bring others to Punishment.

[†] The King's Speech to both Houses.

[*] The Parliament Adjourn'd.

This

This sudden Adjournment prevented the passing A. C.
of several Bills that were depending, particularly 1692.
one for lessening of Interest of Money, which the Commons had pass'd and sent up to the Lords for ~~Bills left~~
their Concurrence; Another for disabling Minors to depending,
marry without the consent of their Fathers or Guardians,
and for preventing Clandestine Marriages, which the Lords had sent down to the Commons; A third,
for the paying of the Army according to the Musters of
effective Men, punishing Mutineers and Deserters, and
preventing false Musters, to which the Lords had
made some Amendments that occasion'd great Dis-
putes; A fourth for Ascertaining the Commissions and
Salaries of the Judges, which though it had pass'd
both Houses, was not confirm'd by the Royal Af-
sent; A fifth against the buying and selling of Offices;
A sixth to apprehend High-way-men; A seventh to pre-
vent Frauds by Clandestine Mortgages; And an eight
against Duelling. As for the Bill to empower the Courts
of Chancery and Exchequer to accept of the solemn
Answer in Evidence of any of the People call'd Quakers,
And another for confirming the Charters of the Uni-
versity of Cambrige, the Question being put in the
Lower House, That they should pass, it was carried
in the Negative.

Though, to observe a Method, little has been said of the King, while we have been busie about the Transactions in Parliament, yet let not the Reader imagine that His Majesty was idle all this time. After the entire Reduction of Ireland it was necessary that many of the Forces employ'd in that Service should be transported into this Kingdom, in order to be otherwise dispos'd of; and lest those Troops should abandon themselves to Licentiousness, the natural effect of Victory, His Majesty issued out a Proclamation, Requiring all Officers and Decem. 3d. Soldiers to observe strict Discipline, and punctually to pay their Quarters. Not long after another Procl. A Procla-
mation was publish'd, wherein His Majesty de-
clar'd, 'That as He could not but be deeply sensible of the great Goodness and Mercy of Almighty God, in giving so happy Success to His Endeavours for the rescuing these Kingdoms from Popish Tyranny'

Jan. 21.

A C. 'Tyranny and Superstition, and in preserving His
 1692. 'Royal Person, supporting His Government; and
 uniting the Arms of most of the Princes and
 States in *Christendom* against the Common Enemy;
 'so He was no less touch'd with a Resentment, that
 'notwithstanding these great Deliverances *Impiety*
 'and *Vice* did still abound in this Kingdom; and that
 'the Execution of many good Laws, which had
 'been made for suppreſſing and punishing thereof,
 'had been groſſly neglected, to the great dishonour
 'of God and his Holy Religion. Wherefore, and
 'that He could not expect increase, or continu-
 'ance of the Bleſſings He and His Subjects enjoy'd,
 'without providing Remedies to prevent the like
 'Evils for the future, He judg'd himself bound by
 'the Duty He ow'd to God, and the care He had of
 'the People committed to His Charge, to proceed in
 'taking some effectual Course therein: And being
 'thereunto moved by the Pious Address of the
 'Archbishops and Bishops, He thought fit to de-
 'clare His Intention and Resolution to discounte-
 'nance all manner of *Vice* and *Immorality* in all Per-
 'sons from the highest to the lowest Degree in this
 'Realm; and for that purpose He straitly Charg'd
 'and Commanded all His Magistrates and Officers,
 'both Ecclesiastical and Civil, to execute the Laws
 'against *Blasphemy*, *Prophane Swearing and Cursing*,
 '*Drunkenness*, *Prophanation of the Lords-Day*, or any
 'other dissolute, immoral or disorderly Practices.

Mr. Har-
bord goes
Ambassa-
dor to the
Ottoman
Port,
Nov. 10.
1691.
A Fire at
Kensington, Dit-
to.

William Harbord Esq; one of their Majesties Pri-
 vy Council, being appointed Ambassador Extraor-
 dinary at the Ottoman Port, in the room of Sir *Wil-*
liam Hufſcy, lately deceas'd, set out on his Journey
 towards Turkey on the 10th of November 1691. The
 Night of the same Day was remarkable for an Acci-
 dent that happen'd at *Kensington*; for through the
 neglect of one of the House-keeper's Maids, that
 Royal Palace was like to be all burnt down; but
 such Diligence was us'd by the Guards, that the
 Fire was stopt before it reach'd their Majesties A-
 partments, so that the Stone-Gallery only was con-
 sumed; which damage was soon after repair'd with
 advantage. Not many Months after a more dan-
 gerous

gerous Fire, I mean that of Rebellion, was wholly extinguish'd in Scotland; and Sir Evan Cameron of ^{A. C.} ~~Lockeal~~^{1692.}, one of the Leaders of the Malecontents in that Kingdom, being * permitted to kiss their Majesties Hands at Kensington, gave them all possible ^{The Head} Assurances of his own, and the rest of the High-Scoch ^{bels sub-} ~~landers~~ Sincerity in submitting to their Majesties ^{mits,} Government.

The Bishoprick of Lincoln being Vacant, by the ^{* Jan. 19.} Death of Dr. Thomas Barlow, Dr. Thomas Tennison, ^{Dr. Ten-} Rector of St. Martins in the Fields, was nominated ^{nison} to that See, being recommended ^{nam'd to} to their Majesties ^{the Bishopr} Favour and Esteem by his Exemplary Piety, and ^{rick of} his great Moderation towards the Dissenters; whom Lincoln, their Majesties still endeavour'd, by all gentle ^{Nov. 25.} (which indeed are the most effectual) Methods, to ^{1691.} bring over to the National Church.

On the 2d of February a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter was held at Kensington, Saxony, wherein the Elector of Saxony and the Earl of Dorset were Elected Knights Companions. On the 20th of the same Month General Ginckle was created Earl of Athlone, and Baron Agbrim, in Ireland; an Honour he had highly deserv'd by the memorable Services he had perform'd to their Majesties, and the Nation, at those two Places, and by the intire Reduction of that Kingdom. A Week after, that General General, the Duke of Wircemberg, the Lieutenant General Generals Scravenmore, Lanier, and Talmash, Major General Ruvigny, with other the General and Field Officers in Town, who had signaliz'd themselves in the Irish Expedition, were magnificently entertain'd at Merchant-Taylors-Hall, by Sir Thomas Stamp, the new Lord Mayot, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the most Eminent Merchants and Citizens of London, who upon this occasion gave all imaginable Demonstrations of their Affection and Loyalty to the Government, and of Honour and Respect to those who supported it by their Valour.

On the 1st of March His Majesty bestowed Marks ^{Places be-} of his Royal Favour on some Persons, who had ^{flow'd on} either express'd their Zeal for his Service in the late Session of Parliament, or from whom he expected ^{several} Persons, ^{March 1:}

A. C. a grateful Return at the next Meeting of that great
 1691. Assembly. The Earls of Rochester and Ranelagh,
 the Lord Cornwallis, and Sir Edward Seymour were
 admitted to their Majesties Privy Council. The
 Earl of Bedford was made Lord Lieutenant of the
 County of Middlesex, and the learned and wise Earl
 of Pembroke, Lord keeper of the Privy-Seal ; his
 Place of Commissioner of the Admiralty being be-
 stow'd on the Lord Cornwallis. And Sir John Low-
 ther, Vice Chamberlain of his Majesties Houshould,
 and Thomas Pelham Esq, having resign'd their Places,
 as Commissioners of their Majesties Treasury, the
 same were dispos'd of, the one to Sir Edward Sey-
 mour, and the other to Charles Montague Esq; who
^{The Lord}
^{Sidney}
^{made Lord}
^{Lieutenant}
^{mons.} had lately exerted his great Parts, and signaliz'd his
 Zeal for the Government, in the House of Com-
 mons. Two Days after, the Lord Viscount Sidney,
 of Ireland, one of their Majesties Principal Secretaries of State,
 March 3. exchang'd the Seals for a Patent, whereby he was
 Godfrey constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ; and the
 Kneller same Day His Majesty conferr'd the honour of
^{Esq;}
^{Kinghted.}
^{The King}
^{Lands in}
^{Holland,}
^{March 6.} Knighthood upon Godfrey Kneller Esq; their Ma-
 jesties Principal Painter in Ordinary ; and indeed it
 was but Justice the King should distinguish by a
 Title, a Person, who by his exquisite Pencil was
 to transmit His Majesty's Image and Heroick Atchi-
^{* March}
^{30.}
^{The Queen}
^{Dowager}
^{leaves}
^{England.}
^{Thomas}
^{Conings-}
^{by Esq;}
^{and Sir}
^{Henry}
^{Capell}
^{made Bar-}
^{ons.}
^{S. George}
^{Treby and}
^{Sir John}
^{Sommers}
^{prefir'd.} evements to the Admiration of After-Ages. His
 Majesty having thus settled Affairs at home, Em-
 bark'd for Holland on the 5th of March, arriv'd the
 next Morning in the Maece, Landed at Orange-Pol-
 der, went the same Day to the Hague, and not long
 after to Loo. Towards the end of the same Month
 the Queen Dowager * parted from Somerset-house,
 and Embark'd at Dover for Calais, from whence
 she continued her Journey to Portugal.
 On the 19th of March, Thomas Coningsby Esq; one
 of the Lords Justices of Ireland, was created Baron
 of that Kingdom, by the Stile of Lord Coningsby ;
 and about a Month after Sir Henry Capell was made
 Baron Capell of Tewkesbury in the County of Gloucester.
 On the 2d of May Sir George Treby was advanc'd to
 the Place of Lord Chief Justice of the Common
 Pleas, and his Office of Attorney General given to
 Sir

Sir John Sommers ; who since their Majesties Accession to the Crown had vastly improv'd in the House of Commons, the Reputation he gain'd at the *Bishops Trial*, of being a Person of great Parts, *The latter's Deep Learning, manly Eloquence, easy Address, Character.* and a bold Stickler for the Liberties of *England*.

At the said time Thomas Trevor Esq; was made Solicitor General : And not long after a Complaint having been made by the Lord Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, against Sir Rowland Gwin, Treasurer of their Majesties Chamber, for Words spoken by him reflecting on his Lordship, as if he had taken Money for disposing of Places in *Ireland*; and Sir Rowland having been required before Her Majesty in Council, to shew what Grounds he had for his Accusation, and Sir Rowland not being able to make it out, Her Majesty did thereupon * declare, That the said Words were ^{turn'd out} Groundless and Sc----lous; and moreover turn'd ^{of his} _{Place,} Sir Rowland out of his Place, though otherwise a ^{April 9.} Person who had been very much Instrumental to the present Settlement, and who nevertheless has ever since continued to serve his King and Country with indefatigable Application in the House of Commons.

The King had scarce reach'd Holland before the Jacobites began to be elevated with the hopes of their Master's Restoration. One Lunt, who was *The Jacobite Commissions*, having had the good Fortune to be *discharg'd from Imprisonment*, was again entertain'd ^{in Flanders} in 1691. by the Lancashire Papists to list Men, and *successfully buy Arms*, that if His Majesty should be taken off in *Flanders* they might be ready for an Insurrection in *England*, as soon as the Blow was given. These Preparations having spent the Summer of the Year 1691. and the Campaign in *Flanders* being ended, without any News either of the Assassination or Invasion, Lunt was sent in November into *France*, to acquaint the Abdicated Monarch, That they were in a Condition to receive him, and therefore desir'd him to inform them, when his Affairs would permit him to make a Descent into this Kingdom. Lunt

A. C. return'd in December following, with Advice, That
 1692. King James would be in England the next Spring,
 and that in the mean time Colonel Parker, and o-
 thers, shoukd be sent over with full Instructions how
 to put themselves into a Posture fit for His Maj-
 sty's Reception ; for now the Descent from La Hogue
 was resolv'd upon.

Colonel Parker and Johnson the Priest, who in
 Conjunction with some few others, had projected the
 intended Murther of the King, and with many the
 Invasion, landed in England about the latter end of
 January 1692. The Murther was their Darling
 Project, as being the only means, they thought,
 would make the Invasion practicable, and their Con-
 quest of England easie, and therefore Communica-
 ted it to as many as they could trust, in * hopes to
 have done it before the King went to Holland, but
 they were so long in contriving how, by whom, when,
 & where it was to be done, that the time elapsed
 before their Consultations came to Maturity. How-
 ever Parker assur'd them, that the Assassination-Plot
 would be reassum'd in Flanders, by the same Per-
 sons who had undertaken it last Campaign, which
 encourag'd the Jacobites to make Preparations for
 what was to follow, I mean the Invasion.

The Scheme of this Descent was laid in France,
 and Colonel Parker and others were sent over to
 communicate it to the Jacobite Party here. This the
 † Colonel did by calling their General Officers and
 Confederates together, and acquainting them ; That
 their old Master had now obtain'd of the most Christian
 King Thirty Thousand effective Men, and that when
 the Spring was a little more advanc'd, King James, who
 was already marching into Normandy, would be wafted
 over with them into England ; with Assurance that if
 that Number was not great enough to reduce his Rebelli-
 ous Subjects, France would spare him Thirty Thousand
 more. Therefore he desir'd all to be in a readiness
 with the greatest speed and secrecy imaginable :
 And addressing himself particularly to Captain
 Blaire, (at the Instance of Johnson the Priest) he
 told him, He was going to command in Lancashire,
 but intended to move Southward at His Majesty's
 Landing ;

^{† Captain}
 Blaire's
 Depositions
 before the
 Privy Coun-
 cil.

Landing; and therefore desir'd the Captain to join him, A. C. in regard his own Men were raw, and the Captain's, 1692. for the most part, were all old Officers and Soldiers.

In this Interval King James's Queen being big K. James's with Child, and drawing near her time, His Ma. Letter to jesty sent a Letter to several Lords and others of his *his late* late Privy-Council, requiring such of them as could *Council,* possibly come, to attend him at St. Germain, to be April 2. Witnesses of his Royal Consort's Labour; which Letter was also directed to the Duchesses of *Sommer-*
set and *Beaufort*, the Marchioness of *Hallifax*, the Countesses of *Darby*, *Mulgrave*, *Rutland*, *Brooks*, *Not-*
singham, *Lumley* and *Danby*; the Lady *Fitzharding*, the Lady *Fritchvile*; to these Commoners Ladies, viz. Sir *John Trevor*, the Speaker's Lady; Sir *Ed-*
ward Seymour's Lady; Sir *Christopher Musgrave's* La-
dy; Sir *Thomas Pope Blunt's* Lady; Sir *John Guise's* Lady; *Thomas Foley Esq's*; Lady; Lady *Stamp*; the Lord Mayor's Lady; Lady *Ashurst*, Lady *Levet*, the two Sheriffs Ladies, and to Doctor *Hugh Cham-*
berlain. But none of these Persons answer'd that Invitation. Not long after King James sent over his Declaration, setting forth his Right, inviting People to join him at his Landing, threatening all that oppos'd him with the severest Punishment, K. James's and promising his Pardon to all Persons how Declarati- guilty soever they might have been; 'excepton, ' the Duke of *Ormond*, the Marquis of *Winchester*, April 20. ' the Earls of *Sunderland*, *Bath*, *Danby*, and *Nottin-*
gham, the Lords *Newport*, *Delamere*, *Wiltshire*, *Col-*
chester, *Cornbury*, *Dunblain* and *Churchill*; the Bi-
shops of *London*, and *St. Asaph*; Sir *Robert Howard*, Sir *John Worden*, Sir *Samuel Grimston*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, Sir *George Treby*, Sir *Basil Dixwell*, Sir *James Oxenden*, Dr. *Tillotson*, Dean of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, *Francis Russel*, *Richard Levison*, *John Trenchard*, Esquires, *Charles Duncomb* Citizen of *London*; such as had offer'd Personal Indignities to him at *Feversham*, those who as Judges, Jurymen, or otherwise had had a Hand in the barbarous Murther of Mr. *John Ashton*, of Mr. *Cross*, &c. And all Spies, and such as had betray'd his Coun- cil during his late Absence from *England*.

A. C. When Parker went into Lancashire, he took with
 1692. him several good Officers, some of which stay'd
 with him in that County, and others he dispos'd of
 in Yorkshire, and the Bishoprik of Durban. His
 Head Quarters were at Mr. Walmsley's at Dungen-ball,
 from whence he issued out his Orders; And because
 their Arms were (for fear of discovery) hid in
 Woods and Grounds, buried between Walls, and
 in Cellars and Out-Houses, he order'd them all to
 be taken out, and forthwith distributed among the
 Officers and listed Men; While Mr. James Fountain,
 as Lieutenant Colonel to the Lord Montgomery, and
 Colonel Holman were compleating each a Regiment
 of Horse in London to join the late King at his Land-
 ing: For now his Majesty, with his Army of English, Scotch, Irish and French was at La Hogue, ready
 to embark for England. At the same time the Jacobites here sent Captain Lloyd Express to the Lord
 Melford, to acquaint his Lordship, that they had
 corrupted several of the English Sea-Commanders,
 particularly Rear-Admiral Carter, and with that
 false Intelligence they transmitted to him an exact
 List of the Number and Rates of the English Fleet,
 and how long it would be before it was possible
 they could be join'd by the Dutch; Praying his
 Lordship to lay it before the most Christian King,
 and procure his Command to Mareschal de Tour-
 ville, to seek and immediately to fight the English,
 before they could be reinforc'd by the Hollanders.
 Upon the receipt of this Message, the Lord Melford applied himself to the King of France, who
 immediately gave his positive Commands to Tour-
 ville to engage the English Fleet, without waiting
 for the Thoulon Squadron under Monsieur D'E-
 strees.

The Queens vigilance indefearing the Designs of Her Enemies. The Queen being inform'd of all these Prepara-
 tions, with a Masculine Courage and undisturb'd Vigilance, gave Orders for hastening out the Fleet,
 and putting the Militia in Readiness; counter-
 manded some Forces design'd for Flanders, which
 together with some other Troops remaining then
 * May 3. in the Kingdom, did afterwards form a Camp near
 Portsmouth; issued * out a Proclamation to com-
 mand

mand all Papists forthwith to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten Miles of the same ; another † requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of Parliament on the 24th of May, for the dispatch of such important Affairs, as might be requisite for the safety of the Kingdom ; and a * Third, for the apprehending the Earls of Scarsdale, and Litchfield, Newburgh, Middleton and Dunmore ; the Lords Griffin, and Forbes, Eldest Son to the Earl of Graynard ; James Griffin Esq; Sir John Fenwick, Sir Theophilus Oglethorp, Sir Andrew Forester, Colonel Slingsby, James Grahme Esq; Mr. Orby, Colonel Sackville, Oliver St. George Esq; Major Soaper, Charles Adderley, David Lloyd, George Porter, and Edward Stafford Esquires. And because a malicious and dangerous Report was spread Abroad, as if some of the Officers of their Majesties Fleet were not hearty in their Service, and that Her Majesty had thereupon order'd the Discharge of many of them from their Employments ; Her Majesty commanded the Earl of Nottingham to acquaint Admiral Russel, ‘ That ^{The Queen's} Her Majesty was satisfied that this Report was Politick industriously rais'd by the Enemies of the Government, and that she repos'd so entire a Confidence ^{Message to} the Fleet. in their Fidelity and Zeal for their Majesties Service, and the defence of their Country, that she had resolv'd not to displace any one of them. Whether any of the Sea Officers were staggering in their Duty, is uncertain ; but however twas an uncommon strain of Policy in the Queen to send down this Message ; which was no sooner communicated to them by Admiral Russel, but Sir John Ashby, Admiral of the Blue ; Sir Ralph Delaval, Vice-Admiral of the Red ; Mr. Rook, Vice-Admiral of the Blue ; Sir Cloudesly Shovel, Rear-Admiral ^{The Ad} of the Red ; Mr. Carter, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, ^{dress of} and the other Commanders of their Majesties Fleet, ^{the Fleet to} the Queen. being touch'd with a lively Sense of Honour, unanimously subscrib'd an Address, wherein they assur'd Her Majesty : That they would with all imaginable Alacrity and Resolution venture their Lives in the Defence of their Majestys undoubted Rights, and

the

A. C. the Liberty and Religion of their Country, against all Foreign and Popish invaders whatsoever. This Address being presented to the Queen by the Commissioners of the Admiralty, Her Majesty said, That ~~she~~ always had this Opinion of the Commanders; but was very glad this was come to satisfy others. And indeed, it was not long before they perform'd their Promise; and in the mean time, the Queen trusting to their Fidelity and Resolution, and considering that her Fleet was now join'd by that of her Allies, and in a readiness to repel the Attempts of her Enemies, Her Majesty put off the Meeting of the Parliament to the 14th Day of June.

~~The Parliament pro-
rogued,
May 16.~~

Whilst the Jacobites were pleasing themselves with Hopes of approaching Success, the first thing that put a damp upon their Mirth, was the various Reports about the joining of the English and Dutch Fleets. Once they had notice they were join'd, but this being contradicted the next Day, least that Report should have influence upon the French, they sent over Sir Adam Blaire to assure them that the Dutch were not yet come up; yet, so it happen'd that before that Gentleman could reach Dover, they had certain News, that the Fleets were join'd indeed; and therefore one Mr. Clark was dispatched into France to acquaint them with this fatal Junction. But Mr. Clark was so far from gaining Credit to his Report, (Sir Adam Blaire averring the contrary) that he was imprison'd as a spreader of false News, till several other Expresses confirm'd his Account. Thereupon the King of France sent Messenger upon Messenger to Tourville to decline fighting; but these Counter-orders arriv'd too late.

~~The French
fleet be-
gan May
19.~~

For on the 19th of May, whilst both France and England were at a gaze in dubious Expectation of this important Event, about Eleven in the Morning, the French Admiral bore down and engag'd the Confederate Fleet, off Cape Barfleur, and both Fleets continued fighting till about half an Hour past Four in the Afternoon, when the French towed away with all their Boats, the great firing on both sides having soon occasion'd a Calm. But a fresh Gale springing up about Six, the Blue Squadron renew'd

renew'd the fight, and maintain'd it till Ten at A. C: Night, when the French being worsted and having had Four Ships blown up, steer'd away for Conquest Road. All that Night it was very Calm, and Foggy the next Morning, but about Eleven it beginning to clear up a little, the English saw the French Fleet about two Leagues from them, very much lessen'd in their Number, not seeming to be above Thirty Eight Men of War, after whom they made all the Sail they could; but about Ten it grew calm again, and at Three in the Afternoon the two Fleets came to an Anchor, but weighed about Eleven at Night, and anchor'd next Morning. On the 21st the English sail'd again against the Enemy, the Admiral steering towards Barfleur, and the Dutch and Blue Squadron towards the Road of Alderney, thro' which part of the French Fleet got safe to St. Malo's, the English not thinking it safe to pursue them that way; for which Sir John Ashby was question'd in Parliament. Sir Ralph Delaval had better Success, for off of Cherbourg, he burnt the French Royal Sun, a Ship of a Hundred and four Guns, ~~Fleet burnt~~ commanded by Admiral Tourville; the Admirable ~~at~~ La Ship of a Hundred and two Guns, and the Conque-Hogue, ~~rant~~ that carried Eighty Guns, with three more of May 23. lesser Rate. Admiral Russel was no less successful in pursuit of Thirteen French Men of War, who hawl'd in for la Hogue; in which Bay he anchor'd the 21st, and next Day stood in, and sent Vice-Admiral Rook with several Men of War, Frigats, Fire-Ships, and arm'd Boats, to endeavour to destroy that part of the Enemies Fleet. But the French had got their Ships so very near the Shore, that not any of the Men of War, except their small Frigats could do any Service. However that Night Six of the Enemies Men of War were burnt, and the next Day the other Seven, besides several Transport Ships. The Attempt was very difficult and dangerous, but was perform'd with that Conduct and Resolution, and the Seamen in the Boats were so animated by their Victory, that they took Possession of several of the Enemies Ships, and drove the French, with their own Guns, from their Platforms and

A. C. and Batteries on Shore ; and all this in the sight of
1692. the French and Irish Camp, that lay ready to In-
 vade England.

K. James's Letter to the K. of France. This disappointment was sensibly felt by King James, who thereupon writ to the King of France : That he had hitherto, with some Constancy and Resolution supported the weight of all his Misfortunes, so long as himself was the only Sufferer ; but he acknowledged this last disaster utterly over-whelmed him, and that he was altogether comfortless, in Relation to what concerned his most Christian Majesty, thro' the great loss that had befallen his Fleet. That he knew too well that 'twas his own unlucky Star, which had drawn this Misfortune upon his Forces, always victorious, but when they fought for his Interests ; which plainly let him see, that he no longer merited the Support of so great a Monarch. Therefore he entreated his most Christian Majesty, no longer to concern himself for a Prince so unfortunate as himself ; but permit him to retire with his Family to some Corner of the World, where he might cease to obstruct the usual Course of his most Christian Majesty's Prosperities and Conquests ; and where nothing could more contribute to his Consolation, than to bear of the quick Return of all his wonted Triumphs both by Sea and Land. The King of France endeavoured to alleviate King James's Affliction by a kind Answer, wherein he promis'd never to forsake him in the worst of his Extremities.

As the English had signaliz'd their Bravery after a most extraordinary manner, so the generous Queen was no sooner inform'd of the Victory, but she sent a Gratuity of Thirty Thousand Pounds down to Portsmouth, to be distributed among the Seamen and Soldiers; order'd Medals to be made for the Officers, and caused Colonel Hastings, who was slain in the Fight, to be magnificently interr'd. At the same time Her Majesty considering how advantagiously this Success might be improv'd by making a Descent into France, before the Enemy had recover'd their Consternation, order'd great Preparations to be made towards it. On the 23d of July, all the Forces design'd for this Expedition were Shipp'd off at Portsmouth, and on the 25th the Duke

Leinster,

Leinster, (now Duke of Schomberg) who command'd in Chief, embark'd aboard the *Breda*. The Orders, as 'tis usual, were not to be open'd till they were at a certain distance at Sea; and in regard they set Sail with a fair Wind, in the most favourable Season of the Year, there was no small Expectation of some considerable Enterprize; but Four or Five Days after, intelligence came that all the Transport Ships had put into St. Helen's Road, with part of the Fleet, which they met off of Torbay. This unexpected return occasion'd various Conjectures; but all that ever came to publick Notice was, That the next day after the Fleets were joined, Admiral Russel and the rest of the Commanders went aboard the *Breda*, where the Duke of Leinster's Commission was open'd; and that on the 29th a Counsel of War was held aboard the General, where it was resolv'd that they should steer towards the Coast of England. Her Majesty was no sooner inform'd of what had passed, but she sent away to Portsmouth a Committee of her Privy-Council, to carry fresh Orders to the Fleet. The Lord President of the Council, accompanied by the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, the Earls of Nottingham and Rochester, and the Lords Sidney and Cornwallis, arrived there on the 24th of August, and after they had conferr'd with the Generals, return'd to London. On the 8th of the same Month the Forces under the Duke of Leinster arriv'd in the Downes, from whence they sailed on the 20th, and two Days after landed at Ostend; after having kept the French in perpetual Alarms.

The Queen and her Three Kingdoms being now *Campaign* secure at Home, let us see how Affairs are carry'd in France on Abroad. Tho' the Duke of Bavaria, who thro' ders. King William's influence, was this Year made Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, had put those Provinces in a far better State than formerly, yet that did not hinder the King of France from attempting Namur the Siege of Namur, one of the strongest Places in *besieg'd*. all those parts, both by its advantagious Situation May 25. on the confluence of the Sambre and the Maese, and *N. S.* its good Fortifications, but principally a Castle built

A. C. built upon a Hill in an Angle form'd by those two
 1692. Rivers. His most Christian Majesty invested the
 Town, in Person, on the 25th Day of May, (N. S.)
 The Town open'd the Trenches on the 29th, and pursued the
 taken. Siege with so much Vigour and Diligence; that
 June 5. in Four Days he made himself Master of all the
 N. S. Out-works next St. Nicholas's Gate. The Garrison
 seeing it was in vain to withstand an Army encour-
 ag'd by the Presence of their Sovereign, surren-
 dered the City on the 5th of June upon Articles, and
 retir'd into the Castle.

Upon the News of this Siege, King *William*, with the Confederate Army under his Command, decamp'd from *Anderlech*, on the 27th of May (N. S.) marched to *Diegom*, the next Day towards *Lou-
vain*, and pitch'd his Camp near *Bethlem Abbey*; from whence he continued his March towards *Namur* on the 3d of June. But before His Majesty removed, he gave the Enemy Notice of his late Victory at Sea by a Triple Discharge of a Hundred and Forty Pieces of Cannon, which were an-
 swer'd by as many Volleys of small Shot from the
 two Lines of the Army. 'Tis reported that
 the French King heard this Noise with a great deal
 of Unconcernment, saying, *Here's a mighty Pudder
 indeed about burning Two or Three Ships!* But what
 Face soever he put upon the Matter, the Con-
 sequence shew'd, it was the unhappiest Blow he re-
 ceiv'd during the whole Course of this War, for
 thereby his Sea-Coasts remain'd expos'd to the In-
 insults of the English; the French having not been able
 ever since to put out a Fleet to cope with that of
 the Confederates.

The Duke of *Luxemburgh*, who cover'd the Siege
 of *Namur* with an Army of Seventy Thousand Men,
 upon Information that the King of *England* mo-
 ved towards the *Mehaigne*, marched that way like-
 wise, and on the 8th of June (N. S.) the two Ar-
 mies, which were almost equal as to Number, (the
 Confederates not exceeding Seventy Five Thou-
 sand Men) advanc'd in sight of one another, the
 River only remaining betwen them. King *Wil-
 liam* possessed himself of all the Posts upon the
Mehaigne,

WILLIAM the Third.

333

A. C.

1692.

Mehaigne on his side ; as Luxemburgh did of two Villages surrounded with strong Hedges and Thickets on the opposite Bank. But the Confederates had such an intire Command of the River by their Batteries, that the same Evening His Britanick Majesty order'd the Pontons to be laid over it, in order to attack the Enemy the next Day. All things were in a readiness for an Engagement, but the same Night, and the succeeding Days, the Weather prov'd so rainy, that a stop was put to King William's glorious Enterprize. To pass by trivial Particulars, the most remarkable Action before the Castle of Namur, was the taking of Fort William, which was raised by that great Engineer Colonel Coehorn, and defended by himself. The King of France being resolved to carry this Work at any rate, caused it to be assaulted on the 21st of June ; And tho' all the Efforts of his Men prov'd unsuccessful, yet they return'd to the Storm the next Day. The besieg'd, animated by their Commander, made an incredible resistance, repulsing twice the Assaillants with great slaughter ; but at length the latter with redoubled Numbers, made themselves Masters of the cover'd Way, and cut off the Besieg'd from their Communication with the Castle. Monsieur de Coehorn being dangerously wounded, the Garrison who thought themselves no longer in a Condition to hold out, desir'd to Capitulate ; reserving only so much time to themselves, as to send to the Prince of Barbançon Governor of the Old-Castle, to give him notice of their Resolution, which he readily allow'd ; and thereupon Fort William, which from this time was called Fort Coehorn, was deliver'd up to the French.

The Consequence of this Loss was the Surrender of the Castle of Namur on the 1st of July ; which, considering the strength of the Place, and the shortness of the Siege, occasion'd some reflections on the Prince of Barbançon, whom, some report, King William suspected, and therefore had desir'd the Duke of Bavaria to remove him from his Government of Namur ; but the French investing the Place before the Duke could comply with His Majesty's desire

A. C. desire, without shewing any distrust of the Prince; his Electoral Highness contented himself to order the Count de Thian, to accompany him in this Siege, with particular Instructions to observe his Conduct. Others justify the Prince of Barbançon, and maintain he did all that could be expected from a Man of Honour and Courage.

The Castle of Namur was surrendred, King of Namur William lay encamped at Melle, where he form'd a Design to surprize Mons, which the French took Care to disappont. From Melle His Majesty march'd his Army to Genap, thence to Nostredame-de-Hall, and on the 1st of August over the River Senne, when he was join'd by the Hannover Troops, to the Number of Eight Thousand Men. On the other hand, the King of France contenting himself with the Glory of having taken Namur, in sight of the Confederate Army, left the Command of his Forces to Luxembourg, who pitched his Camp in an advantagious Post, cover'd by a Wood and thick Hedges, between Enghien, and Steenkirk, where his Britannick Majesty resolv'd to attack him, upon the Information of soime Persons that were thought to understand the Nature of the Ground.

Battle of Steenkerk the Army march'd early in the Morning, the baggage being order'd to repass the Senne at Hall. There were several Defiles to pass, and the ways to be made, which made it a tedious March; but however about Ten a Clock the Prince of Württemberg with the Vanguard, which consisted of Four Battalions of English Foot, two of Danes, and a Detachment of Churchill's Brigade, advanced towards the Enemy, and fell upon them with so much Viguur, that he drove them from Hedge to Hedge, posted himself in the Wood that fronted the Right Wing of their Army; and erected two Batteries of Cannon, on little Eminences one on the Right, and the other on the Left of the Wood. Whilst these Batteries were playing upon the Enemy, the Confederate Army marched up to the Head of the Defile (about half an English Mile from the Wood) where it open'd in a little Plain, not above

above half a League over, which terminated upon the Right of the Wood ; and upon several Rows of high Trees, planted in great Order. Upon the Right of this Plain, there was a Farm which soon after the Engagement was set on Fire by the Enemy, to cover, by the smoke, several of their Battalions that were order'd this way. From the Head of the Defile, upon the Left of the Plain there was a deep hollow Way with high Trees and Hedges upon the Banks of it, which reach'd as far as the Wood where the Vanguard was posted, and where it branch'd it self into two other deep Ways, and going thro' the Wood upon the Left to the *Danes*. Attack, and to that of the Guards ; and the other upon the Right going along the outside of the Wood : Between these two last, were posted the Regiments of Sir *Robert Douglas*, Colonel *Fitz Patrick*, and Colonel *O Farrel*.

When the Confederate Army was come up to the Head of these Defiles, and just entring into the small Plain, they were order'd to Halt, except the English Life-Guards, and Horse and Dragoons, and the Lords *Cuts's*, Lieutenant General *Mackay's*, Sir *Charles Graham's* and the Earl of *Angus's* Regiments, which being interlin'd with the Horse, were commanded at the same time to the Right-skirts of the Wood ; whilst Prince of *Hesse's*, Colonel *Lowther's*, and the Earl of *Leven's* Regiments, were also intermix'd with the Left Wing of Horse, and posted upon the outside of the Wood. Things being thus dispos'd, and the Army continuing in their Halt, Prince *Wirtemberg*, after he had cannonaded for above two Hours, began the Attack with the *Danes* upon the Right, which was immediately followed by the other Four English Regiments as compos'd the Vanguard, and seconded by *Cuts's*, *Mackay's*, *Angus's*, *Graham's*, *Lowther's*, the Prince of *Hesse's* and *Leven's* Regiments. Never was more terrible, and at the same time more regular firing heard ; for during the space of two Hours it seem'd to be continu'd Claps of Thunder. The Vanguard behaved themselves with so much Bravery and Resolution, that tho' they receiv'd the charge of several

A. C. several Battalions of the Enemies, one after another, 1692. yet they drove them beyond one of their Batteries of Seven Pieces of Cannon, of which the *Danes* and the Second Battalion of the Regiment of *English Guards* possessed themselves, and which Colonel *Waobop*, who commanded the *English*, would have sent away, had not the *French* cut off the Traces, and carried away the Horses. Sir *Robert Douglas* with his first Battalion, charged several of the Enemies, and beat them from three several Hedges, and made himself Master of the Fourth, when going thro' a Gap to get on the other side, he was unfortunately killed upon the spot. All the other Regiments behaved themselves with equal Bravery, firing Muzzle to Muzzle thro' the Hedges, they on the one side, and the Enemy on the other.

The King being made sensible of the Difficulties the Vanguard had to encounter, by one of Prince *Wirtemberg's Aids-de-Camp*, who had already sent two Messengers to Count *Solmes* to no purpose, His Majesty dispatch'd away Count *Paulin*, one of his *Aids-de-Camp*, with positive Orders to Count *Solmes*, who commanded the Main Body, to send more Foot to the Prince's assistance; but Count *Solmes*, who ever was envious of the *English*, and who besides, had a particular jealousy of Prince *Wirtemberg's* commanding the Attack, an Honour which he would have had himself, instead of obeying his Majesty's Commands, order'd the Horse to march, and the Foot to halt: Which prov'd the loss of the Day. For the Ground was so straight, and the Enemy had such Hedges, Copses and Ditches to cover them; that there was nothing to do for the Horse; so that when the Vanguard began to engage they had none but part of the Infantry interlin'd with the Left Wing of the Horse to second them, the Body of the Foot being almost a Mile in the Rear. However, the King made all possible diligence to get the Infantry up, ordering a Brigade to march to the Wood, and forming a Line of Battle in the Plain, with such Foot as could come up. The Eagerness of the Soldiers to follow their Royal Leader, and to engage the Enemy was such, that they

put

put themselves into some Disorder, and took more time to form their Battalions, than could now conveniently be spar'd; so that before they could reach the Wood, the Vanguard and Infantry of the Left Wing, being over-powered by Thirty Battalions of the Enemy, that charged them continually one after another, and by a fresh Body of Dragoons brought up by Boufflers, they were forc'd to retreat in great Confusion, and to leave the Wood to the Enemies Possession. The English Life-Guards owed their Preservation to the Danish Foot-Guards; and Baron of Pibrack's Regiment of Lünenburgher's being in Disorder upon the skirt of the Wood; and the Colonel himself lying dangerously wounded upon the place, Sir Bevil Granville, who commanded the Earl of Bath's Regiment, march'd up to his Relief, receiving the Enemies fire, before he suffer'd any Peloton of his Battalion to Discharge once; by this Method he lodg'd himself in the hollow way near the Wood, ordered his Serjeants to carry off the Baron of Pibrack, and maintain'd his Post, till he was commanded to leave it by the Prince of Nassau.

The King Enrag'd at the Disappointment of the Vanguard, for want of a timely Relief, express't his Concern by often repeating these Words: *Oh! my poor English, how they are abandon'd!* Nor would he admit Count Solmes to his Royal Presence for many Months after: And now considering that the fight was not to be renew'd without endangering the loss of the whole Army, Luxembourg being considerably reinforc'd by Boufflers; and besides, the Night drawing on, his Majesty commanded a Retreat, which was perform'd with admirable Order, and without any great disturbance from the Enemy; who never durst engage the English in the Rear.

In this Battle the Confederates lost the brave Lieutenant General Mackay, Sir John Lanier, Sir Robert Douglas, the Earl of Angus, and divers other gallant Officers, above two Thousand Men kill'd; three Thousand wounded or made Prisoners, and several Pieces of Cannon. As for the French, bating the Honour of remaining

A. C.
1692.

Masters of the Field, they had not much Reason to boast of any advantage, having had the Prince *de Turenne*, the Marquis *de Belfonds*, the Marquis *de Tilladet*, the Brigadier *Stoupa*, the Marquis *de Firmacon*, and several other Men of distinction, and Two Thousand private Soldiers kill'd, and near as many wounded. Neither had they come off so cheap, had it not been for the Chevalier *de Millevoix*, one of the Elector of Bavaria's Domesticks, who had already given, and still endeavour'd to give further Intelligence, to the Mareschal *de Luxemburg*, of the King's Motion and Designs, for which he was hang'd on a Tree in the Right Wing of His Majesty's Army.

A Plot against the King's Life reviv'd.

A more infamous Criminal was about this time deliver'd up into the Hands of Justice : For the Chevalier *de Granvile* returning from *Paris*, where he had engag'd one *Leefdale*, a Person of a good Family near *Boisleduc*, to join with *Dumont*, in the hellish Design of Assassinating King *William*, he appointed a Meeting at *Uden*, whither *Dumont* was come from *Hanover*. There it was agreed that when the King should pass along the Lines, or when the Army should decamp, *Dumont* should be in Ambush and shoot His Majesty, and that as soon as the Murder was committed, a Party of Three Thousand Horse, from the Duke of *Luxembourg*'s Army, and headed by Monsieur *Chamlays*, and Colonel *Parker*, should rescue the Assassins, to colour the Villany with the shew of a Stratagem of War. But Providence still watching for his Majesty's Safety, permitted the black Conspiracy to be discover'd by *Leefdale* and *Dumont*; who related all the Circumstances of the Contrivance, and who they were that put *Granvile* upon this wicked Attempt. Thereupon *Granvile* was taken at *Eyndenboven*; afterwards try'd by a Court-Martial, and according to his Sentence, hang'd, drawn and quarter'd; after he had made a full Confession of his Crimes, without being put to the Torture. At his Execution he seem'd very Penitent, and express'd some Resentment against those by whom he was undone. And 'tis with Horror that History is oblig'd to say,

*Granvile
executed,
Aug. 13.*

say, that if we may give Credit to this Criminal's dying Words, and the Depositions upon Record, not only Ministers of State, and Ambassadors, but even an Archbishop, nay, a Crown'd Head, were at least privy to that detestable Project.

There was little more done this Campaign in Flanders, except the defeat of a Party from Namur, by a Detachment from the Troops of Liege commanded by Count Serclacs de Tilly; and the Bombarding of Charleroy, by Monsieur de Boufflers. As for the English Forces which landed at Ostend on the 1st of September (N. S.) under the Command of the Duke of Leinster, they possessed themselves of Furnes and Dixmuyde, which they began to fortifie, and by which the King seem'd to have some great Design that way; but whatever it was, all mis-carried; both these Places being abandon'd * to Boufflers, by Count Horn, towards the beginning of January of the Year 1693. which King William much resented in him, who till now always had a great share in His Majesty's Esteem. Perhaps the same touch'd the Count very near, for he did not live long after.

From the Netherlands let us move towards the Upper Rhine, where the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, and the Markgrave of Bareith, commanded this year the Forces on that side against the Duke de Lorge, General of the French Army. Nothing worth mentioning passed between them till the Month of September, when the French advancing towards the Rhine with a great Train of Artillery, the Landgrave and Markgrave held a Council of War with the rest of the Generals, wherein it was resolv'd, that the two Armies, which were separated, should now rejoin, which was accordingly done, and the whole German Force encamped near Neustadt; but in some days they separated again, the Landgrave marching to besiege Eberemburgh. He had not been gone long, before the Markgrave sent him an Express, that the French were moving towards him, which made the Landgrave send away Four Thousand Dragoons to the other's Assistance; but before they, and the Body of the Army could come

A. C. up, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who was gone before with a Body of about Four Thousand Horse, and posted himself near *Edeisheim* with a Design to stop the March of the *French*, was by them surprised in his Camp, by the favour of a great Fog; and charged so briskly, that his Men had not time to put themselves in a Posture of Defence. About a Thousand of the *Germans* were killed upon the spot, and several made Prisoners; and among the latter the Duke of *Wirtemberg* himself, who was carried to *Paris*; whilst the *trench* liv'd at Discretion in his Country, and oblig'd the Landgrave, now weaken'd by the Detachment he had sent away to the Markgrave of *Barcib*, and afterwards by another to secure *Heydelberg*, to raise the Siege of *Eberemburgh*. However the Landgrave was soon after even with the *French*; for the latter, under the Command of Count *Tallard*, having besieg'd * *Rhinefeld*, a place which would have been of great Importance to them, if they had carried it,

Rhinefeld besieg'd. Dec. 16. *The Siege* rais'd.

Jan. 1693. Enterprize with considerable loss (both from the Enemies fire, and the Rigour of the Season) and not without some Confusion to the Court of *France*, who had sent Orders to Count *Tallard*, not to besiege, but take Possession of the Place.

Affairs of Piedmont in 1692. To pursue our Method, let us take a short view of the Affairs of Piedmont: The Court of *France* having brought the Pope to an Accommodation, endeavour'd thro' his means to divide the Duke of *Savoy* from the Contederacy; and dispatch'd away Monsi ur *Chanley* to *Turin*, to make advantagious Proposals to His Royal Highness; but whether in the form that was afterwards made publick, is a Mystery. However, there was a Writing printed at *Paris*, wherein the Author mention'd all the Offers made to the Duke; tho' that Paper seemed chiefly design'd to make the *Italian* Princes jealous of the *Germans*, by magnifying the Disorders committed by them in their Quarters; and insinuating that Protestants reap'd all the Advantage of this present

present War ; which last Argument was not long A. C. after effectually improv'd by the Parliams of France in the Court of Savoy. But the German Troops now in Italy were too numerous to give any of those petty Princes an opportunity to disturb them, supposing they had the intention to do it ; and as for the Duke of Savoy whatever his true Sentiments were, he appear'd stanch, and resolute to carry on this Campain with great Vigour. On the other hand, the French, who bent the Power of their Arms against Flanders and Germany, left Monsieur Catinat very much inferior to the Allies in Piedmont, as desiring only to defend what they had gain'd the Years before on that side. This they could not do neither, for the Duke of Savoy having got his Army into the Field, and dispos'd of several Parties into the Vallies and other Places for the better security of the Country ; he march'd in the Month of July, at the Head of Twenty Thousand Men into the Province of Dauphiné, where after they had pillaged La Roche, Chantelouve, and some other Villages, they made themselves Masters of the Castle and Highlands of Guillestre, and some other Passes. On the 5th of August all the Army cross't the Durance at Guillestre, and mov'd towards the City of Ambrun, which was surrendered upon Articles, after a pretty brisk Siege of about Nine Days. Here the Duke of Savoy found Twenty Pieces of Cannon, and considerable quantity of Provisions ; and the City presently granted his Royal Highness Forty Thousand Livres Contribution ; which they borrowed at Grenoble for that Purpose ; besides which his Highness seiz'd upon Sixty Thousand Livres in Gold which was the French King's Money, in the Hands of the Pay-Master of the Troops ; And not only the City of Ambrun, but all the Neighbouring Towns and Villages were at the same time put under Contribution. Here likewise the Duke of Schomberg publish'd a Declaration, in the Name of his Britannick Majesty, inviting People to join him, and assuring them that his Majesty had no declaration, other Aim in causing his Forces to enter into France, Aug. 29, but to restore the Nobility and Gentry to their ancient Splendor ;

A. C. Splendor; the Parliaments to their pristine Authority; 1692. the People to their just Priviledges; and even to grant his Protection to the Clergy; but because the Kings of England are Guarantees of the Edict of Nantes, made in favour of the Protestants, as well by the Treaty concluded at Montpellier, as several other Treaties,

*See the
Appendix.*

the Duke of Schomberg declar'd, That 'twas His Britannick Majesty's intention to cause that Edict to be reviv'd. Encourag'd by this Declaration, several of the French Protestants that had been forc'd to abjure their Religion, took this opportunity to make their voluntary Recantation, before Mr. Du-Bourdieu, the Duke of Schomberg's Chaplain, who did not fail to strengthen their Faith by his Eloquent Sermons. From Ambrun the Army march'd directly to Gap, a City upon the Frontiers of Provence, whose Inhabitants open'd their Gates to Prince Eugene of Savoy, upon his first appearing before it; and gladly consented to pay Contribution, to preserve their Houses from being burnt and pillag'd; a Treatment which near Eighty Castles and Villages receiv'd from the Germans, in retaliation of the Barbarities committed by the French in the Palatinate. Not only Grenoble, the Capital of Dauphine, but the Neighbouring Provinces, and the wealthy City of Lyons began already to tremble: And indeed never had the Allies a fairer opportunity of shaking the immense Power of France.

The Duke of Savoy's Sicknes. But the Duke of Savoy's falling Sick of the Small Pox, and which was of more fatal Consequence, the Spirit of division that crept among the Generals, not only hindred the Design that had been form'd of taking Briangon and Quieras; but likewise incapacitated them to keep what they had already conquer'd. Thus having plunder'd the Country, destroy'd all the Provisions they could not consume or carry away, burnt all that refus'd to contribute, they blew up the Fortifications of Ambrun, took Money to save the Houses, and so put an end to the Campaign. 'Tis to be observ'd, that Mr. Du-Bourdieu, had not the most inconsiderable share in the Booty; since he carried away with him above Two Hundred French Protestants, who,

who chose rather to expose themselves to Beggary A. C. and Contempt in Foreign Nations, then to live in Plenty and Honour in their Native Land, where they must be forc'd to join in Divine Worship with those, whom all Protestants account Idolaters. As for the Duke of Savoy, he was like to pay dear for this Summer's Expedition, for he was hardly well recover'd of his Small-Pox when he fell into an Ague, which brought him so low, that his Physicians began to fear for his Life; but at length his Youthful Constitution got the better of his Distemper.

Besides the annoying France in her most sensible Part, their Britannick Majesties improv'd the Duke of Savoy's Alliance towards the Restoration of the Vaudois, a People, which though contemptible in relation to their wordly Estates, make nevertheless a considerable Figure among Christians, as boasting, not without Justice, a Purity of Faith deriv'd from the Primitive Ages of the Church, and untainted by latter Superstitions. Now because these poor People had lost all manner of Ecclesiastical Discipline, through the Violence of their late Persecution, and were unable to maintain so much as a Minister or a Schoolmaster, Mr. Du Bourdien acquainted the Bishop of St. Asaph with their miserable Condition, desiring him to solicit Her Majesty's Bounty in their behalf. That worthy Prelate, no less conspicuous for his Piety and Charity, than for his profound Learning, chearfully laid hold on this occasion to serve the Church; and finding the Queen as ready to grant, as he was to ask; a Fund was establish'd out of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, for the maintaining of (a) ten Preachers, and as many Schoolmasters, in the Valleys of Piedmont. A Vaudois. ^{Queen Mary's Charity to the} Monument of that great Princess's unbounded Charit**b**y, which will remain as long as there are Vaudois St. Asaph in the World! We may here take notice, that about this time the Bishop of St. Asaph was nominated (b) ^{Shop of} to the Bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry, upon the Death of Doctor Thomas Wood, Bishop of ^{and Coventry,} that See. ^{July 23.}

A. C. We should now mention the Campaign in ~~Cau-~~
 1692. ~~lonia~~, but the French having attempted nothing on
 that side, by reason their Forces were sufficiently
 diverted another way, and the Spaniards having
 done as little, because of their usual Supinity and
 Weakness, we shall pass on to some other Occur-
 rences.

c Earth-
quake in
Jamaica,
June 7.

d And in
England,
Sept. 8.

e Sept. 13. issued out (e) two Proclamations, the one (f) for
 f Procla-
 mation a-
 gainst Li-
 bellers:
 g And a-
 gainst High
 waymen.

the better discovery of Seditious Libellers; and the
 other (g) for the discovery and apprehending of High-
 waymen, and for a Reward of Forty Pounds for every
 such Offender, to the Discoverers; which Encourage-
 ment occasion'd the taking of many of those Rob-
 bers, who about this time very much infested the
 Roads of this Kingdom.

h Mr.
Boyle's
Death.

i His Ex-
emplary
Piety.

k Prince
Waldeck
dies.

(c) On the 7th of June a most terrible Earth-
 quake shook the Island of America in the West-Indies,
 and almost entirely ruin'd the Town of Port-Royal,
 the best of all the English Plantations, and the
 great Mart on that part of the World; insomuch,
 that besides the Damages, no less than 1500 Persons
 perish'd in it. About two Months after an Earth-
 quake was also felt in (d) England, particularly in
 London, and upon the Continent. The King was
 then in his Camp, at Dinner, in an old decay'd
 House, which shaking very much, and every one
 apprehending it was ready to fall, His Majesty,
 with much ado, was prevail'd with to rise from the
 Table, to go out of the House; but the Surprise
 was soon over. Not many Days after Her Majesty

About the beginning of this Year (h) died Robert
 Boyle Esq; an English-man of Illustrious Birth, but
 more remarkable for being the most famous experi-
 mental Philosopher these latter Ages have produc'd;
 and whose deep Knowledge of Nature was so far
 from being tainted with Atheism, the common Dis-
 temper of Men of refin'd Speculation, (i) that all
 his Life was a continued Example of Goodness and
 Piety; and at his Death he left the Foundation of a
 Monthly Sermon to convince Atheists, Deists, Jews,
 &c. of their Errors. This Year was also fatal (k) to
 P. Waldeck, an able, but unfortunate General. Neither
 ought we to forget, that this Year the Duke of
 Hannover,

Hannover, a Protestant Prince, was, through King A. C. William's Interest, advanc'd to be an Elector of the Empire, and thereby a (l) Ninth Electorate was Constituted.

^l Ninth E-

About this time one Robert Young was committed to Newgate till he discharg'd a Fine impos'd upon him; and one Henry Pearson, a Prisoner in the same Place for Debt, perceiving Young to be very expert in Counterfeiting Hands, told him, that if he could contrive a (m) Sham-Plot, and fother it upon the Earls of ^m Marlborough, and Salisbury, the Bishop of Rochester, ^{Plot far} and some others, he might soon have Money enough ^{ther'd up} to pay his Fine. Young being in very low Circumstances gladly accepted the Proposal, but told Pearson nothing could be done in that matter till he was releas'd, which in a short time was effected. As soon as Pearson was at Liberty, he employ'd one Stephen Blackhead to carry Letters between himself and Young. By a certain Stratagem Young happen'd to see the Earl of Marlborough's Hand, which he counterfeited so cunningly, that it was very difficult to discern the true from the false. Afterwards he drew up an Association, and affixt to it the Hands of the Earls of Marlborough and Salisbury, as also Sir Basil Firebrace's, the Bishop of Rochester's, and the Lord Cornbury's, which two last were writ by an other hand. And that the more Credit might be given to this pretended Plot, Young forg'd several Letters in the Name of the Lord Marlborough, supposed to be directed to himself, which Blackhead us'd to bring to him again. In the Month of April, Blackhead went three times to the Bishop of Rochester's House at Bromley, upon a sham Errand from a suppos'd Divinity Doctor, but with no other intent than to convey the forg'd Association into a secret Place, where it was afterwards found by the King's Messengers; who upon Information given by Young against that Reverend Prelate, came first to secure his Person, and then to search his House. His Lordship was some days under Confinement; but upon a strict ⁿ The sham Examination (ⁿ) of the whole matter before the Council, and the confronting of Blackhead with ^{Plot dis,} ^{cover'd,} Young, June 10,

A. C. Young, the Forgery was evidently discover'd, and his
1692. Lordships Innocence made manifest.

W • Affairs of Scotland.
p And Ire • for (p) Ireland, the Lord Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, so manag'd Affairs, that the (q) Parliament there made an Act not only of Recognition of their Majesties undoubted Title to that Crown, and another for Encouragement of Protestant Strangers to settle in that Kingdom; but one also for granting to their Majesties the Sum of 70000 Pounds, by an Additional Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors. After which (r) they were Prorogued,

q The Parliament meets there
Okt. 5. *r And is* *s Prorogued,* gued.

Nov. 3. The King having settled Affairs in Holland, Embark'd there on the 15th of October, and on the 18th safely (s) Landed at Yarmouth. On the 29th *Jam lands* the Queen met him at Newhall, and the same Day in England, their Majesties went to Kensington through the City, amidst the loud Acclamations of rejoicing Multitudes. Two Days after (t) the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder of London attended his Majesty, both to congratulate his happy Return, and express their steady Resolution to support his Government, to the utmost of their Power. At the same time the Recorder, in the Name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, besought His Majesty to honour the City with his Presence at Dinner upon the Lord Mayor's Day at Guildhall; which His Majesty was pleas'd to accept; and as a Mark of his Favour His Majesty confer'd the Honour of Knighthood upon Salathiel Lovell, Serjeant at Law, their Recorder. The same (u) Day a Proclamation was issued out for a publick Thanksgiving to God Almighty for the Preservation of their Majesties and their Government, against the Designs of their open and secret Enemies; particularly for the late signal Victory at Sea against the French Fleet, and for the Disappointment of the barbarous Conspiracy, for taking away his Majesty's Life by Assassination. On the (x) 29th of the same Month their Majesties, attended

u Proclamation for a publick Thanksgiving.
x Their Majesties Dine at Guildhal
Okt. 29.

tended by all the Great Officers of the Court, a A. C. numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry, the Judges, and the Ladies of the chiefest Quality, were magnificently entertain'd at Dinner at the Guildhall, by Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor Elect for the Year ensuing; upon which occasion His Majesty confer'd the Honour of (y) Knighthood on Sir John Wild, ^{y Several Persons} man, Sir William Gore, Sir James Houblon, Aldermen; Sir Leonard Robinson, Chamberlain; Sir Rowland Ainsworth, Sir William Scowen, Sir Josiah Child, and Sir John Foach. The same Honour was confer'd some Days before on Thomas Trevor Esq; their Majesties Sollicitor General.

About this time several French Refugees, studious to promote the Interest of England, and to weaken France by impairing her Manufactures, together with some English Merchants, (z) form'd the Royal Lustrin ^{The Roy-} string Company, and being supported by the Protection of the Earl of Pembroke, whom they chose ^{Company} their Governor, obtain'd a Patent from His Majesty, whereby they were reputed a Body Politick, having the full and sole Priviledge for the making of Lustrings and Alamodes in England. On the 26th of October this Patent was read in a full Committee, at their House in Austin-Friars, at which time the Company was farther assur'd by their Governour, of their Majesties Pleasure in this Undertaking, to such a degree, that all other Encouragements might be expected for the promoting of it.

Upon the (a) 4th Day of November the Parliament being met at Westminster, His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he first of all (b) 'thank'd them ^{a The Par-} liaments ^{meets,} Nov. 4. 'for the great Supplies they had given him for the The King's 'Prosecution of this War; hoping, by their Advice Speech to 'and Assistance, which had never fail'd him, to take both Houses 'such Measures as might be most proper for supporting their common Interest against the excessive 'Power of France. He next told them, how great reason they had to rejoice in the happy Victory they 'had obtain'd at Sea, wishing the Success at Land 'had been answerable to it: Though he was sure, his 'own Subjects had so remarkable a share in both, 'that

A. C. 'that their *Bravery* and *Courage* must ever be remembred to their Honour. Afterwards He made them sensible, That as the *French* were repairing their Losses at Sea with great Diligence, and did design to augment their Land-Forces considerably, against the next Campaign, so it was absolutely necessary, for this Nation's Safety, that at least as great a-Force be maintain'd at Sea and Land, as they had the last Year ; and therefore he ask'd a Supply suitable to so great an occasion, of the Gentlemen of the House of Commons ; Expressing at the same time his Affliction, that so heavy a charge upon his People could not be avoided, without exposing themselves to inevitable Ruin and Destruction. And because the inconvenience of sending out of the Kingdom great Sums of Money for the Payment of the Troops abroad, was very considerable, and that He wish'd it could be remedied ; He told them, 'That if they could suggest to him any Methods for the support of them, which might lessen this Inconvenience, He should be ready to receive them with all the Satisfaction imaginable. He then acquainted them, 'That none could desire more than He did, that a Descent should be made into *France* ; and therefore, notwithstanding the disappointment of that Design this last Summer, He intended to attempt it the next Year, with a much more considerable Force ; and that as soon as He should be enabled, all possible Care and Application should be used towards it. And upon this occasion He took notice of that Signal Deliverance, which, by the Providence of God, they receiv'd the last Spring, to the Disappointment and Confusion of their Enemies Designs and Expectations. 'This, said He, has sufficiently shewn us how much we are expos'd to the Attempts of *France*, while that King is in a Condition to make them. Let us therefore improve the Advantage we have at this time, of being join'd with most of the Princes and States of *Europe*, against so dangerous an Enemy : In this, surely, all Men will agree, who have any Love for their Country, or any Zeal for Religion : I cannot therefore doubt but

‘ but you will continue to support Me in this War A. C.
 ‘ against the declar’d Enemy of this Nation, and i692.
 ‘ that you will give as speedy dispatch to the Affairs
 ‘ before you, as the Nature and Importance of them
 ‘ will admit ; that the Preparations may be timely
 ‘ and effectual for the Preservation of all that is
 ‘ valuable to us. I am sure, added His Majesty,
 ‘ I can have no Interest but what is yours : We
 ‘ have the same Religion to defend ; and you cannot
 ‘ be more concern’d for the Preservation of your
 ‘ Liberties and Properties, than I am that you should
 ‘ always remain in the full possession of them ; for I
 ‘ have no aim but to make you a happy People.
 ‘ Hitherto, said He, in the Conclusion, I have never
 ‘ spar’d to expose my own Person for the Good
 ‘ and Welfare of this Nation ; and I am so sensible of
 ‘ your good Affections to Me, that I shall continue
 ‘ to do so with great Chearfulness upon all occasions,
 ‘ wherein I may contribute to the Honour and Ad-
 ‘ vantage of *England*.

This Judicious Speech was receiv’d with the universal Applause it deserv’d, and made a deep impression in the Minds of both Houses of Parliament.

The Commons by their (c) Address ‘ acknowledg’d <sup>c Address
of the House
of Com-
mons to the
King,</sup> the great Affection His Majesty shew’d to his Subjects by taking notice of their Bravery and Courage ; by that sensible concern He exprest for the Charges on his People. and by that tender Regard Nov. 14. for the Preservation of their Religion, Liberties, and Properties, as must ever be remembred with Gratitude, by all his faithful Subjects. They likewise acknowledg’d the Favour of God, in restoring His Majesty in Safety to his People, after so many Hazards and Dangers to which He had expos’d his Sacred Person ; that there might be nothing wanting on his part, to oppose the ambitious Designs of his Enemies, and to maintain the Honour of *England*, and the Liberties of *Europe*. They also congratulated his Deliverance from the secret and open Designs, which the Malice of his Enemies had form’d against him. And assur’d him, that they would always Advise and Assist His Majesty in the supporting of his Government, ^{‘ against}

A. C. 'against all his Enemies. The Commons at the
 1692. same time presented their thankful Acknowledgement to the (d) Queen, 'For her gracious and prud' And to 'dent Administration of the Government whilst the Queen: 'His Majesty was hazarding his Royal Person a-
 'broad; and for the Bleilings of Peace they enjoy'd
 'at home, under her auspicious Reign at a time
 'when the greatest part of Europe was suffering the
 'miserable Effects of War. They also congratulated, not only the signal Deliverance they receiv'd
 'from a bold and cruel Design, form'd and prosecuted for their Destruction, when it was just ready to be executed, but likewise the return of Her Majesties Fleet with so compleat and glorious a Victory, as was not to be equall'd in any former Age: Assuring Her Majesty, that the grateful sense they had of their Happiness under Her Government, should be always manifested in constant returns of Duty and Obedience, and a firm resolution to do all that was in their Power, to render Her Reign Secure and Prosperous.

~~Bill to re-~~ These mutual Assurances of Affection and Confidence being pass'd between their Majesties and ~~als in Ca-~~ the Parliament, the first Business of Importance ~~ses of High~~ the Commons (e) went upon, was the Bill for Treason, ~~gulating Trials in Cases of High-Treason~~, which at the ~~Nov. 11.~~ (f) second reading was referr'd to a Committee of ~~Nov. 18.~~ the whole House: And not many Days after, a ~~g Dec. 1.~~ Clause being (g) presented, to be added to the Bill, a Debate arose ther-upon, the result of which was, that the Bill was order'd to lie upon the Table, and no farther mention was made of it during this Session.

b Thanks of the Commons given to Admiral Russel The (h) Thanks, which by order of the Commons were given by their Speaker to Admiral Russel, Russel, one of their Members, for his great Courage Nov. 11. and Conduct in the Victory obtain'd at Sea, seem'd i Nov. 12, to secure that Admiral against any Reflections on 13, 16, 17. his Behaviour in that memorable Sea Fight. But *Ill Manage- ments of the Fleet enquir'd into.* nevertheless, it having been suggested that the Advantage gain'd upon the Enemy might have been better improv'd, the House (i) examin'd the several Instructions, Orders, and Results of Councils of War

War touching the last Summer's Expedition, in A. C. Relation to the Proceedings of the Fleet, and the Descent intended to be made into France, after the Victory at Sea. Upon the 19th of November Sir John Ashby being examin'd, particularly in relation to the French-Men of War that made their escape into St. Malo, he gave the Commons an account of the Proceedings of the Ships under his Command, in and after the Engagement, with which they were so well pleas'd, that the Speaker, by Direction of the House, acquainted him, (k) That the House took notice of his ingenuous Behaviour at the Bar, and that he had given an Account to the satisfaction of the House, clear'd. and was dismiss'd from farther Attendance. The next thing the House took into Consideration was, why a Descent had not been made into France? Admiral Russel was question'd about it, but he excus'd himself by saying, That twenty Days had past between his first Letter to the Earl of Nottingham, after the Fight, and his Lordship's Answer. And on the other Hand, the Earl made it appear, that he had acted according to the Orders he had receiv'd; which was all he could do, as Secretary of State. Whilst these things were in Agitation, the Lords at a Conference, communicated to the House of Commons some Papers which their Lordships had receiv'd from the King, relating to those Affairs, which Papers being read in the Lower House, it was Resolv'd, (l) ! *Admiral That Admiral Russel in his Command of the Fleet, during the last Summer's Expedition, had behav'd himself clear'd. with Fidelity, Courage and Conduct.*

On (m) the 14th of November Sir Edward Seymour m Business deliver'd to the Commons a Message from His Ma- relating to jesty, in Answer to their Address the last Session, in the East- Relation to the East-India Company. Upon occa- India sion of this Message the House took into Conside- Company. ration the matter relating to that Company, and after a great deal of time spent in it, a Bill was (n) Dec. 14. was brought in for Preserving, Regulating, and E- stablishing the East-India Trade. This Bill was near two Months depending, and occasion'd several De- bates the Result of which was, that the Com- March mons (o) presented an Address to his Majesty, That 3. 1693.

A. C. He would please to dissolve the East-India Company upon three Years Warning to the said Company, according to the Power reserv'd in their Charter. To this the King, with his usual Prudence and Reserve, made Answer, That He would always do all the Good in his Power for this Kingdom, and that He would consider of their Address.

^{p Business} (p) The Supply which was mov'd for on the 15th of November, was unanimously granted on the 22d of the same Month; and after Consideration of Dec. 2. of the state of War for the Year 1693. it was (q) The Sum Resolv'd, That the Sum of 1926516 Pounds be granted to their Majesties for the Charge of the Navy, (including the Charge of the Ordinance, and the finishing their Majesties Naval Yard at Hamo^{ry.} And Dec. near Plymouth, and the building four Bomb Vessels, 10. and eight new Ships of the fourth Rate) And (r) 2090563l. the Sum of Two Millions and Ninety Thousand for the Five Hundred Sixty Three Pounds for the Land Forces, including the extraordinary Charge of the Office of Ordinance, in relation to the Land Service, and the charge of the Transports, Hospitals, Contingencies, and other extraordinary Charges of the War. Besides which it was (s) Resolv'd, 3. the That for the making good the Sum of 1341700 Pounds, Sum of intended to be rais'd by the Act for a Quarterly Poll, 750000 l. the Sum of 750000 Pounds be granted to their Majesties.

To levy these vast Sums it was (t) resolv'd, First, of the Poll That there be a Pound Rate of four Shillings in the Bill. t Dec. 13. Pound for one Year, charg'd upon all Lands, according u Dec. 15. to their Yearly value, as (u) also upon all Personal Estates, and upon all Offices and Employments of Profit; other then Military Offices in the Army and Navy. Secondly, that there be a Fund of 70000 Pounds per Annum, set a part out of the Hereditary Excise till the 17th of May 1697. And afterwards by an Additional Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for the Payment of the Interest of a Million of Money to be rais'd by Persons voluntirily paying in that Sum, the Principal paid in to be sunk, and the Persons paying in the same to receive during their Lives, their respective Proportions of the said 70000 Pounds according to the Sums

Sums paid by them, with the Advantage of Survivorship till all the Lives be determin'd. And 3dly, (x) That certain Additional Impositions be laid upon Merchandize.

A. C.

1692.

That part of the King's Speech, whereby His Majesty seem'd to desire the Advice of the Commons, took up a great deal of time. After several Debates a Committee was (y) appointed to consider how the Army abroad, in their Majesties Pay, might be supplied with Bread, Cloaths, and other Provisions of the King, the Growth of this Kingdom, to prevent the Exportation of the Coin thereof. And as for the Navy, a Motion (z) being made, That His Majesty be bumbly advised to constitute a Commission of the Admiralty of such Persons as were of known Experience in Maritime Affairs, it pass'd in the Negative : But however it was carried, that His Majesty should be advis'd by that House, That for the future all Orders for the Management of the Fleet should pass through the Hands of the Lords Commissioners for the Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of England. Which Vote seem'd to be occasion'd by the Difference between the Earl of Nottingham and Admiral Russel.

x Feb. 3.

1693.

Advice of

the Com-

mons to

the King,

y Dec. 12.

z Jan. 11.

1693.

The Consideration of the Petition, presented (a) by the Sheriffs, and several Aldermen of the City of London, in favour of the Orphans of the said City, being put off from time to time, William Goodwin, Henry Goodwin, and others of the distressed Orphans presented also a Petition to the same Effect ; both which being considered, the Commons at length (c) Order'd a Bill to be brought in for satisfying the Debts due to the said Orphans ; but upon a Debate that arose at the second reading, the Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House, where it remain'd unfinished.

a Nov. 7.

b Jan. 28.

1693.

c Feb. 17.

(d) A Bill for the better Preservation of their Majesties Persons, which by the unanimous consent of the House of Commons, was order'd to be brought in on the 1st of December, was nevertheless rejected at the second reading, the 14th of that Month : The same Fate (e) attended the Bill to ascertain the Fees of Officers of Justice.

d Bills re-
jected.

e Dec. 17.

f Dec. 13.

Bill touch-

ing free

and Impa-

rial Pro-

ceedings in

Parlia-

Not many (f) Days before, Sir Edward Hussey presented to the House of Commons, a Bill touching

A. C. *Free and Impartial Proceedings in Parliament*, which
 1693. was receiv'd, read the first time, and some time
 after pass'd, (g) and sent up to the Lords for their
 g Dec. 22. Concurrence. By this Bill several Persons in Em-
 ployments both Military and Civil, were incapaci-
 ted to sit in the House of Commons, which caus'd it
 to be very much oppos'd by the Lords that stood up
 for the Court ; though on the other hand, several
 Peers spoke vehemently for it, and among the rest
 the Earl of *Musgrave* ; who upon this occasion made
 b See the a most (b) memorable Speech. The Courtiers
 Appen- being too numerous, the other Party took an occa-
 dix. sion from an Objection they made, to wit, *That this*
Act might by its Consequence prolong this Parliament,
which they allow'd would be a very great Grievance, to
bring in and pass another Bill, for the frequent calling
and meeting of Parliaments, which they (i) sent down
 to the Commons for their concurring Agreement ;
 Bill for the but the King, having no mind to part with this Par-
 frequent liament, so long as the War lasted, refus'd his Assent
 meeting of to this Bill, although the Lords had (k) agreed to
 Parlia- the Amendments made to it by the Commons.
 ments,

i Jan. 21. On (l) the 20th of January the King went to the
 1693. House of Lords, and gave the Royal Sanction to an
 k Jan. 10. Act for granting to their Majesties four Shillings in the
 l Acts past, Pound for one Year ; to another for enabling the Inha-

Jan. 20. bitants of the Province of York, to dispose of their
 Personal Estates by their Wills, notwithstanding the
 Custom of that Province, and to Eleven private Bills.
 The same Day, a complaint being made to the
 House of a Printed Pamphlet, Entituled, *King*
William and Queen Mary Conquerors, as containing
 Assertions of dangerous Consequence to their Ma-
 jesties, to the Liberties of the Subject, and Peace of
 the Kingdom ; the House upon Examination of the
 matter, order'd, (m) the next Day, the said Pam-

m A Pam- phlet ascer- sing their Majesties to be Con- querors censur'd, Jan. 21. phlet to be burnt by the Hand of the common Hangman ; and that His Majesty be desired to re- move Mr. Edmund Bohun, the Licenser, from his Employment, for having allow'd the same to be printed. It was at the same time suggested, that Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, was the Inventor of the Notion of their Majesties being Conquerors, which he

he had first of all broach'd in a *Pastoral Letter*, whereupon the House passed the same Censure on that Letter, and order'd it publickly to be burnt by the common Executioner. Nor did this Affair stop in the House of Commons, for on the 24th of January the Lords past a Resolution, *That the Assertion of King William and Queen Mary's being King* ^{As also Dr. Burnet's} *and Queen by Conquest, was highly injurious to their Majesties, and inconsistent with the Principles on which this Government is founded, and tending to the Subversion of the Rights of the People*; which Vote being communicated to the Commons, that House unanimously concurr'd † with their Lordships, with the remarkable Addition of some Words, *viz. injurious to their Majesties Rightful Title to the Crown of this Realm.*

The next Day his Majesty return'd to the Parliament, and confirm'd by his Royal Assent, an ^{Act's past,} Jan. 26. *Act for granting to their Majesties certain Duties of Excise, for securing the Recompences and Advantages therein mention'd to such Persons as should advance Ten Hundred Thousand Pounds*; and another *Act for taking special Bail in the Country upon Actions and Suits depending in the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer at Westminster.*

About this time several of the Officers of the Army wanting Men to compleat their Companies, ^{Kidnap-} ^{ping dis-} agreed with those that had Warrants to Press for the ^{countenanc-} Sea; who, under Pretence of Pressing, kidnapp'd ^{ced.} Hundreds of His Majesties Subjects, whom they Shipt off for Holland and forc'd into Land-Service. Among the rest, a Servant belonging to one of the Members of the House of Commons happening to be spirited away, the House ordered Sir Edward Seymour to represent this Grievance to the King, who, thereupon * return'd a gracious Answer by the same Messenger, letting the House know: *How much he resented that his Subjects should meet with such Usage, and that he wou'd take all Care possible, for the future, to punish the Authors of it.* And that in the first Place, His Majesty had called before him the Officers of the Army, and given them a strict Charge that they should receive no Men that were

A. C. impressed; for as they themselves had no Power to
 1693. press, they should not receive any Man that was pressed;
 And that in the next Place His Majesty gave Orders
 to the Admiralty to Examine the Press-Masters, that
 had committed these Abuses; and that there should be
 such exemplary Punishment inflicted on them, that o-
 others should be deterr'd from doing the like.

*Abuses in
the Irish
Affairs.*

Feb. 24.

*Address re-
ported by
Mr. Whar-
ton,
March 9.*

The good Correspondence which had hitherto appear'd between the King and Parliament, went near to be disturb'd by the Informations given to the Commons of the State of Ireland; upon which the House resolv'd, * That it did appear that there had been great Abuses and Mismanagements in the Affairs of that Kingdom. On the 19th of March, the Commons in a Body presented an Address to His Majesty, wherein they particulariz'd those Abuses and Mismanagements, which consisted
 "In exposing his Protestant Subjects to the Misery
 "of Free Quarter, and the Licentiousness of the Sol-
 "diers, to the great Oppression of the People there;
 "which they conceiv'd had been chiefly occasion'd
 "by the want of that Pay, which they did hope,
 "they had fully provided for. 2. In Recruiting his
 "Majesty's Troops with Irish Papists, and such Per-
 "sons as were in open Rebellion against his Ma-
 "jesty, to the great endangering and discouraging
 "of his Majesty's good and loyal Protestant
 "Subjects in that Kingdom. 3. In Granting
 "Protections to Irish Papists, whereby Protestants
 "were hindred from the legal Remedies, and the
 "Course of Law was stopt. 4. In Reversing Out-
 "Lawries for High-Treason against several Rebels
 "in that Kingdom, (not within the Articles of Li-
 "merick) to the great Discontent of his Protestant
 "Subjects there. 5. In Letting the Forfeited E-
 "states at under Rates, to the lessening of his Ma-
 "jesty's Revenue. 6. In the great Imbezelmets of
 "his Majesty's Stores in the Towns and Garrisons
 "of that Kingdom, left by the late King James, and
 "in the great Imbezelmets which had been made
 "in the Forfeited Estates and Goods, which might
 "have been employ'd for the safety of, and better
 "Preservation of his Majesty's said Kingdom. And

* 7. In

7. In the Addition made to the Articles of Limerick, after the same were finally agreed to, sign'd, and thereupon the Town surrendered; which had been a great encouragement to the Irish Papists, and a weakening to the English Interest there: Which Abuses they most humbly besought his Majesty to redress; Particularly, that so much as the reducing of Ireland had been of great Expence to this Kingdom, that (according to the Assurance his Majesty had given them) no Grant might be made of the Forfeited Lands in Ireland, till there be an opportunity of settling that Matter in Parliament. And as to the Additional Article which open'd so wide a Passage to the Irish Papists, to come in and repossess themselves of the Estates which they had forfeited by their Rebellion; They also besought his Majesty that the Articles of Limerick, with the said Addition be laid before the Commons in Parliament, that the manner of obtaining the same might be enquir'd into. They clos'd this Address by saying, That as his Majesty had been pleas'd to give such gracious Assurances of his readiness to comply with them, in any thing that might tend to the Peace and Security of this Kingdom, so they doubted not of his Majesty's like Grace and Favour to that of Ireland, in the Safety and Preservation whereof this his Majesty's Kingdom was so much concern'd. To this Address the King answer'd, That he should always have great Consideration of what came from the House of Commons; and that he should take great Care, that what was amiss should be remedied. However lest some of the discontented in that House should take this Occasion to raise Clamours, his Majesty went Five Days after to the House of Lords, and having given his Royal Assent to * Twenty One publick, and Twenty private Bills,

were, 1. An Act for Granting to their Majesties certain Additional Impositions upon Goods and Merchandizes. 2. Another, for the review of the Quarterly Roll; granted to their Majesties in the last Session of Parliament. 3. Another for continuing cer-

tain Acts therein mention'd; and for charging several Joint-Stocks. 4. Another for preventing Suits against such as acted for their Majesties Service in defence of this Kingdom. 5. Another for reviving two former Acts for Repairing the High-Ways in the County of Hertford. 6. Another for Incenting and Apprehending High-Way Men. 7. Another to prevent Abuses committed by the Traders in Butter and Cheese. 8. Another for raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year 1693. 9. Another for Examining, Taking and Stating the Publick Accompts. 10. Another for Prohibiting the Importation of all Foreign Hair-Buttons. 11. Another for delivering Declarations to Prisoners. 12. Another against Pochers. 13. Another for Regaining, Encouraging and Settling the Greenland Trade. 14. Another for Punishing Mutineers and Deserters, &c. 15. Another to prevent malicious Informations in the Court of King's-Bench, and for the more easie Reversal of Out Lawries in the same Court. 16. Another to prevent Frauds by Clandestine Mortgages. 17. Another for Reviving, Continuing and Explaining several Laws therein mention'd. 18. Another to make Parishioners of the Church united, Contributors to the Repairs and Ornaments of the Church to whom the Union is made. 19. Another for Regulating the Proceedings in the Crown Office of the Court of King's-Bench at Westminster. 20. Another for the better Discovery of Judgments in the Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas and Exchequer at Westminster. And Lastly, 21. Another for continuing the Acts for Prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France.

Act past, Bills, his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, March 14. Wherein he thank'd them for the large Supplies The King's they had given him this Session, which he would *Speech to* take Care to see effectually applied to such Services as might be most for the Honour and Interest of England; He then recommended to their Care both the Peace and Quiet of the several Counties to which they were returning; and the effectual Levying of the Supply, they had so freely given, with the greatest equality, and the least uneasiness to the People that was possible. Lastly, He told them, the Posture of Affairs did necessarily require his Presence abroad, but that he should take Care to leave such a Number of Troops here, as might be sufficient for the Security of the Kingdom; assuring them farther, that as

' as he should continue to expose his own Person A. C.
 ' for the good and Advantage of these Kingdoms, 1693.
 ' so his hearty and sincere Endeavours should ne-
 ' ver be wanting in any other kind, to make this
 ' a great and flourishing Nation. And then, by ^{Parlia-}
 ' his Majesty's Command, the Parliament was pro-^{ment pro-}
 ' rogued to the 2d of May next.

Besides the Bills already mention'd, the Com-Bills left
 mons had passed one to enable their Majesties to finish'd.
 make Grants, Leases, and Copies of Offices, Lands and
 Hereditaments, Parcel of their Duchy of Cornwall,
 or annexed to the same, and for Confirmation of Leases
 and Grants already made, to which the Lords made
 some Amendments that were disagreed to by the
 Lower-House. As for the Bill for Prohibiting the
 Use of all Lotteries, which had also past the Lower
 House, the Patentees of the Royal-Oak Lottery found
 means to have it stopt in the Upper. The Bill
 for the preventing the Prophanation of the Lord's Day,
 lay neglected after the first Reading; as did also
 the Bill for removing Doubts, and preventing Contro-
 versies concerning Royal Mines, after it had been En-
 grossed. Neither was any Progress made in the
 Bill for preventing the Exportation of Gold and Silver
 and the melting down of the Coin of this Realm.

Having dispatch'd this Session of Parliament,
 let us bestow our Attention upon other Affairs. On Sir John
 the 30th of December 1692 the King conferr'd up- Trevor
 on Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Com- made Ma-
 mons, and first Commissioner of the Great Seal, ^{ster of the}
 the Office of Master of the Rolls, in the place of ^{Rolls,} H:ny Powle Esq; deceas'd; and about a Month af- Dec. 30.
 ter, his Majesty thought fit to lay aside Admiral ^{1692.}
 Russel, and to put the Chief Command of the ^{Admiral} Fleet into the Hands of Henry Killebrew Esq; Sir Russel
 Ralph Delaval, and Sir Cloudsley Shovel, and afterwards ^{laid aside.}
 to appoint George Rook Esq; to be Vice-Admiral Jan. 24.
 of the Red; the Lord John Berkley Vice-Admiral of Feb. 8.
 the Blue; Colonel Matthew Aylmer, Rear-Admiral ^{The King}
 of the Red; and David Mitchell, Esq; Rear-Admiral of ^{goes to} the Blue. On the Sixteenth of the same Month Ports-
 the King went down to Portsmouth, both to view month.
 the Fortifications and the Dock yard, and to see the Feb. 16.

A. C. Men of War at Spithead, and being aboard Vice-
1693. Admiral Rook, his Majesty conferr'd upon him the Honour of Knighthood.

*The Lord Mohun
try'd, Jan.
30.* Not long before the Lord Charles Mohun, being indicted for the Murder of William Mountford, a famous Comedian, (who was killed upon account of Mrs. Bracegirdle, an excellent Actress) was brought to his Tryal before the Peers in Parliament, in a Court prepar'd for that purpose in Westminster-Hall; the Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord President of their Majesties Privy Council, being constituted Lord High-Steward of England, *Pro hac Vice*. The Court was open'd and held with the usual Ceremony, and the Trial last'd from Twelve till near Six a Clock in the Afternoon, when the Peers Adjourn'd to their own Houses. Five Days after, their Lordships declar'd their Judgment *Seriatisim*, and by a great Majority the Lord Mohun was acquitted of the said Murder.

*And ac-
quitted,
Feb. 4.*

*Sir John
Tren-
chard
made Se-
cretary of
State,
March 23*

*Sir John
Sommers
made Lord
Keeper.*

*Other
Places dis-
pos'd of.*

* March
25.

On the 23d of March, Sir John Trenchard was sworn one of their Majesties Principal Secretaries of State, in the place of the Earl of Nottingham; whose Removal, as well as that of Admiral Russel, was occasion'd by the warm Debates that had past in Parliament about their Conduct after the Victory at Sea: King William expressing himself in Relation to his Officers, as Julius Cæsar had formerly done with Respect to his Wife: That 'twas not enough for them to be faithful, but that they must also be free from Suspicion. The same Day his Majesty committed the Custody of the Great Seal of England to Sir John Sommers; whose Office of Attorney General was bestow'd upon Edward Ward, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; At the same time his Majesty order'd a new Commission to pass under the Great Seal, constituting Sir John Lowther, Henry Priestman, Esq; the Lord Viscount Falkland, Robert Austen, Esq; Sir Robert Rich, Henry Killigrew, Esq; and Sir Ralph Delaval, to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of England. Having thus settled Domestick Affairs, the King went to * Harwich, in order to embark for Holland, but the Wind proving

ing contrary his Majesty return'd to Kensington, A. C. from whence he parted again on the 31st of March, 1693. and embarking near Gravesend, arriv'd safely in the ~~Maese~~^{lands in} on the 2d of April; went to the Hague, and ~~the King~~ from thence to Loo.

We are now going to relate the Occurrences of Holland. a Year which was fatal to all the Confederates, April 2. both by Sea and Land. The English and Dutch^{1693.} Fleet was numerous, and ready pretty early, as was also a great Fleet of Merchant Men, making in all near Four Hundred Sail of English, Dutch, Hamburgers, &c. bound for the Streights, under the Convoy of Twenty Three Men of War, command-ed by Sir George Rook, with whom the Grand Fleet was to keep Company, till they came to such a Latitude; or as some gave it out in those times, till they had certain Intelligence where the French Fleet was: Which made their Orders discretionary; and Sir George, who seem'd to have some Foresight of the Danger, express'd himself very loath to part with them. However, seeing he could not help it, he sailed on, and leaving by the way the Vessels bound for Bilboa, Lisbon, St. Ubes, and other Ports, under Convoy of two Men of War, he pursued his Voyage towards the Streights. Being come

* within Sixty Leagues of Cape St Vincent, he dis-t June 15: cover'd part of the French Fleet, which made him call a Council of War, wherein it was resolv'd that the Wind being fresh Westerly, and giving a fair opportunity to hasten their Passage to Cadiz, the Merchants should make the best of their way. Upon the Discovery of the Enemies whole Fleet, consisting of Eighty Sail, commanded by Monsieur de Tourville, Sir George Rook brought to, and stood off with an easie Sail, to give what time he could to the heavy Sailers, to work away to the Windward, sending away the Sheerness to order the small Ships that were under the Shore to get in the Night into Firo, St. Lucar, and Cadiz. About The Smyr-Six in the Evening of the same Day, the French na Fleet Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Blue, came up ^{destroy'd} with the Leeward and Sternmost of the Confederate ^{by the} Fleet, which were three Dutch Men of War, who French, fought June 16.

A. C. fought first Eleven, and then Seven French Men of War, but were at last forc'd to yield. This made the Dutch Merchant-Men that were there, tack for the Shore, and the Enemy after them, which gave an Opportunity to the Ships to Windward and ahead, to make Sail off, and sav'd a great part of the Fleet. Whatever Art was us'd at that time to palliate the Loss the Allies sustain'd in this Engagement, History is now oblig'd to own that it was very considerable; for besides four of the greatest *Smyrna*, and one Dutch Man of War which Monsieur *Coetlogon* burnt or sunk at *Gibraltar*, and Seven he took; Monsieur *de Tourville* and Count *D'Estreys* took two Dutch Men of War, burnt a rich Pinnace, and an English Man of War, took Twenty Nine Merchant-Men, and destroy'd about Fifty more. Upon this Disaster, Sir *George Rook*, with the Men of War, and some Merchant-Men, made the best of his way for *Ireland*.

Campaign
in Flanders.

† July 13.
N. S.

Let us now step over into *Flanders*, where the French, this Year, were so prodigious strong; that their Forces exceeded the Confederates almost by one half at the beginning of the Campaign; but King *William's* Diligence in possessing himself of the Camp at *Park*, entirely broke the French King's Designs upon *Brabant*; which made his most Christian Majesty send a strong Detachment, under the Command of the *Dauphin*; and the Mareschal *de Boufflers* into *Germany*, and return himself to *Verfailles*, without attempting any thing. The French under the Duke of *Luxembourg*, were all this while encamped at *Meldert*, and tho' their Convoys were very much disturb'd by the Garrison of *Charleroy*, yet it seem'd a Trial of skill between both Armies, which should continue longest in their Posts; but at length the French were forc'd to quit † theirs f. st; marching to *Heilisheim* in their way towards the *Maese*. which gave the King an opportunity to send a strong Detachment under the Command of the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, to force the Lines which the French had made to cover their conquer'd Countries, from the *Scheld* to the *Lys*, and so to *Ipres*, *Berg St. Winox*, and to the very Sea by *Dunkirk*.

Dunkirk. At the same time Count Tilly, General of the Troops of *Liege*, was marching with a Reinforcement to join the King, of which *Luxembourg* being inform'd, he march'd immediately with a good Body of Troops to hinder that Conjunction; which he did effectually, surprizing the Count in the hollow Way thro' which he was marching, and forcing him to retreat to *Maestricht*, leaving near Two Hundred of his Men killed, and all his Baggage behind him. The Prince of *Wirtemberg*'s forcing * the Lines with good Success, and raising great Contributions did not hinder the Duke of *Luxembourg* from laying Siege to *Huy*, on the 19th of July; which made the King advance nearer the Country of *Liege*; But when his Majesty came to *Tongres*, he was surpriz'd to hear that the Castle of *Huy* had capitulated. Upon further Information that Monsieur *Luxembourg* was drawn nearer *Liege*, his Majesty sent Ten Battalions thither, which, with great difficulty got at length into the Place, that now absolutely rejected the Neutrality *Luxembourg* offer'd. Thereupon the French General made a Feint of besieging *Liege*, tho' his real Design was to attack the King, now encamp'd at *Neerbeek*; so much weaken'd by the several Detachments he had made to reinforce the Garrisons of *Liege* and *Maestricht*, that it was generally computed that the French were at least Thirty Five Thousand Men stronger. The King to know the certainty of the Enemies Designs, before he went farther off from the *Maese*, sent out daily some Parties of Horse; one of which return'd on the 28th of July (N. S.) and gave his Majesty an Account they could not go beyond *Warem*, because they met there with a great Party of French Horse; which was indeed the Left Wing of their Army upon the March. As soon as the King had notice of the Enemies Approach, he got on Horseback with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and chief Officers of the Army, and finding by the Enemies Countenance, that 'twas the Vanguard of their whole Army, that was coming to attack him in his own Camp, his Majesty immediately ordered

A. C. ed to Arms, and to draw in Battle, to expect the Enemy. Most of the General Officers were for repassing the Geet, but His Majesty chose to make the advantage of the Ground he had, and venture a Battle, notwithstanding the vast disproportion of the two Armies, rather than expose his Rear to the Enemies Charge. Besides, the French were now near the great and defenceless Towns of Brabant, which must feel the effects of their Fury, unless they had been stoppt by venturing an Engagement; and as the Benefits of a Victory were great, so upon the worse supposition of the Event, the King had still Prince Wirtemberg's victorious Army, ready to make up the Breaches of his own, an Advantage which the Enemy had not so ready on their side. The Right of the Confederates in this Camp was at Heylissen and Wangen, upon the River Geet, and reach'd as far as Neerwinden, being cover'd with a small Brook, several Hedges and hollow Ways. The Elector of Bavaria had his Quarters at Wangen; the Body of Foot, and Left Wing of the Horse reach'd from thence as far as Dormal, upon the Brook of Beck, where Lewe remain'd in their Rear.

There are hereabouts two Rivers, both which have the Name of Geet, the greater and the less: The greater Geet comes from Jodoigne to Tillemont; the lesser, which did run upon the right part of Rear of the Confederates Camp at Neerbespen, has its Spring about Lens-les-Beguines, and so runs to Hannuye, and several other Villages, to both the Heylissens, to Neerbespen, and so to Lewe. The Brook of Beck rises about Putsay, runs to Landen, and so to the Lewe, where it joins with the lesser Geet, and all these three small Rivers join in one below Lewe. About Six in the Afternoon the Mareschal de Toyouse came up with the Left Wing of Horse, and about Eight the Body of Foot, which for more Expedition the Prince of Conti had order'd to march, after they had pass'd the Zecker, upon four Columns, with the best part of the Artillery; but as 'twas then too late to engage a Battle, Luxemburgh contented himself to dispose his Army, in order to begin

*See the
History
of the
Campaign
in 1693.
written by
Mr. Edw.
d'Auver-
gne, a very
candid Au-
thor.*

gin early the next Day ; and for this end possessed himself of the Villages of *Landen*, *St. Gertruydenland*, and *Over-Winden*.

A. C.

1693.

As soon as the Enemy drew up by the Confederate Camp, the King order'd Brigadier *Ramsey* with his Brigade, then compos'd of Five Battalions, viz. *O Farel*, *Mackay*, *Lauder*, *Leven* and *Monroc*, to the Right of all, to guard some Hedges and hollow Ways upon the Right of the Village of *Lare*. The *Brandenburg* Battalions were posted to the Left of this Village ; and more to the Left the Infantry of *Hannover*, Prince *Charles of Brandenburg*, as Major General, commanding the Six Battalions of *Brandenburg*, and Lieutenant General *Dumont* the *Hanoverians*, with whom he was to defend the Village of *Neer-Winden*, that cover'd part of the Confederates Camp, between the Right Wing of Horse, and their Main Body. These were afterwards reinforce'd by the first Battalion of the first Regiment of Guards, and the second Battalion of Scotch Guards. Upon the Left at *Neer-Landen*, the King order'd the first Battalion of the Royal Regiment, *Churchill's*, *Selwin's* and *Trelawny's*, Prince *Frederick's* Battalion of *Danes*, and *Fagel's*, to possess this Village that covered the Left of the Confederates Body of Foot ; which upon the Enemies Approach had wheel'd from the Left to the Right, to bring up their Left to the Brook of *Beck*, where 'twas cover'd by the Village of *Neerlanden*. The Ground was open between the Villages of *Neer-Winden* and *Neerlanden*, whereupon his Majesty order'd a Retrenchment to be made in the Night from the one to the other, to cover the Body of Foot ; which was indeed but a slight Breast Work, as may easily be judg'd by the short time they had to make it, and the small Number of Men that work'd about it, to wit, Thirty Men per Battalion. What remain'd of the Body of the Foot was drawn up in one Line within this Retrenchment to defend it. The Dragoons upon the Left were order'd to the Village of *Dormal*, to guard that Pass upon the Brook of *Beck*, and from thence the Left Wing of Horse reach'd to *Neerlanden*, where 'twas cover'd by this Brook,

A. C. Brook, and from thence turn'd off to the Right behind the Body of Foot.

1693.

The King who had been on Horseback till late in the Evening, not only to give all the necessary Commands, but to see them executed, order'd his Coach to be brought to the Rear of *Stanley's Regiment*, where he repos'd himself about two Hours, and early in the Morning sent for Dr. *Menard*, one of his Chaplains, into the Coach to pray with him, suitably to the Occasion : A rare Example to all Military Men, who from this may learn, that the most Heroick Valour is that, which is grounded on a good Conscience, and a true Christian Piety.

*The Battle
of Landen,*
July 29.

N. S.

By Sun rising the *French* were drawn up within the reach of the Confederates Cannon, which play'd upon them with good Success, and which the *French* sustain'd with admirable Constancy, till about Six a Clock, when they made a Motion to draw nearer the King's Retrenchments. About Eight *Luxemburg* order'd a strong Body of Troops to attack the Villages of *Lare* and *Neer-Winden*; which they did with great Fury and various Success, having gain'd and lost these Posts once and again; but at length the Allies maintained their Ground; and here the Duke of *Berwick* was taken Prisoner by Brigadier *Churchill*. This ill Success did not discourage the *French* from trying their Fortune against the Confederates Left Wing at *Neerlanden*. 'Tis true, this Post was not weak, but it was attack'd with a great disproportion of Forces, and the fire was very smart on both sides. The first Battalion of the Royal Regiment was after a sharp Dispute forc'd to retire, but was soon after encourag'd by his Majesty's Presence, (who rode immediately from the Right to the Left,) and sustain'd by *Selwin's*, who observing a Passage in this Place where Horse could come upon his Rear, order'd Trees to be cut down, and stop it up. The House where *Hamilton's* Grenadiers had before been posted was likewise set on Fire, and by this time the two foremention'd Regiments being supported by Prince *Frederick's* and *Fage's*, the Enemy, after a sharp Dispute of about two Hours, were entirely beaten off, and pursued

pursued quite out of the Defile into the very Plain, so that they attempted this Place no more. A. C.

1693.

Hitherto the Success of the Day was visibly on the Confederates side, and the *French* who continu'd a faint fire at *Neer-Winden*, seem'd by their Countenance as if they design'd to draw off: But *Luxembourg* having still several Brigades of fresh Men, resolv'd to gain the Village of *Neer-Winden*, and order'd the Prince of *Conti* to make the Attack. The Enemy had remain'd Masters of the outer-most Hedges of this Village, for tho' our rally'd Forces had made the *French* give way considerably, yet they could not intirely clear the Village. The Prince of *Conti*, with the best Foot in the *French* Army, charg'd the Confederates so vigorously that the latter being already spent by the former Encounters, were soon oblig'd to yield to the Enemy the Avenues of *Neer-Winden*; upon which Success *Luxembourg* came to observe the Passages that led to the Confederates Camp for his Horse to march in. As the Marshal *de Villeroy* was marching with a strong Body of Horse this way, Count *de Arco*, General of the *Bavarian* Cuirassiers, charg'd them with so much vigour, that notwithstanding their brave Resistance, he repulsed them quite within their Foot; the Duke *de Chartres* who charg'd with them narrowly escaping being made Prisoner. Thereupon the Confederates endeavour'd to regain once more the Post of *Neer-Winden*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* order'd two Battalions to charge the Enemy in Front, whilst three others should charge them upon their Left Flank; but the *French* rallying, and being considerably reinforc'd, the Attempt became impossible; the *Dutch* and the *Scotch* Guards having spent all their Ammunition by their continual fire. The King, who had left *Neerlanden* upon the Enemies fresh Attempt upon *Neerwinden*, led twice the *English* Battalions to the Charge, up to the Right of the Retrenchmeut, (which was now flank'd and under the Enemies Command) where they fought with great Bravery. In the mean time *Luxembourg*, who had found a more convenient Passage for the Horse between the Posts

of

A. C. of the King's and Zurbec's Brigades, came in him^{self}
 1693. self with the Prince of Conti and Count de Marfin
 into the Plain of the Confederates Camp, with the
 Carabineers, and several other Regiments; whilst
 the Marechal de Joyeuse, pass'd between Neer-Winden
 and Lare with three Brigades. The first that
 had come in with Prince Conti join'd with the
 King's Horse, and fell upon the Hanover Horse and
 broke them, whilst part of the Enemies second Line
 of Horse, and the Reserve came in upon their
 Left, along the Hedges of Lare. The Marquis of
 Harcourt, who had been sent for from Huy, with his
 Detachment of Twenty Two Squadrons, came
 time enough to have his share of the Day: He
 join'd these, and made his Dragoons alight to chase
 our Foot out of the Village of Lare. The Duke
 of Villeroy came in upon our Right of the Re-
 trenchments, which Place the English Foot disputed
 with undaunted Resolution, till being over-power'd,
 the French remain'd Masters of this part of the
 Retrenchment, which they levelled to make room
 for a Body of Horse to come in.

After the Hanover Horse had been broken, the
 rest of the Confederates Right Wing of Horse being
 cut off from the Body of Foot, was soon over-
 thrown by the Enemy, who now had the oppor-
 tunity to charge them both Front and Flank. The
 Elector of Bavaria did what he could to resist the
 numerous multitude of the Enemies Horse that
 charged him thus; but finding it impossible, with
 no small difficulty, he retreated over the Bridge,
 and rally'd, on 'tother side, as many of the scatter'd
 Horse and Foot as could get over, to favour the
 Retreat of those who were ready to pass. The
 King did what he could to remedy this Disorder,
 riding to the Left to bring up the English Horse
 for the Relief of the Right Wing. But the En-
 emy, had now got another Body of Horse in our
 Camp, commanded by the Duke d'Elboey. At the
 same time the Duke de Montmorency, Luxemburgh's
 Son, fell upon the Right Flank of the Dutch Horse,
 and put them in Disorder before the English Horse,
 which were led on by the King, could come up
 and

and form their Squadrons ; so that they were forced to charge the Enemy in the same order they rid up to them ; (and most of them had ridas fast as their Horses could Gallop ;) but that did not hinder them from doing extraordinary Service. The King himself charged at the head of my Lord Galloway's Regiment, which distinguish'd it self very much on this Occasion. Colonel *Wyndham* at the head of his Regiment, charg'd several times thro' and thro' the Enemies Squadrons. Colonel *Langston* was made Prisoner, and the Duke of *Ormond* having charged at the head of one of *Lumley's* Squadrons, receiv'd several Wounds, and had his Horse shot under him, was rescued, by a Gentleman of the French King's Guards, from the hands of a Villain who was offering to stab him.

The King seeing the Battle lost, order'd the Infantry to retreat to *Dormal* upon the Brook of *Beck*, which Post had hitherto been kept by the Dragoons of the Left Wing, who had nothing to do this Day ; and finding that the Enemies were surrounding him on all sides, his Majesty ordered the Regiments of *Wyndham*, *Lumley* and *Galloway* to cover his Retreat over the Bridge at *Neerhespen*, which he gain'd with great difficulty. There was now nothing but Confusion and Disorder in the Confederates Camp ; all those who could not get the Passes for the Retreat, being pressed by the Enemy, were forc'd to fling themselves into the River, where abundance were drown'd ; the Earl of *Ashlone* narrowly escaping the same Fate. Lieutenant General *Talmash* brought off the English Foot with great Prudence, Bravery and Success ; but some of the English Life-Guards were so scar'd with the Fancy of a pursuing Enemy, that they did not think themselves secure till they reach'd *Breda*. Sixty Pieces of Cannon, and Nine Mortars were lost ; but all the Baggage had been sent to *Lewe* the over-Night, where 'twas safely brought off in respect of the Enemy, but generally plunder'd by our own Soldiers. As for the loss of Men, the Confederates own'd but Six Thousand killed, wounded or taken Prisoners ; and the French could not

A. C. deny but that they had above Two Thousand Officers killed or wounded : Let the Reader guess how many private Soldiers they lost in proportion.

The King, in the Day of Battle, shew'd himself as He had always done, a Heroe and a Commander : And it was by a wonderful Providence, that he escap'd three Musquet-shots ; one thro' his Peruке ; another thro' the Sleeve of his Coat ; and a third which carried off the Knot of his Scarf, and left a small Contusion on his side. In short, his Majesty gain'd so far the Respect and Admiration of his very Enemies, that 'twas a common saying amongst them, *That they wanted but such a King to make them Masters of Christendom* : And the Prince of Conti, in his intercepted Letter to the Princess his Wife said ; *He saw the King exposing himself to the greatest Dangers ; and that surely so much Valour very well deserv'd the peaceable Possession of the Crown he wore.*

The Confederates gave it out that the French had lost 18000 Men in the Battle, which Assertion seem'd to be confirm'd by Luxemburg's not pursuing his Victory, and his continuing fifteen Days together at Waren, without attempting any thing. However, after they had been reinforc'd, with some Troops from the Sea-Coast, and a great Detachment under Bouffler's from the Rhine, they sat down Sept. 10. before Charleroy. The Place was attack'd with great Fury, but the Garrison made such a vigorous Resistance, that tho' they had little or no prospect of Relief, yet they held out Six and Twenty Days, And sur- from the opening of the Trenches, and then made rendred to the French an honourable Capitulation. The French were not Octo. 10. less successful in Catalonia, where so early as the Roses in 29th of May they invested Roses both by Sea and Catalonia Land, and carried the Siege of it on with that Diligence, that they made themselves Masters of the the French Place in seven Days.

June 5. On the other hand, the Germans were so slow and Campaign in Germany. the French so forward on the Rhine, that the latter past that River about the middle of May at Philippsburg ; and, without any Opposition, the Marquis of Chamilly

Chamilly invested the City of Heidelberg. At the same time the Duke *de Lorge* crossed the first Mountains to oppose the Prince of *Baden*, who was not yet in a condition to act but defensively, so that the Town must now shift for it self. But besides its natural Weakness, there was, at this time, such a Division between the Garrison and the Townsmen, about the Money that was call'd in, and which the former would have go Current again, that when the Regiment of *Sconbeck* was ready to enter the Place to reinforce the Garrison, the Townsmen would not suffer them to come in; which gave Monsieur *de Melac* an opportunity to seize a Redoubt, which commanded that part of the Town. In short, the French on the 21st of May made themselves Masters of the Suburbs with little opposition, and their Grenadiers drove the Besieged with so much Fury to the Castle Gates that the latter left above 600 of their Soldiers without, who were all put to the Sword. The Governor of the Castle apprehending the same Fate, accepted the Conditions which Monsieur *de Lorge* impos'd upon him, and was ^{Heidel-} ^{berg taken} contented to be conducted to *Wimpel*, with the rest French, of his Garrison, consisting of 1200 Men, 2 pieces ^{June 2.} of Cannon- and 12 Waggons laden with Baggage. The Imperialists were no sooner out of the City, but the French set both that and the Castle on Fire, and committed several other Barbarities in the ^{And de-} ^{stroy'd.} Palace, not sparing so much as the sacred Repositories of the Ashes of the Deceased Electors. Flesh'd with this easie Success, the Mareschal *de Lorge* advanc'd towards the Neckar, with a design to attack the Prince of *Baden*, who lay encamp'd with his Army on the other side of the River, which the French twice endeavour'd to pass, but were forc'd to abondon their Enterprize, with the loss of near a Thousand Men. Some time after this, the Dauphin in Person ^{The Dauph.} join'd the Army, which consisted of near 70000 men ^{in fairs} Men, and having cross'd the Neckar, made a shew ^{in his dea} of attacking the Prince of *Baden*; but found his sign of His Highness so well posted, that he repass'd the River ^{sacking} without attempting any thing; and having put a Prince Lewis of ^{Flanders,} Garrison into *Stugard*, and sent a Detachment into ^{Baden.}

A. C. Flanders, and Piedmont, he return'd in the Month
1693. of August to Versailles.

Campagn
in Pied-
mont.

Let's now take a short view of the Affairs of Italy: The Duke of Savoy was no sooner recover'd of his long Indisposition, but he put himself at the Head of the Army, which being considerably strong, made the Inhabitants of Dauphiné apprehensive of a worse Irruption into their Country than the last; but the Confederates seem'd now chiefly to aim at the driving the French out of Italy, by dispossessing them of Cazal and Pignerol; neither of which was effected this Year. 'Tis true, Cazal was block'd up for some time, and the Fort of St. George carried by Assault, which compleated the Blockade of that Place; but things went no farther; and the Duke of Savoy, with the main Army, laid Siege to Pignerol, took the Fort of St. Bridget, that cover'd the Place, but paid so dear for this Post, that after all it was debated whether they should carry on the Siege, or only bombard the Town? Whilst the Allies were thus deliberating among themselves, Monsieur Catinat, being considerably reinforc'd, descended into the Plains, and gave the Duke such Umbrage for Turin, that he drew off from about Pignerol, and encamp'd at Marsaglia, having first blown up the Fort of St. Bridget. The Army was presently drawn up in Battalia: The Marquis de Leganez commanded the Left Wing, compos'd of the King of Spain's Troops. His Royal Higness, and under him the Count of Caprara, commanded the Right Wing; and Prince Eugene the main Battle, having under him the Marquis de la Parelle and the Count de las Torres; As for the Duke of Schomberg, being denied the Post due to him, he resolv'd to fight on Foot at the Head of his own Regiment, like an ordinary Collonel. The Confederate Army being thus dispos'd, march'd on the 3d of November into the Neighbourhood of Orbassan, from whence they perceiv'd the Enemy towards the Hills, between Orbassan and Piosasque. Early the next Day the French advanc'd towards the Confederates, making use of the advantage they had in the Ground, which was

Battle of
Marsaglia
Oct. 4.

was full of Wood and Vineyards ; and soon after the Cannon began to play on both sides. About half an hour after Eight, the French fell upon the Confederates Left Wing with near 20000 Men, without firing a shot, having their Bayonets at the end of their Fuzies, and their Swords in their Hands. They were receiv'd and driven back with great Vigor, but renewing their Attack, they took in Front and Flank the Neapolitan and Milaneze Horse, who after having courageously withstood the Fury of their Enemy, were at last over-power'd by their Numbers, and push'd upon the German Horse. These being at the same time charg'd by the little Gendarmerie, were no longer able to maintain their Ground, but fell upon the Infantry, which was put also into Disorder. The Second Line was brought on to oppose the Enemy, while the First Line rallied, but the Horse giving way, the Foot was quickly routed.

While things passed thus on this side, the French were thrice repuls'd with great loss by the Confederates main Battalia, and Right Wing, till their Horse, which had made the Left Wing give way, attack'd the Confederates Infantry behind and in Flank, who had no longer any Horse to cover them, and were at the same time attack'd by the Enemies Foot. All the Troops fought with great Courage, and the Dispute was desperate on both sides, His Britannick Majesties Forces, which were posted in the main Battalia, particularly distinguish'd themselves, and the Duke of Schomberg their General, was desir'd by the Count de las Torres, after the Enemies third Attack, to take upon him the Command, and cause a Retreat to be made by the Body of Foot, and the Right Wing ; but his Grace, being pique'd at the usage he had met before, told him, that it was necessary first to have his Royal Highness's Order, and until it came He would bear the Enemies Fire ; adding, that he found things were gone so far, that they must now either vanquish or die. The Confederates resisted the repeated Efforts of the Enemy with extraordinary Resolution, but were at last forc'd to abandon the

A. C. Field of Battle, and to retire with the loss of the
 1693. greatest part of their Cannon, and of seven or
 eight Thousand Men. The Duke of Schomberg ha-
 ving fought with unparallel'd Valour, receiv'd a
 Wound in the Thigh, of which he died not many
 days after. With this Action ended the Campaign
 in Piedmont.

But while France was thus Triumphing every
 Great Scar where over the Allies, she had a more dangerous
 city in Enemy to encounter within her own Bowels; I
France. mean, Famine, which daily swept Multitudes
 of her Inhabitants. The famous Dubart did season-
 ably fetch great Quantities of Corn from Sweden
 and Denmark which he safely convoy'd into the Har-
 bours of France; but these not being able to supply
 the general Scarcity, his most Christian Majesty
 France makes Pro- was necessitated to make Proposals of Peace to the
 posals of Emperor, which being rejected; a Memorial was
 Peace. presented to King William, by his Danish Majesty's
 See the Minister, wherein great Offers were made from
 Appendix France, not only to the Empire, Spain and Hol-
 land, but to his Britannick Majesty himself. These
 Proposals were likewise rejected.

Justices of Ireland. Let's now see what pass'd in England during the
 King's Absence: The 10th of July the Lord Capel,
 The Lord Sir Cyril Wych, and William Duncomb Esq; set out
 Sydney for Ireland, being constituted Lords Justices of that
 made Ma- Kingdom, in the room of the Lord Viscount Syd-
 fter of the Neville, who upon his Return was made Master Gene-
 Ordinance, General of the Ordinance.

July 22. In the same Month of July, the Earl of Bel-
 mont, and James Hamilton Esq; petition'd Her Ma-
 Conings- jesty, that a stop might be put to the passing of
 by and Sir Pardons to the Lord Coningsby, and Sir Charles Por-
 Charles, ter, until the Petitioners, and many others of their
 cus'd before Majesties Subjects of Ireland, might be permitted
 the Council to produce their Proofs against them. The Lord

Coningsby and Sir Charles Porter, upon hearing of
 such a Petition, did likewise request Her Majesty to
 put a stop to the said Pardons, till their Accusers
 might be heard, in the most publick manner, before
 Her Maj. sty in Council. Thereupon it was or-
 der'd in Council the 27th of July, that the Matter
 of

of the said Petitions should be heard the next Council-Day; at which time the Earl of Bellomont and Mr. Hamilton deliver'd a Paper, excusing their giving in any Charge against the Lord Coningsby and Sir Charles Porter, which being read, it was order'd, that the matter should be farther examin'd at the Board that Day six Weeks; and that, in the mean time, the Accusers should deliver their Charge against the late Lords Justices in Writing to the Board on the 17th of August. The Earl of Bellomont and Mr. Hamilton exhibited several Accusations on the appointed Day; but still declining to be heard to make good the same, and on the contrary, the Lord Coningsby and Sir Charles Porter, offering to prove *And so* their Innocency, the Queen order'd the said Petitions and Charge to be dismiss'd.

The Queen, taking into consideration that the *Proclama-* great scarcity and excessive price of Corn in France, *tion against the Export-* invited the Exportation of it from this Kingdom *tation of* thither; whereby not only Her Majesty's Enemies were supplied, but her own Subjects might be ex- *Corn,* pos'd to want, Her Majesty put out a Proclamation *Octo. 19.* for preventing the said Exportation of Corn to France, and enhancing the Price of it at home; and because by this farther Command the Poor were like to become sufferers, Her Majesty did at the same time order all the Laws in force for setting them on Work to be effectually put in Execution.

On the 10th of October (N.S.) the King arriv'd at the Hague from Loo; and on the 14th the States of Holland agreed to the raising of 15000 Men for augmenting their Land Forces; and likewise to the addition of a considerable number of Ships to their Navy, for which His Majesty thank'd them in their Assembly. His Majesty having waited almost a whole Month for a fair Wind, embark'd at last on the 28th of October (O.S.) landed at Harwich the 29th, and on the 30th arriv'd at Kensington. A Week after, to shew particularly the dislike he had of the Proceedings at Sea the last Summer, Russel *The King comes to Kensington,* His Majesty declar'd in Council, that he had appoint'd Edward Russel Esq; *miral,* to be Admiral of the Fleet. *Oct. 30.* *Nov. 6.*

A. C. The Parliament being met on the 17th of November, 1693. pursuant to their late Prorogation, the King told them: 'He was always glad to meet them there, and He could heartily wish that their common Satisfaction were not lessen'd at present, by reflecting upon the Disadvantage they had receiv'd this Year at Land, and the Miscarriages in the Affairs at Sea: That He thought it evident, that the former was only occasion'd by the Superiority of the Enemies Numbers in all Places: That for what related to the latter, which had brought so great a Disgrace to the Nation, he had resented it extreamly; and as he would take care that those who had not done their Duty should be punish'd, so He was resolv'd to use his Endeavours that the Power at Sea might be rightly manag'd for the future. And, said He, it well deserves our Consideration, whether we are not defective both in the number of our Shipping, and in proper Ports to the Westward, for the better annoying our Enemies, and Protecting our Trade, which is so essential to the Welfare of this Nation.

' I am, added He, very sensible of the good Affection wherewith you have always assisted Me, to support the Charges of this War, which have been very great; and yet I am perswaded, that the Experience of this Summer is sufficient to convince us all, that to arrive to a good end of it, there will be a necessity to encrease our Forces, both by Sea and Land the next Year. Our Allies have resolved to add to theirs: And I will not doubt, but you will have such regard to the present Exigency, as that you will give Me a suitable Supply to enable Me to do the like.'

' He therefore earnestly recommended to the House of Commons to take such timely Resolutions, as that their Supplies might be effectual, and his Preparations so forward, as would be necessary, both for the Security and Honour of the Nation.

In Answer to this Speech the Commons unanimously resolv'd, That they would support their Majesties and their Government; but the first thing they did

did was to enquire into the Miscarriages of the Fleet A. C. the last Summer, and to take into their Considerati- 1693. on the Preservation of the Trade of the Nation. Some time having been spent in examining the In-^{Miscarri-} structions and Orders given to the Fleet ; the num-^{ages of br} ber of Ships for the Line of Battle, and of the Fleet e Convays and Cruisers ; the Admirals that Com-^{quired} manded both, and the Results of the several Coun-^{ts}. cils of War held by them, the Commons * resolv'd, Nov. 17. That it was their Opinion, that there had been a no-^{torious and treacherous Mismanagement in the Mis-} carriage of the Smyrna Fleet. Their next Enquiry was, Why the Streights Fleet was stopt till the main Fleet went out ? And then, Why the main Fleet did not convoy Sir George Rook's Squadron, and the Merchants Ships out of danger of the French Fleet ? And it being alledg'd, that the main Fleet was not sufficiently victualled, the Commons ex-^{amin'd} the state of the Victualling of the Fleet, at its sailing from Spithead, and thereupon resolv'd, t Nov. 17. That there was sufficient Beer on Board the main Fleet when Sir George Rooke separated, to have convoy'd his Squadron, and the Merchants Ships out of danger of the Brest Fleet. Two Days * after the Question Nov. 19. being put, That it did appear to that House, that the Admirals that Commanded the Fleet the last Summer, bad, on the 11th of May last, Information, that part of the Brest Fleet was going out to Sea, it passed in in the Negative : And on the 6th of December another Question being put, That the Admirals, by not sending into Brest for Intelligence before they left the Streights Squadron, were guilty of a high Breach of the + Nov. 28. Bill for the Trust that was put in them, to the great Loss and more fre- Dishonour of the Nation, it was likewise carried in quene the Negative.

A Bill for the more frequents Elections of Parlia-^{meeting of} ments having, after the third Reading been rejected by the Commons ; another Bill to the same pur-^{Business of} pose was sent down to them by the Lords, which ^{the Supply,} being read the third time, was likewise rejected, Nov. 25.

The Commons having unanimously voted a ²⁵⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰ Pounds Supply for the vigorous Prosecution of the War ; * granted for resolv'd, That the Sum of 500000 Pounds be rais'd for the Fleet, ^{granted for} ^{comande}

A. C. towards the discharging the Wages due to the Seamen ;
1693. And that a farther Sum of Two Millions be granted to their Majesties, in full, for the Maintenance of the Fleet, including the Ordinance, by reason of the Revenue now falling short. As for the Army, the Commons having examin'd the offensive Treaties and Alliances, His Majesty was now under with the Confederates, and the Proportions of Forces, that the

+ Dec. 20. Confederates were oblig'd to make for the carrying on this present War, unanimously resolv'd †, That the number of the Land Forces in their Majesties pay be encreased, by the raising six new Regiments of English Horse, four new Regiments of English Dragoons, and fifteen new Regiments of English Foot, to be commanded by Officers that were their Majesties Natural Born Subjects ; That 83121 Men, including Commission and Non-commission Officers, were necessary for the Service of the Year 1694. to be employ'd in England, and beyond the

2530590 Pounds granted for the Army. Seas; and that the Sum of Two Millions Five Hundred Thirty Thousand Five Hundred Ninety Pounds be granted, for the Maintenance of the Land Forces, to wit, 210773 Pounds for the Office of Ordinance ; 31808 Pounds for the pay of the General Officers ; 11160 Pounds for Levy-Money ; 40808 Pounds for the Transports ; 14700 Pounds for Hospitals and Contingencies, and 1990781 Pounds for the Pay of the Horse, Dragoons and Foot.

Deficienc- cies. Besides these large Supplies, it was found, that the Sum of One Hundred Eighteen Thousand Pounds was wanting to compleat the Sum of One Million granted to their Majesties by an Act made in the last Session of this present Parliament, for securing Recompences to such Persons as should voluntarily advance the said Million : And likewise that the Sum of Two Hundred Ninety Three Thousand Six Hundred Ninety Two Pounds was wanting to compleat the Sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, granted by a late Act for the review of the Quarterly Poll : The first of which defective Funds the Commons resolv'd * to make good, by enlarging the time for Persons to pay in the rest of the Sum of One Million ; And that towards the raising of Money for

*** Dec. 9.**

sbe

the Maintainance of the Fleet, any Persons be at liberty to add a Second Life, to the Life that was, or should be nominated upon the Act for securing the Recompences beforemention'd, upon paying the Sum of Thirty Five Shillings and Pounds for every One Hundred Pounds paid in, or to be means to pay in upon the said Act; and for adding a third Life, raise the the Sum of Twenty Pounds, for every the said One Supplies. Hundred Pounds, and so for any greater Proportion.

Towards raising the Two Millions granted for the Fleet, it was resolv'd, † That the Sum of One Million be charg'd upon Land; And that a Duty of Three Pence per Gallon be laid upon all Foreign Salt imported; and a Duty of One Penny half Penny per Gallon upon all English Salts, except all Salt employ'd in the curing Fish and Flesh to be exported.

The Commons being very much embarrass'd how to levy the rest of the vast Sums they had already granted, * resolv'd, That a farther Sum of One Million be charg'd upon Land; And that † an Aid, not † Dec. 29. exceeding Four Shillings in the Pound, be granted to their Majesties, by charging each respective County with double the Sum return'd, charg'd by an Act made in the first Year of their Majesties Reign, for a Grant of Two Shillings in the Pound. But because the Committee of the whole House appointed to draw up the Bill, met with great Difficulties in framing it after that manner; the House gave them Power to alter the same, and to frame it into a Bill of Four Shillings in the Pound; to which the King gave his Royal Assent on the 25th of January.

A Bill touching free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament, having pass'd both Houses, the Commons took it so ill, that the King should refuse to confirm it, that the next Day * having consider'd of the State of the Nation, it was resolv'd, That who ever advis'd the King not to give the Royal Assent to that part by the Act, was an Enemy to their Majesties and the Kingdom. Jan. 26.

A Committee was also appointed to draw up a Representation, wherein the Commons laid it before His Majesty, 'That the usage in Parliament, in all Times, had been, that what Bills had been agreed by both Houses, for the Redress of Grievances,

A. C. 1693. 'vances, or other publick Good, had, when ten-
 der'd to the Throne, obtain'd the Royal Assent :
 And that there were very few Instances in former
 Reigns where such Assent, in such Cases had not
 been given ; and those attended with great Incon-
 veniencies to the Crown of England ; especially
 where the same had been withheld by Insinua-
 tions of particular Persons, without the advice of
 the Privy Council, thereby creating great Dissatis-
 faction and Jealousies in the Minds of the People.
 That the Commons therefore, out of their sincere
 desire of the Welfare of his Majesty and his Go-
 vernment, could not without Grief of Heart re-
 flect, that since his Majesty's Accession to the
 Crown, several publick Bills, made by Advice of
 both Houses of Parliament, had not obtain'd the
 the Royal Assent, and in particular one Bill, En-
 tituled, *An Act touching free and impartial Proceed-
 ings in Parliament*, which was to redress a Grie-
 vance, and take off a Scandal relating to the Pro-
 ceedings of the Commons in Parliament, after
 they had freely voted great Supplies for the pub-
 lic Occasions ; which they could impute to no
 other cause than the Insinuations of particular
 Persons, who took upon them for their own par-
 ticular Ends, to advise his Majesty contrary to the
 Advice of Parliament ; and therefore could not
 but look on such as Enemies to his Majesty and
 his Kingdoms. Upon which Considerations they
 humbly pray'd, That for the future his Majesty
 would be pleas'd to hearken to the Advice of his
 Parliament, and not to the secret Advices of par-
 ticular Persons, who might have private Interests of
 their own, separate from the true Interest of his
 Majesty and his People. To this Representation
 the King Answer'd, 'That He was very sensible
 of the good Affections the Commons had express'd
 toward's him upon many occasions, and of the
 Zeal they had shewn for the common Interest.
 That no Prince ever had a higher Esteem for the
 Constitution of the English Government than himself,
 and that He should ever have a great Regard to
 the

The King's
Answer,
Jan. 29.

the Advice of Parliaments. That He was per- A. C.
swaded that nothing could so much conduce to the 1693.
Happiness and Welfare of this Kingdom, as an
entire Confidence between the King and People;
and that He should look upon such Persons to be
his Enemies, who should advise any thing that
might lessen it. Three Days after * the Commons
took his Majesty's Answer into Consideration, and
the Question being propounded, *That an humble Ap-* *Feb. 1.
plication be made to His Majesty for a farther Answer,
it pass'd in the Negative.

The East-India Company having obtain'd a f Nov. 11.
new Charter, whereby they were empower'd to 1693.
raise the Sum of Seven Hundred Forty Four Thou. The East-
sand Pounds, to be added to their General Joint-stock, India Com-
and subscrib'd by their Majesties Natural born Sub-^{pany ob-}
jects, Naturaliz'd, or Indenized; the Subscripti-^{tain'd a}
ons of each Person not exceeding Ten Thousand ^{new Char-}
Pounds; Several Merchants and others, in and a-^{ter.}
bout the City of London, * petition'd the Commons * Dec. 7.
for erecting a new East-India Company. The House
did thereupon examine the Charters of the East-In-
dia Company, the Book of the new Subscriptions,
the state of their present Stock, and the Petiti-
on abovemention'd, and after mature deliberation,
† Resolv'd, *That all the Subjects of England have equal † Jan. 19.*
Right to trade to the East Indies, unless Prohibited by
Act of Parliament.

Some time before, a complaint having been made
to the Commons, of a blasphemous Pamphlet Enti-
tled, *A Dialogue concerning the Deity; And a brief, A Blasphemous Pamphlet con-*
but clear Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity,
which had been dispers'd, and sent inclos'd, under ^{bles cen-}
Covers, directed to several Members of that House, ^{sur'd,} Dec. 16.
it was thereupon resolv'd, That the said Pamphlet
should be burnt by the Common Hangman, and
an enquiry made after the Author, Printer, and
Publisher.

On the 16th of December the Earl of Bellomont pre-^{Lord Co-}
sented to the Lower House, Articles of Impeach-^{and Sir}
ment of High-Treason and other Crimes and Mis- Charles
demeanors against the Lord Coningsby, and Sir ^{Porter}
Charles Porter, late Lords Justices of Ireland, the con- ^{Impeach'd,}
sideration Dec. 29.

A. C. sideration of which, together with the Examination
 1694. of Witnesses, having taken up a great deal of time,
 the House agreed at last to this Resolution, *That
 And clear- considering the State of Affairs in Ireland, at that
 ad, Jan. time, the House did not think fit to ground an Impeach-
 29. ment against the said Lord Coningsby and Sir Charles
 Porter, for the Matters charg'd upon them.*

*Million
 Lottery.*

* Feb. 6.

The Humour of the Nation running at this time upon Lotteries, some Members of the House of Commons contriv'd to raise that way a Million Sterling for the Government: This Design having been propos'd to, and relish'd by the House, it was resolv'd, 1. *That a Fund of 140000 Pounds per Annum, be rais'd and vested in their Majesties for the Term of Sixteen Years, for recompensing such Persons as should advance the Sum of 1000000 Pounds.* 2. *That the Impositions lately resolv'd by the House to be laid upon Salt, be part of the said Fund* 3. *That towards the further answering of the said 140000 Pounds per Annum, one Moiety of the Duties of Excise, granted to their Majesties, by an Act made in the 2d Year of their Majesties Reign, be granted and continu'd to their Majesties, after the Moneys charg'd upon the said Duties should be satisfied.* And 4. *That a Bill be brought in upon the said Resolutions.*

*Lord
 Falkland
 called to
 account for
 Bribery.*

* Feb. 17.

At the same time that the Commons voted such great Supplies, the Commissioners they had appointed for taking the Publick Accompts, were order'd to lay before the House an Accompt of what Money had been paid for secret Service, and to Members of Parliament, out of the publick Revenue. Upon Examination of the whole Matter, it was resolv'd, * *That the Lord Falkland, being a Member of that House, by begging and receiving 2000 Pounds from his Majesty, contrary to the ordinary Method of Issuing and bestowing the King's Money, was Guilty of a high Misdemeanour and Breach of Trust; and that he be committed to the Tower of London, during the Pleasure of the House.* Two † Days after the Lord Falkland presented a Petition to the House of Commons, setting forth, That he was highly sensible of their Displeasure, and that a longer continuance of his Confinement would be extremely prejudicial

† Feb. 19.

prejudicial to him: Whereupon it was ordered, A. C. That he should be discharg'd from his Imprison. 1694. ment in the Tower.

Upon the 8th Day of February the King pass'd *Acts pass,* an *Act to supply the deficiency of the Money raised by a Feb. 8.* former *Act;* And another, to prevent *Disputes and Controversies concerning Royal Mines.* On the 23d of *and* the following Month his Majesty gave his Royal *March 23.* Assent, to an *Act for Granting to their Majesties cer-*tain *Duties upon Salt, and upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors;* Another for *Relief of the Orphans, and o-*ther *Creditors of the City of London;* Another for *the more effectual Relief of poor Prisoners;* and to se-*veral other publick and private Bills;* after which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, Ear-*nestly recommending to them the dispatch of those Im-*portant *Affairs which they had under their Deliberation;* and the *discharging of the Debt for the Transport-*Ships.

Besides the foremention'd Funds, the Commons Other laid a Duty upon * Leather, † Soap, * Wine, and *VVays and the * Tunnage of all Ships and Vessels;* and because Means *to even all these Impositions came short of answering raise the the Moneys to be levied within this Year, they Supply.* resolv'd, † to grant a Poll-Tax, to their Majesties, *Feb. 22.* as also a Duty * upon all Hackney and Stage, *† Feb. 28.* Coaches; and lastly upon Paper † and Parchment. *March 22.*

On the 16th of April the King being come to *† March* the House of Lords, gave his Assent to an *Act for 26.* raising *Money by a Poll;* Another for *punishing Muti-** *March neers in the Army, &c.* Another for *the Exportation 28.* of Iron, Copper and Mundick Metal; another for the *† April 1.* Importation of Salt-Petre; and to Five private *Acts.* *April 7.* The 25th of the same Month his Majesty confirm-*ed an Act for enabling their Majesties to make Grants* *Acts pass,* and *Leases in the Dutchy of Cornwall;* another for *And April 16.* raising the Militia of this Kingdom; another for *25.* granting to their Majesties several Duties upon *Tunnage of Ships, &c.* another for granting a Tax upon *Velum, Parchment and Paper;* another for Licensing and Re-*gulating Hackney and Stage Coaches;* another for ap-*pointing Commissioners to take and state the publick Ac-*compts;* another for building good and defensible* *Ships;*

A. C. Ships ; another for the better Discipline of their Majesties Navy, and several private Bills ; after which his Majesty thank'd both Houses for the great Proofs they had given him of their Affections this Session ; and having acquainted them with the necessity of his being absent for some time out of the Kingdom, he put an end to this long Session of Parliament.

Bills left unfinished. Besides the foremention'd Bills several others were left unfinish'd, to wit, a Bill to regulate Trials in Cases of High-Treason, which the Commons had sent to the Lords for their Concurrence ; a Bill for the Naturalizing of all such Protestants as should take the Oaths to their Majesties, and the Test against Popery : a Bill concerning the Forfeitures both in England and Ireland ; a Bill for Registering of Wills, &c. another against Stockjobbers ; and another for the Encouragement of Privateers.

Mr. Germain prosecuted for Adultery by the Duke of Norfolk Jan. 1693.

Whilst the grave Politicians were busie about the weighty Affairs of State, the Town was entertain'd with a luscious Trial in Westminster-Hall. The Duke of Norfolk bearing with impatience the unlawful Commerce, which, for many Years past, Mr. Germain had maintain'd with his Dutchess, had some time * before lodged a Bill of Divorce in the House of Peers ; but their Lordships being unwilling to proceed in that Affair, before there were some Proofs of the Fact in the Common Law, his Grace did thereupon bring an Action of Adultery against Mr. Germain before the Court of King's-Bench. The Cause was try'd on the 24th of November, and upon a full Hearing of many obscene Evidences the Jury found for the Plaintiff, and allow'd his Grace One Hundred Marks Damages, with Cost of Court.

Towards the middle of November Captain Benbow bombard'd St. Malo four Days successively, tho' without any great Success ; having only destroy'd some few Houses, and thrown down part of the Town Wall. On the 22d of the same Month the Lord Viscount Sydney, Master of the Ordnance, was made Colonel of the first Regiment of the Foot-Guards in the Place of the late Duke of Schomberg's.

Schomberg; and at the same time the Lord Viscount A. C. Galloway was appointed to command his Majesties Forces in Piedmont, in the Quality of Lieutenant General; being likewise nam'd to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy. As for the Place * of Captain of their Majesties Band of Nov. 30 Pensioners, vacant by the Death of the Lord Lovelace, it was bestow'd on the Duke of St. Albans.

On the 24th of November died Dr. William San-Dr. San-croft, the depriv'd Archbishop of Canterbury; a croft Prelate whose great Abilities, Learning, Wisdom, ^{Archbishop} Courage and Sincerity abundantly qualified him of Canterbury to fill the high and important Station he held a bury dies long time in the Church of England; and which Nov. 24. he contentedly resign'd, rather than to violate his ^{His Chas} Conscience, or swerve from those Principles he had ^{racter.} always maintain'd. As for his Conduct in the Discharge of his Episcopal Office, he earnestly endeavour'd to preserve the Church of England in its Rights and Establishments, and to secure the Purity of her Doctrine, Worship and Discipline, so far as his Power and Authority extended. He was a very wise, but withal a very plain and sincere Man; and uncapable of any politick Arts to curry Favour with Princes. Lastly, he wanted not Tenderness towards the Dissenters, but he had not that Latitude of Principle to break down what he conscientiously believ'd to be the Mounds and Fences of the Church, in order to let in the straggling Sheep; which he thought, might as well have enter'd at the right Door.

On the last Day of the Year 1693. the renown'd ^{prince} Prince Lewis of Baden landed at Gravesend, from whence he went to VVbitchall, where an Apartment Baden had been prepar'd for his Reception. His Highness contiuued in England till the 14th of February Graves. 1694. during which time he was splendidly enter-^{end, D:c.} tain'd and diverted, not only by his Majesty, but ^{31. and} by several Peers of the Realm. The generous Duke ^{goes for} of Ormond distinguish'd himself from the rest, by ^{Holland} Feb. 14. inviting Prince Lewis to a magnificent Banquet, 1694. followed by a Ball, where the brightest Beauties of the English Court were present. About this time

A. C. Mr. Charles Butler, Brother to the said Duke, was
 1694. *created Baron of England, and Earl of Arran in
 Ireland. Three Weeks after Peregrine Bertie, Esq;
 *Jan. 17. was made Vice-Chamberlain to his Majesty, in the
 place of Sir John Lowther, who resign'd the same;
 and on the 4th of March, the Earl of Shrewsbury
 was, once more, made one of the Principal Secre-
 taries of State.

Part of the Fleet under Sir Francis Wheeler Towards the end of February arriv'd a melan-
 choly News: A Fleet of Merchant-Ships, under a
 Convoy of Men of War, commanded by Sir Fran-
 cis Wheeler, having sail'd on the 17th of that Month
destroy'd from Gibraltar towards the Streights; met the next
by a storm. Day with a most violent Storm, which continued
 Feb. 18. all that Day, and the following Night; insomuch
 that on the 19th, about Five in the Morning, Sir
 Francis Wheeler's own Ship, the *Sussex*, was foun-
 der'd, and himself, with all his Men, except two
 Moors, drown'd; the *Cambridge* and *Lunley Castle*
 Men of War; the *Serpent* Bomb-Ketch, and the
Mary Ketch, together with the *Italian-Merchant*, the
Aleppo-Factor, the *Great George* and the *Berkshire*,
 bound for Turkey; the *William* for Venice; and the
Golden-Merchant for Leghorn, all English, were driven
 ashore, on the East side of Gibraltar, and most of the
 Men lost. The same Fate attended Three Dutch
 Ships richly laden, but Rear-Admiral Neville, with
 two Dutch Men of War, had the good Fortune to
 be blown out of the Streights, and put safe into Ca-
 diz; as did the rest of the Fleet on the 19th into
 Gibraltar. This Loss, how great foever, was soon
 after repair'd, his Majesty having caus'd the Men
 of War upon the Stocks to be finish'd with ex-
 traordinary Diligence.

Titles and Places bestow'd by his Majesty The same Day the Parliament was prorogued, the
 King bestow'd the Title of Duke on the Earl of Shrewsbury, and created the Earl of *Masgrave*, Mar-
 quis of *Normandy*, with the Gift of a Pension of
 Three Thousand Pounds a Year; to make his Lord-
 ship some Amends for the Place of Lord Chamber-
 lain, which he enjoy'd in the former Reign. About
 the same time the Lord Viscount *Sydney* was made
 Earl of *Rumney*, and Henry Herbert Esq; Baron Her-
 beres

bert of Cherbury. In consideration of his eminent Services to their Majesties Government. Edward Russel Esq; Sir John Lowther, Henry Priestman Esq; Robert Austen Esq; Sir Robert Rich. Sir George Rook, and Sir John Houblon, were appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland. And the Commission of the Treasury, was given to the Lord Godwin, Sir Stephen Fox, Charles Montague Esq. Sir William Trumball, and John Smith Esquire. Things being thus settled at home, His Majesty embark'd at Margate on the 6th of May, and safely landed in Holland ^{The King} ~~to~~ Holland the Day following.

On the 5th of June his Electoral Highness Frederick III. Marquis of Brandenburg; his most Serene Highness George William Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, and the Duke of Shrewsbury, Knights elect June 5. of the most Noble Order of the Garter, were Install'd in St. George's Chappel at Windsor; the two former by their Proxies, and his Grace in Person. About this time a Draught of a Commission for taking Subscriptions for the Bank of England, together with a Schedule containing the Draught of a Charter for the Corporation of the said Bank, were Bank of first approv'd and sign'd by Her Majesty; and England the Charter which was to pass under the Great Seal formed, of England, after the first Day of August, if the * June 8. Sum of 120000 Pounds, or one Moiety, or more thereof, should be subscribed by that time; or sooner, if the whole 1200000 Pounds should be sooner subscribed, was accordingly granted towards the middle of July; the Commissioners having taken Subscriptions amounting to that full Sum by the 5th of that Month.

The Confederate Fleet was out pretty early this Year; but yet they were neither able to block up that of France, in Brest, nor to fight them at Sea; than which the English desir'd nothing more. The French, on the contrary, industriously avoided an Engagement, and were no sooner out of Harbour, but they made all the Sail they could towards the Mediterranean, having form'd great Designs against Spain, both by Sea and Land, this Campaign. In

A. C.
1694.

A. C. 1694. order to break their Measures, and prevent the entire loss of Catalonia, King William thought fit to send his Fleet into those Seas ; but before Admiral Russel left the Coast of France, being inform'd that there was a Fleet of French Merchant-Men in Bertheaume Bay, bound to the East-ward ; he detach'd Captain Pickard, and the Roe-buck Fire-ship, either to take or destroy them. These Orders Captain

Pickard executed with so good Success, that of Fifty five Sail of them, he burnt or sunk Thirty five, besides the Man of War that was their Convoy, which ran among the Rocks, and soon after blew up, with her two Sloops of between 10 or 15 Guns.

Unfortunate Attempt upon Brest.

The same good Fortune did not attend the Design the English and Dutch had been long concerting, of destroying the Harbour of Brest ; the Execution of which desperate Attempt was committed to Lieutenant General Talmash, as some pretend, thro' the means of his Enviers. On the 5th of June the Lord Berkley, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, parted from Admiral Russel with Twenty nine Men of War, of the Line of Battle, English and Dutch, besides small Frigats, Fire-ships, Bomb ketches, and Transport ships, and upon the 7th he came to an Anchor between Camaret Bay and the Bay of Bertheaume, notwithstanding the Enemies Bombs from Camaret Western Point, from a Castle on a high Rock in Bertheaume Bay, and from two Forts on each side of the Isthmus, going into Brest Road.

The same Day the Lord Cuts, and the Marquis of Carmarthen, in his own Galley, stood in a considerable way into the Bay, and having taken a good view of it, amidst the Enemies Fire, they return'd and gave the Lord Berkley an account of the Posture of the Bay, and the Situation of the Castle, which they found very advantageous to defend the Landing-Places. Thereupon it was thought convenient that the Monk, a Ship of Sixty Guns, and the Diameten, of equal Force, should go in ; but the Marquis not believing that those two Men of War would be sufficient to cover the Boats at their Landing, nor to assist the Land-Forces by playing upon the Enemy, who were better prepared and more numerous than

than was expected, and ready to be seconded, on all occasions, by Fourteen Squadrons of Horse; therefore, on the 8th, after a Consultation of the English and Dutch Flags, and the General Officers of the Land Forces, it was resolv'd, That Six other Men of War should be added to the two former, to wit, the Greenwich of Fifty four, the Charles Galley of Thirty two, the Shoreham of Thirty two, the Darkensteyn of Forty four, the Wesep of Thirty, and the Wolf of Thirty Guns; all which the Marquis undertook to post, so as to bear upon the Castle to the best Advantage, and to perform those other Services for which they were design'd. This was a Work of great Difficulty and Danger; for no sooner was the Monk come within reach of the Enemies Mortars, but they began to play at her from Point des Fillettes, and the Western Point of Camaret Bay. So soon as the rest of the Ships were got pretty well into the Bay, they were surpriz'd with three Batteries more, which they never perceiv'd till they felt their shot; but notwithstanding all these Difficulties, the Marquis made a shift to post the Ships in such a manner, as gave great Succour to the Land Forces, and did the Enemy considerable Mischief: For these Ships so soon as they had dropt their Anchors in the Bay, fir'd continually upon the French, and forc'd them to run twice out of Camaret Fort.

On the other hand, Lieutenant General Talmash, with a small number of Well Boats, and about Nine hundred Men, went ashore in a confus'd manner, under a little Rock, on the South-side of the small Bay: Whereupon a Detachment of French Marines charg'd the English so vigorously, that these were forc'd to retire to their Boats in great Disorder. It happening, at the same time, to be Ebbing Water, most of these Boats stuck fast, so that the Men on Board them were either miserably slaughter'd, or forc'd to beg Quarter. The rest of the Boats retreated under the Protection of the Men of War; which with incredible Labour and Hazard the Marques of Carmarthen brought all clear off, except the Wesep. Of the Land-Fox-

A. C.
1694.

ces about Four hundred were taken Prisoners, and as many kill'd or desperately Wounded : And as for the loss sustai'n'd at Sea, Four hundred Men were lost in the three *English* and four *Dutch* Ships under th Marquis's Com·mand. This Expedition, which cost the brave *Tal'mash* his Life, could not but prove unsuccessful ; the *French* having had time to provide themselves against it ; for it is to be ob-serv'd, that the Design was become Town-talk in *London*, some Months before it was put in Execu-tion.

Diep and
Havre-de-
Grace
Bombard-ed by the
English.

To made some amends for this Disappointment, the Lord Berkley sail'd towards *Diep*, and on the 12th of July threw One thousand one hundred Bombs and Carcasses into the Town, which set it on Fire in several places The Townsmen despairing to quench the Fi'm', began to run away in great Consternation, whereupon two Regiments of the Militia of *Britany* were sent to encourage them ; but the Disorder was so great and the Fire so dread-ful, that the Soldiers themselves fled with the rest : Had the *English* known wh't had pass'd, they might in all probability, have pastest themselves of the place. However they so ruin'd it, that the greatest part of the Houses were reduc'd to Ashes, and scarce any left unshatter'd. From *Diep* the Fleet, allarming all the Coast of *France*, sail'd towards *Havre-de-Grace*, and on the 16th they began to bombard the Town, under the direction of Captain *Bembow*, which they continued to do till the next Morning, when the Wind blowing hard they gave over shooting. The 18th towards the Evening, the Weather being calm the following Night was spent in throwing in Two hundred and fifty Bombs more into the Town ; but the Wind growing high, the Bomb-Ketches stood off again, and on the 24th my Lord Berkley sail'd from *Havre-de-Grace*, leaving it considerably damag'd.

Death of
the Bishop
and Prince
of Liege,
and choice
of another.

The Death of the Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, tow'rds the beginning of this Year, gave the *French* a fair Prospect to embroil the Affairs of the Con-federates on that side ; for as the Death of the E-lector of *Cologn* in 1688. had divided the Empire and

and France on Account of the two Candidates, the Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria* on the one side, and Cardinal *Furstenberg* on the other; and kindled the War which, soon after, spread it self over the Face of almost all Europe: So, if the French could have got the Cardinal *de Bouillon* to have been advanc'd to the Principality of *Liege*, they had great hopes, at least to humble the Allies so far, as to make them accept the Conditions of Peace his most Christian Majesty had already offer'd them. But notwithstanding the private endeavours of the French Faction, and Cardinal *de Bouillon*'s open Protestations, the major part of the Chapter of *Liege*, made choice of the Elector of *Cologn*, and the rest of the grand Master of the Teutonick Order, to be their Prince and Bishop; both which sent to the Emperor and Court of *Rome*, to have their respective Election confirm'd. This double Return was like to be attended with fatal Consequences; for as the Grand Master of the Teutonick Order, was no less than Brother-in-Law to the Emperor, who in all probability would have espous'd his Cause; so his Competitor was Brother to the Elector of *Bavaria*; whose Interest was supported by that of his Britannick Majesty, and of the States of *Holland*. Whilst both Parties impatiently expected the Decision of the See of *Rome*, Heaven determin'd the Contest by the Death of the Grand Master, who was carried off by a contagious Distemper, then reigning in the City of *Liege*; so that the Elector of *Cologn*, in some time after, obtained the peaceful Possession of that Bishoprick and Principality; which, together with the great Power of the Allies in *Flanders*, this Campaign made things look with an ill aspect on the Affairs of France. The Confederate Army, under the King's Command, was now * Encamp'd at *Mon^{ts} St. André*, consisting of Thirty one thousand Horse and Dragoons, and N. S. Fifty one thousand Foot, all the finest Troops that ever had been in the Field; besides a Body of about Seven thousand Men, under the command of Count *Thian* near *Ghent*. The French were not much inferior in Number, but the Dauphin, who command-

The Cam-
paign in
Flanders.

Aug. 9.

A. C. ed them in Person, declar'd, He had receiv'd Orders from his Father not to stir from his Camp near Huy, as long as the Confederates continued in theirs at Mont St. Andre. However, not being able to subsist there any longer, he resolv'd to decamp first; and though he thought to have conceal'd his Design, by sending out several Detachments of Horse, under pretence of Forraging, to reinforce the Marquis of Harcourt's Body, (on the other side of the Meuse) who was to seize the advantageous Post of Pieton; yet the King, who was apprehensive of it, decamp'd before him on the 18th of August (N.S.) and soon gain'd the Post of Pieton, where there was not Forrage for above four Days; and being inform'd of the Enemies March, His Majesty mov'd on the 20th from Sombref to Nivelle; on the 21st to Soignes; on the 22d to Chevre, on the other side of Aeth, and on the 23d to Grames near Aeth. On the 24th the Elector of Bavaria was detach'd with a considerable Body of Horse and Foot, and some pieces of Cannon, to possess himself of a Post upon the Scheld, and the Army follow'd with an intention to have pass'd that River at Pont Esperies; but though the Confederates made great diligence to get thither, yet the French made more to prevent them; for on the 25th the Elector having advanc'd towards Pont d' Eschcuffe, in order to force the Passage of the River, he found the French, to the number of Thirty thousand, so well entrench'd on the other side, that he did not think it Prudence to pursue his Enterprize. This hasty March cost the French abundance of Men and Horses; but that loss was inconsiderable in comparison of the Advantage they gain'd by hindering the Allies from penetrating into French-Flanders, where, considering their Strength, they would, in all probability, have made some important Conquest, or, at least, secur'd Winter-Quarters. The King of France was so sensible of it, that he writ a Letter, which he order'd to be read at the Head of the Army, wherein he return'd Thanks, in the first place, to the Princes of the Blood, next to the Mareschal de Luxembourg, as having a principal share in the Conduct,

duct, then to the rest of Mareschals of France, and all the General Officers; and lastly to all the French and Swiss Infantry, Regiment by Regiment, acknowledging how much he was beholding to their Zeal and incredible Diligence.

A. C.
1694.

Whilst the French were deeply intrench'd near Courtray, from whence they had sent strong Detachments to cover Ipres, Menin, Berg St. Winox, Furnes, and Dunkirk; the King finding it impossible to attempt any thing on that side, resolv'd to lay hold on this occasion, to dispossess the Enemy of the Town and Castle of Huy. In pursuance of this Design, the Prince *Tserclacs de Tilly* pass'd the Meuse, and invested the Place, with all the Horse and Dragoons of the Bishoprick of Liege, a Party of Brandenburg Horse, and some Battalions of Foot. The next Day arriv'd Sixteen Regiments of Foot, with the Duke of Holstein Ploen, who was appointed to command the Siege, and at whose approach the Town immediately surrendered. By the 19th of September (N.S.) the Batteries were rais'd against the Castle; the 21st the Trenches *The Town* were open'd; and the following Days the Attacks *and Castle* carried on with so much Vigor, that all things of Huy being ready for an Assault by the 27th, the French *taken by the Allies.* Governor beat a Parley, and surrendered that Fortress the next Day. By this Conquest the French were totally expell'd out of the Bishoprick of Liege; Dinant, at that time, being a part of France: And thus ended the Campaign in Flanders.

The French under the Command of the Mareschal de Noailles, made a better Figure in Catalonia; *The French Progress in Catalonia.* for being near Thirty thousand strong, and much Superior to the Spaniards, they arriv'd on the 26th of May on the Banks of the River Ter, which they resolv'd to pass, notwithstanding they found the Spaniards intrench'd on the other side. Accordingly, having sounded all the Fords that same Evening, they valiantly forc'd their way through, and, after half an hour's dispute, constrain'd the Spanish Foot to abandon their Retrenchments. The Cavalry shew'd a more than ordinary Valour and Conduct in covering the Foot, and at last made their own Retreat.

**Palamos
Besieged.**

*And taken
June 7.*

**Gironne
taken,
June 29.**

**Ostalrick
taken.**

**Castle-
Folct taken.**

treat without any great loss, except that of their Baggage; the French not thinking it safe to pursue them, because of the narrowness of the Ways. However the Mareschal de Noailles improv'd this Advantage, by laying Siege to Palamos, a Town by the Sea side, about Twenty two Leagues from Barcelona, to the South-East. On the 30th of May the Place was invested; on the 2d of June the Trenches were open'd, and on the 7th all things in a readiness to storm the Cover'd way. This the French Grenadiers perform'd with great Vigor and Fury, and without losing time in making Lodge-ments, enter'd the Town at two narrow Breaches, plunder'd it, and put all they met to the Sword. Of those that were sav'd, all were made Prisoners of War; only some of the Officers, that were most Wounded, were sent to Gironne upon their Paroles: Not only, said the French General in his Letter to the King his Master, because they seem'd to desire it, but because he consider'd the Terror that it would strike among the Soldiers and People. Monsieur de Noailles judg'd right of the matter; for the Spaniards immediately withdrew their Garrison out of St. Felix Quinola, and the Castle of St. Elme: And though they pretended to make a stout Resistance at Gironne, a well fortified Town, which the French had besieged by the 19th of June, yet they surrendered it on the 29th of the same Month, upon very ignominious Terms. From Gironne the French advanc'd to Ostalrick, a little Town upon the Road to Barcelona, which they quickly carried, without any great Resistance; and thereby enlarg'd their Territories Twenty Miles in extent. But the Army, because of the excessive Heats, beginning now to be sickly, Mareschal de Noailles put them into Quarters of Refreshment, upon the fertile Banks of the River Terdera, where they liv'd as undisturb'd from the Spaniards, as if they had been in the middle of France. After they had sufficiently refresh'd themselves, they form'd a Design upon Castle Folct, a Town a little to the West of Gironne, which they took, having routed a Body of Country Militia that

that came to relieve it, and made the Garrison Prisoners of War. A. C. 1694.

Whilst the French were busie on this side, the Spaniards thought to improve this opportunity by retaking Ostalrick, which they actually besieg'd; and had carried their point so far, that the Governor was upon Articles of Surrender, and Hostages were already exchang'd; but the Spaniards insisting that the Miquelets should be made Prisoners of War, the Governor in the mean time, had notice that Monsieur de Noailles was marching to his Relief; whereupon he redemanded his Hostages, and refus'd to stand to the Articles, so that the Siege was immediately rais'd.

Flesh'd with these prosperous Successes the French threaten'd no less than the besieging of Barcelona, lish Fleet the Capital City of Catalonia, and the only fortifi'd Town of that Province in the Hands of the Mediterranean Spaniards: But King William interpos'd with his English Fleet, which by this time was arriv'd in the Streights under the Command of Admiral Russel. This great Man, justly proud of the Victory he obtain'd two Years before, in his Master and the English Nation's Name, challeng'd now the Dominion of the Mediterranean, as he had lately asserted that of the Narrow Seas; and as he reviv'd the drooping Spirits of the Spaniards, so he damp'd the towring Projects of the French. The latter were now sensible of their Error in sending their Grand Fleet into those Seas, where they must be cooped up in the Harbour of Thoulon, and be forc'd to leave all their Coasts, both on the Ocean and the Mediterranean; expos'd to the Insults of the Confederates. And tho' Mareschal de Tourville once adventur'd out to Sea, with a Design to slip by the English Admiral, yet he quickly found the other had so watchful an Eye upon him, that he was forc'd to return to his Port again. Nothing is more remarkable in the whole Course of King William's Reign, than his Fleet riding triumphantly and uncontroll'd in the Mediterranean; for thereby not only a stop was put to the conquering Arms of France in Catalonia; but all the Italian Princes were kept

A. C. 1694. kept in aw ; and the *Venetians* began now to think of sending a solemn Embassy into *England*, to court his Majesties Friendship.

Campaign in Piedmont. Little was done in *Piedmont* this Summer : For tho' the Duke of *Savoy* did openly reject the Proposals made to him from *France* after his Defeat at *Marsaglia*, yet a secret Negotiation was carried on, which rendered him supinely unactive, and the *French* careless on that side ; and when it was expected on all Hands, that the Confederate Army would form the Siege of *Casal* ; (the Success of which Enterprize was as little doubted of) they contented themselves with the taking the Fort of *St. George*, whereby that Place was more closely block'd up. Neither is it worth the while to mention either the small Successes of the *Vaudois* in the Valley of *Pragelas*, their routing of some *Irish* Detachments sent against them in the Valley of *St. Martin* ; or their faint Irruption into *Dauphiné*, as far as *Briancon*.

Campaign in Germany. The Imperialists, headed by Prince *Lewis of Baden*, laying encamp'd near *Hailbron*, *Mareschal de Lorge*, with the *French* Army under his Command, adventur'd to pass the *Rhine*, and to march towards them in order of Battle. The Prince believing the Enemy had a mind to fight, went on to meet them : But the *French* finding him so resolute, retreated towards *Wiselock*, passed the *Neckar*, burnt the Town of *Landenburg*, and ruin'd the flat Country. This so incensed the Prince of *Baden*, that tho' he were not yet reinforc'd by the *Saxons*, yet he advanc'd to *Wiselock*, an advantagious Post, of which he possessed himself after a sharp Rencounter with the Enemy, wherein the latter lost Three Hundred Men, and the Germans about half that Number. Thereupon Monsieur *de Lorge* repassed the *Rhine*, and for some time the two Armies did only observe one another. At length the Prince of *Baden*, impatient of Action, crost the *Rhine* in his turn ; of which the *French* General was no sooner inform'd, but he marched towards *Landau*. On the other hand, the Prince advanc'd and made himself Master of several small Places, and of all the Passes as far

far as *Croon Weissenburg*; and 'twas confidently expected, that now the Germans would either force the French to a Battle, or secure Winter-Quarters on that side the Rhine: But neither of these happen'd. For in few Days the Imperialists repassed the Rhine, bringing away with them 14000 Head of Cattle, and having destroy'd a vast quantity of Forrage in the Country, and some Magazines of the French. Which put an end to the Campaign in Germany.

Let us now attend King William. His Majesty *The King* having spent some Months on his usual Diver-*lans in* sions at *Loo*, and then settled the publick foreign Af-*England*. fairs at the *Hague*, embarked the 8th of November, *The Par-* landed in *England* the 9th, and on the 12th the Par-*liamens* liament being met, according to their last Proro-*meets*. gation, his Majesty told them, ' That he was glad Nov. 12. ' to meet them, when he could say their Affairs *The King's* ' were in a better Posture, both by Sea and Land, *Speech* ' than when they parted last. That the Enemy *to both* *Houses*. ' had not been in a Condition to oppose the Confe- ' derate Fleet in these Seas, that the sending so great ' a Force into the *Mediterranean*, had disappointed ' their Designs, and left the Nation a Prospect of ' further Success. And that with respect to the ' War by Land, he thought he might say, that this ' Year a stop had been put to the Progress of the ' French Arms.

Then Addressing himself to the House of Com- mons, ' Of whose good Affection to him, and of ' whose Zeal for the Publick, *he said*, he had so ' much Experience, that he could not doubt of ' their Assistance at this time; he earnestly recom- mended to them, first to provide such Supplies as ' might enable him to prosecute the War with ' Vigour; which was the only means to procure ' Peace to Christendom with the Safety and Ho- ' nour of *England*; Secondly, To continue the Act ' of Tunnage and Poundage, which expir'd at ' Christmas, and which was the more necessary at this ' time, in regard the several Branches of the Re- ' venue were under great Anticipations; And lastly, ' the Debt for the Transport Ships, employ'd in the ' reducing

A. C. 'reducing of Ireland, which was a Case of Com-
passion and deserv'd Relief.

^{1694.} He clos'd his Speech by telling both Houses,
That he should be glad they would take into their
Consideration the preparing some good Bill for the
Encouragement of English Seamen ; which Law,
they were sensible, would tend to the Advance-
ment of Trade, and of the Naval strength of the
Kingdom, which was their common great Interest,
and ought to be their Principal Care.

*Bill for the
frequent
meeting of
Parlia-
ments.*

The usual Preliminaries being settled, the Com-
mons adjourn'd to the 19th of that Month ; when
the first thing they did, was to order the able and
judicious Mr. Harley to prepare and bring in a Bill
for the frequent Meeting and Calling of Parliaments,
which they had been so earnest upon in the former
Sessions, and which they were resolv'd to stickle
for in this. The Bill was * presented accor-
dingly, and in few Days † read the third time,
Dec. 13. past, and sent up to the Lords ; who gave * it
their Concurrence without any Amendments.

Supply.
† Nov. 21.

The Commons having unanimously † voted a
Supply to their Majesties, and examin'd the Esti-
mate for the next Years Service for the War ; the
Account of the Moneys paid to the Fleet, to the
Army, to the Allies, and for Forage ; and the Quo-
ta's that the Confederates were severally to furnish,

* Nov. 30.

²³⁸²⁷¹²
Pounds

*granted for
the Fleet.*

And

²⁵⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰
*Pounds for
the Land
Forc:s.*

^{† Dec. 4.}
*Ways and
Means.*

* Resolv'd, That the Sum of Two Millions three
Hundred eighty two Thousand seven Hundred and
twelve Pounds be granted for the Maintenance of
the Navy ; and † that of Two Millions five hun-
dred Thousand Pounds, for the Support of the
Land Forces, for the Service of the Year 1695.

To raise those vast Sums it was resolv'd, * First,
That an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound be
granted to their Majesties, to be laid and levied in
the same manner as formerly ; and Secondly, That
the Subsidies of Tunnage and Poundage be conti-
nued for the Term of Five Years longer, begin-
ning on the 26th of that Month of December. Four
Days before the King went to the House of Lords,
and gave his Royal Assent to the Bill that had
been brought in and past, according to this Second
Resolution

* Dec. 13.
† Dec. 14.

Resolution ; and at the same time, his Majesty confirm'd the Act for Triennial Parliaments, to the general Satisfaction of the Commons. The same Day, Mr. Dyer, a News-Letter-Writer, was reprimanded ~~as per~~ by the Speaker of the Lower House, for presuming to intermeddle with their Proceedings.

Just a Month before, died at his Palace at Lambeth, Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, son Archb. in the 65th Year of his Age. He was promoted to ^{bishop of} that eminent Station in May 1691. And as his Piety, Learning, Charity and Moderation had gain'd him the Esteem of such, as look'd upon the Toleration of the Dissenters, to be the best Means to secure, and even to enlarge the Church of England, so his Death was very much lamented by all sincere Lovers of Unity and Peace among Christians. The Excellency of his Morals that shin'd in his eloquent Sermons, was but a Copy of his Life and Conversation ; and as the latter may be propos'd to the imitation of all Protestant Prelates, so the Purity of his Stile will ever be a standing Pattern to all those that aim at Writing *true English*. He did not want Enemies who endeavour'd to sully his Fame, by the imputation of *Socinianism* ; but several of his Pieces publish'd both before and after his Death, are sufficient to confute that Calumny. A pregnant instance of his just, generous, and pious Principle was this : Some time before his Death recollecting with himself what Hardships he might have put upon some People, in the hurry and tumult of Business, he endeavour'd effectually to make them amends. Among the rest he called to mind, that Dr. Chetwood had not had Justice done him ; his Character having been misrepresented to the Queen ; who upon a certain occasion obstructed King William's intentions to prefer that Worthy Divine. Thereupon the Archbishop sent word to Dr. Chetwood, that he had set all things right with the Queen, and dissipated the Prejudices, that had been suggested to Her Majesty about him : But Her Majesty's sudden Death prevented the Effects of the Achbishop's Recommendation.

A. C. On Friday the 21th of December the Queen was
1694. taken ill at her Palace at Kensington ; and the Di-
 stemper which appear'd to be the Small-Pox, grew
 Queen Ma- in a few Days so violent, and was accompanied
 ry dies, with such mortal Attendants, that all the help of
Dec. 23. Physick being baffled, her Majesty expir'd in the
 Arms of a disconsolate loving Husband, and amidst
 a Court drown'd in Tears.

The Lords Upon this sad Occasion the Lords, ‘ With inex-
 Address of ‘ preitable Grief did humbly assure his Majesty, of
 Condoleance,’ the deep sence they had of the Loss his Majesty
Dec. 31. ‘ and the whole Kingdom did sustain by the Death
 ‘ of that excellent Princess, the Queen ; beseeching
 ‘ his Majesty, that he would not indulge his Grief
 ‘ to the Prejudice of the Health of his Royal Per-
 ‘ son ; in whose Preservation not only the Welfare
 ‘ of his own Subjects, but of all Christendom was
 ‘ so nearly concern'd. They also begg'd leave to re-
 ‘ new to his Majesty, the hearty and sincere Af-
 ‘ fiances of their utmost Assistance against all his
 ‘ Enemies both at Home and Abroad, and of all
 ‘ other Demonstrations of the greatest Duty and Af-
 ‘ fection that could possibly be paid by the most
 ‘ faithful Subjects. To this Address his Majesty
The King's answer'd, ‘ That he heartily thank'd them for their
Answer. ‘ Kindness to him ; but much more for the Sense
 ‘ they shew'd of their great Loss, which was a-
 ‘ bove what he could express.

At the same time the Commons, ‘ With unspeak-
 able Grief of Heart condoled the irreparable Loss of
 ‘ that most excellent Princess, to innumerate
 ‘ whose Vertues were, said they, to aggravate our
 ‘ Sorrow.

The Com- ‘ We cannot, added they, but bless God for the
mons Ad- ‘ Preservation of your Majesty to us, on whose Life
dress, Dec.‘ the Welfare and Happiness of this Kingdom, and
31. ‘ the Liberties of Europe do in so great a Measure
 ‘ depend ; humbly beseeching your Majesty, so to
 ‘ moderate your Grief under this Affliction, as not
 ‘ to prejudice or endanger your Health ; and that
 ‘ your Majesty would please to take such
 ‘ further Care of your Royal Person, that we may
 ‘ all enjoy the Blessing of your Majesty's long Life,
 ‘ and

‘ and happy Reign. We do also, said they in the A. C. Conclusion, look upon it as a Duty we owe to your Majesty to our selves, and to those we represent, to take this Occasion of assuring your Majesty, That we, your faithful Commons, will always to the utmost of our Power, stand by, support and defend your Majesty and your Government, against all your Enemies both at Home and abroad. To which the King made Answer, ‘ That he took very kindly their Care of him, and the Publick ; especially at this time, when he was able to think of nothing but their great Loss. These Addresses of Condoleance were followed by others from the City of London, and most Corporations throughout his Majesties Dominions.

To justifie this universal Sorrow, it will suffice Queen Mary's Character. If ry's personal Accomplishments could merit a Crown, she might with Justice have challeng'd the Royal Diadem, even in an Island, to which all other Countries yield the Prize of Beauty ; And if Sublime Virtue deserves the suprem Command, she seem'd destin'd for the Empire of the World. To descend to Particulars : Her Person was tall and well proportion'd ; Her Shape, whilst Princess of Orange, easie and genteel ; but afterwards somewhat clogg'd ; Her Complexion light-brown ; Her Visage a perfect round Oval ; her Eyes quick and lively, the rest of her Features regular. Her stately Port and native Air of Greatness, commanded Respect from the most confident, but yet her sweet and graceful Countenance temper'd the Awfulness of Majesty ; and her wonderful affable Temper encourag'd the most timorous to approach Her.

Her Apprehension was clear and ready ; Her Memory exact ; Her Judgment steady and solid ; Her Soul free from all the weaknesses of her own Sex, and endow'd with the Courage and Strength that seem peculiar to ours. She was neither puff'd up with Prosperity, nor dejected with Adversity ; and

A. C. it remains undecided, whether She bore with more
1694. Temper the Smiles or the Frowns of Fortune?

When the necessity of Affairs call'd the King out
Her Politick of his Dominions, She alone was sensible of his Ab-
cal Virtues sence, which She fully supply'd to these three
Kingdoms, by Her wise and prudent Administra-
tion. While He went abroad, as the Arbiter of
Europe, to wage a just War, She stay'd at home to
maintain Peace and administer Justice; He was to
oppose and conquer Enemies, She to maintain and
gain Friends. In all this there was an Union of
their Thoughts, and a Concurrence in the same
Ends: I mean, the Safety of *Europe*, the Support of
the Protestant Religion, and the Honour and Prospe-
rity of *England*. An Eagerness of Command was
so far below Her, that there never was so great a
Capacity for Government join'd with so little Appे-
tite to it; or an Authority so unwillingly assumed,
so modestly manag'd, anſt so chearfully laid down.
It was easie for Her to reward; for all sorts of
Bounty flow'd readily from Her; but it was much
harder for Her to punish, except when the Nature
of the Crime made Mercy become a Cruelty; for
then She was inexorable.

Her Humanity. She had the most active Zeal for the Publick,
and the most constant Desire of doing Good, join'd
with such unaffected Humility, that the secret Flat-
teries of Vanity or Self Love had no Power over
Her. For when due Acknowledgments were made,
or decent Things said, upon occasions that well de-
serv'd them; these seem'd scarce to be heard, and
She presently turn'd off the Discourse to other Sub-
jects.

Her Piety, Virtue and Deportment. Her Piety and Virtue were so real, that the most
Censorious never offer'd to call them in Question;
and at the same time Her Charming Behaviour, and
the Sprightliness, as well as Freedom of Her good
Humour softned all those frightful Notions,
that the World is too willing to entertain of the
Severities of Virtue, and of the strictness of true
Religion.

She

She was not content to be Devout Her self She infus'd Piety into all that came near Her; chiefly into those whom She took into Her more immediate Care, whom She studied to form with the Tenderness and Watchfulness of a Mother. She charm'd them with Her Instructions, as She overcame them with Her Kindness. Never was Mistress both Fear'd and Lov'd so entirely as She was. She scatter'd Books of Instruction round about Her, that such as waited might not be condemn'd to Idleness; but might entertain themselves usefully, while they were in their Turns of Attendance.

She had a sublime Idea of the Christian Religion in general, and a particular Affection to the Church *Her Opinion of England*; But an Affection that was neither Blind *on concern-* nor Partial. She had a true Regard to Piety where ever She saw it, in what Form or Party soever. *in Religi-*
on. Her Education and Judgment tied Her to the National Communion, but Her Charity was extended to all. She long'd to see all Protestants, both at home and abroad, in a close and brotherly Conjunction; and few things ever griev'd Her more, than that the Prospect of so desir'd an Union vanish'd out of sight.

Access to Her was never obstructed by Self Interest. *Her Charitable, Supercilious Domesticks*: She made those Her Favourites, who made the Distressed theirs. She wonclination to dered that the true Pleasure which accompanied doing Good, did not engage Princes to pursue it more effectually. Without this She thought that a private Life was the happier, as well as the safer State. When Reflections were once made before Her, of the Sharpness of some Historians, who had left heavy Imputations on the Memory of some Princes, She Answer'd: *That if those Princes were truly such, as the Historians represented them, they had well deserve'd that Treatment; And others who tread their steps might look for the same, for Truth would be told at last.* Her Charity was not confin'd to Her own Subjects, but extended in a most particular manner to Multitudes of French Exiles

The Reign of King

404

A. C. Exiles whom the Persecution sent hither. The scatter'd *Vaudois* had a share in Her Bounty; and when by the King's Intercession restor'd to their Valleys, they were enabled by the Queen to transmit their Faith to their Posterity. She likewise took care of preserving the poor Remnants of the *Bohemian* Churches, and form'd Nurseries of Religion in some of the Parts of *Germany*, which were exhausted by War. And the last great Project that Her Thoughts were working on, with relation to a Noble and Royal * Provision for disabled Seamen, was particularly design'd to be so constituted, ^{*}Green- men, was particularly design'd to be so constituted, wch Ho. as to put them in a probable way of ending their spital. Days in the Fear of God.

*Her Con-
jugal Vir-
tues.* She was a perfect Example of Conjugal Love, Chastity, and Obedience. She set Her Husband's Will before Her, as the Rule of Her Life: Her Admiration of Him made Her Submission not only easie, but delightful: And 'tis remarkable, that when Dr. *Tennison*, nam'd to be Archbishop of *Canterbury*, went to comfort the King, His Majesty answer'd, *That He could not but grieve, since He had lost a Wife who in Seventeen Years, had never been guilty of an Indiscretion.*

*Her Re-
verence.* The Openness of Her Behaviour was subject to universal Observation, but it was under that Regularity of Conduct, that those who knew her best, and saw her ofteneſt, could never discover her Thoughts farther, than as she herſelf had a mind to reveal them; and this ſhe manag'd ſo, that no distrust was ſhew'd in it, nor diſtaſte given by it.

*Her Sinc-
erity.* She maintain'd Sincerity ſo entirely, that ſhe nev'r once needed Explanations to justify either her Words or Actions. As ſhe would not deceive others, ſo ſhe avoided the ſaying of any thing that might give them occaſion to deceive themſelves: And when ſhe did not intend to promise, ſhe took care to explain her meaning ſo critically, that no fruitless Hopes might be conceiv'd from general Words of Favour.

Her

A. C.
1694
 Her Age and her Rank had denied her opportunities for much Study ; yet she had read the best Books in *English*, *French* and *Dutch*, the three Languages that were almost equally familiar to her. *Her Study*
 She gave the most of her retired Hours to the perusal of the Scriptures, and of Books relating to them. Next to the best Subjects she bestow'd most of her time on Books of History ; chiefly of latter Ages, and particularly of her own Kingdoms, as being the most proper to give her useful Instruction. She had a great Relish, as well as a great Love for Poetry ; but lov'd it best when it was conversant about Divine and Moral Subjects ; and she would often express her concern in the defilement of the *English Stage*.

She had no relish for those lazy Diversions that are too common Consumers of most People's Time, and which make as great Wastes on their Minds as they do on their Fortunes. If she us'd them sometimes, it was only in compliance with Forms ; because she was unwilling to seem to censure others with too harsh a Severity. She gave her Minutes of Leisure with the greatest delight to Architecture and Gardening : She had no other Inclination besides this to any Diversions that were expenceful ; and since this employ'd many Hands, she was pleas'd to say, *That she hop'd it would be forgiven her*. When her Eyes were endanger'd by Reading too much, and in all those Hours that were not given to better Employments, she wrought with her own Hands, and that sometimes with so constant a Diligence, as if she had been to get her Livelihood by it. It was a new Sight (and such a one as was made by some the Subject of Raillery) to see a Queen Work so many Hours a Day. But she us'd to say, *That she look'd on Idleness as the great Corrupter of Humane Nature* : *That if the Mind had no Employment given it, it would create some of the worst sed to it self*. Her Example soon wrought on, not only those that belong'd to

Her Diversions and Amusements.

A. C.

1694

to her, but the whole Kingdom to follow it; so that it was become as much the Fashion among Ladies of Quality to Work, as it had been formerly to be Idle.

*Her Aver-
ness to
Slander.*

She thought it a barbarous Diversion which resulted from the Misfortunes, Imperfections, or Follies of others; and she scarce ever express'd a more entire Satisfaction in a Sermon, than in that of Archbishop Tillotson against Evil-speaking. When she thought some were guilty of it, she would ask them, *If they bad read that Sermon?* which was understood to be a Reprimand, though in the softest manner. She had indeed one of the Blessings of Virtue, that does not always accompany it; for she was as free from Censures, as she was from deserving them.

*Why she
accepted
the Crown.*

In those steps of her latter Years, which, at first appearance, seem'd capable of hard Constructions, she weigh'd the Reasons, she went on with great Caution and Exactness. Her Inclinations lay strong to a Duty that Nature had put her under, but she was determined to accept the Crown, because she was perswaded, that there was no other visible means left to preserve the Protestant Religion, not only here, but every where else. And when the famous Battle of the Boyne was fought, her Concern was equally divided between a Father and a Husband.

*Her Dying
Dropt-
ments.*

She receiv'd the Intimations of approaching Death with an entire Resignation to the Will of God; and when in the closest struggle with that King of Terrors, she preserv'd a perfect Tranquility. The dismal Sighs of all that came near her, could not discompose her. She then declar'd, *That she felt the Joys of a good Conscience, and the Power of Religion, giving her Supports, which even the last Agonies cou'd not shake.* She receiv'd the Blessed Sacrament with a Devotion that inflam'd as well as it melted all those that saw it; And after that great Act of Piety, she quietly concluded a Life that had been led through a great variety of Accidents, with a constant equality of Temper.

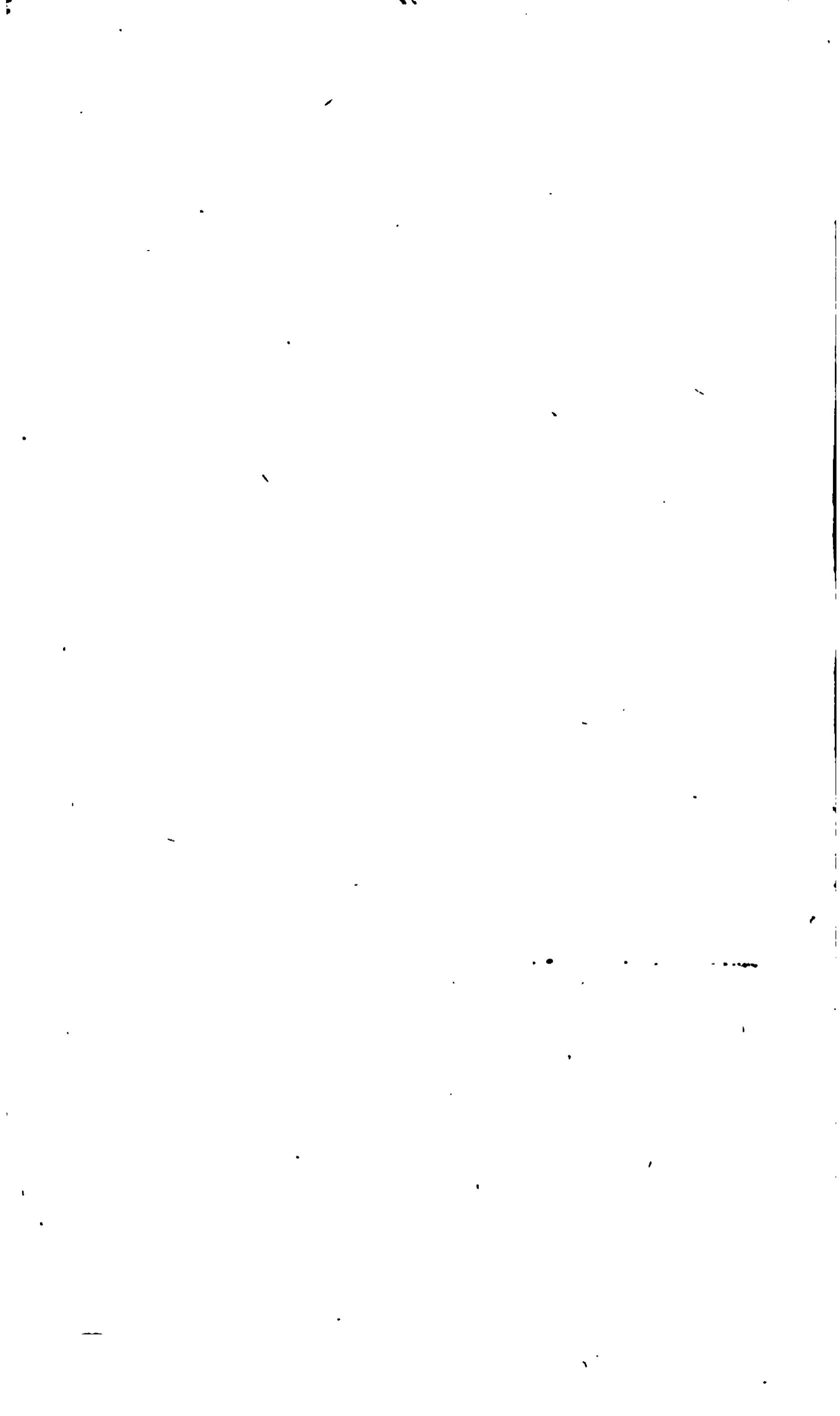
WILLIAM the Third.

407

To sum up all, she was a tender and respectful A. C.
Wife; a kind *Friend*; a gentle *Mistress*; a Debonair 1694
Queen; a good *Christian*; and the best of *Women*. W.M.
And as she was the Glory and Delight of this happy Island, so her Memory will ever be Blessed, and ~~rester~~
sum'd up.

F I N I S.

THE



THE APPENDIX.

Die Mercurii 13. Martii 168 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Address of the City of London to the Commons.

WE the Loyd Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council Assembled, Presume to Address our Selves to this Honourable House with our most humble Thanks, for your Excellent Conduct of Affairs in the time of our great Emergency and Extremity, when our Religion, our Lives, and Estates were so eminently threaten'd, and especially for your Address to His Majesty the 5th Instant, Declaring your Resolution to Assist and Stand by His Majesty in Supporting his Allies Abroad, in reducing *Ireland*, and in Defence of the Protestant Religion, and Laws of this Kingdom,

Dated at Guildhall the 8th of March 1688, by Order of the Common-Council.

Wagstaff.

A 22

Resolv'd,

The Appendix.

Resolv'd, That the Thanks of this House be return'd by Mr. Speaker in the Chair. The Sheriffs were call'd in, and Mr. Speaker gave them the Thanks of the House accordingly in these Words.

Gentlemen,

' The House hath consider'd of the Address you
' have presented from the City of London, and
' have Commanded me to return you this Answer.

' That they have taken Notice of the most
' eminent Courage and Constancy the City hath
' shew'd in this late Revolution, and the Services
' they have done to the whole Kingdom on this
' Occasion, and particularly the advancing such a
' considerable Sum of Money as was Lent by you to
' His Majesty upon his first coming hither, at a
' time when the Condition of the Affairs of the
' Kingdom did so much require it.

' I am further Commanded to tell you, that this
' House doth accept of your Address with great
' Kindness, and do give you hearty Thanks for the
' same, with this further Assurance, That your
' Care for the Publick shall never fail of receiving
' from them the like Returns.

Report about the Charges of the Dutch towards King William's Expedition.

Die Jovis 14. Martii 1689.

*M*R. *Hamden* Reports from the Committee, That they had taken into Consideration His Majesty's Speech, and particularly touching Holland, and had directed him to acquaint the House, that there has been an Accompt deliver'd in of the Charge laid out by the *Dutch* in the Expedition for *England*, and the Accompt was Read, and is as follows,

Accompt

Accompt of the Charge laid out in the Expedition for England.

The Charges of the Fleet according to the same Accompt which has been deliver'd to the States General, *the 2nd February 1688.* N. S. do amount to — — — — — 2288464 Guilders.

That most part of the Fleet having since been continu'd in Service, so that the 22d of *March 1688.* N. S. Six Ships have been at Sea to carry back several Goods left at *Exeter,* and to transport His Majesty's Baggage, which being taken for half a Month's Charge of the whole Fleet do amount to — — — — — 189616 G.

The Loss of Two Ships, the *Bomell* and *Aheu-boon* with 42 Guns, and all that was in the first except some few Goods saved out of the *Aheu-boon* — — — — — 59500 G.

Provision, Hay, Oats, Sadles, making of Stables and other Charges laid out at *Amsterdam*, and upon the Coast of the South-Seas, where the Forces have been Imbarqued till their Departure from the *Brill.* — — — — — 186000 G.

The Freight of the Merchant Ships that carry'd the Forces over, and all that belonged to it from the 10th of *October 1688.* N. S. till the 5th of *March,* being hindred to return, by reason of the great Frost, to the Place where by Agreement they were to be Discharged, amount to

For *Amsterdam* every Month 157000 G.

For *Rotterdam* every Month 84000 G.
And in all for 6 Months, and one 6th part 1245000 G.

Some of them accidentally Cast away and Damag'd in the River of *Exeter,* and also taken by the French at nearest Gues, (for about this an Agreement must be made with the Owners) will come to — — — — — 60000 G.

Provision bought when the Fleet by Storm was brought back and other Charges paid at *Rotterdam,* *Dordt,* *Willemstadt,* *Helvoetsluice* — — — 157000 G.

The Appendix.

For Pilots, besides those that serv'd in the *Thames*, and lesser Charges of Pilots, taken in the whole Voyage. and the like — — — 44500 G.

The Artillery, Ammunition, Small Arms, as shall not be brought back, as also for the Deterioration of them, and other Charges laid out by the States of *Holland*.

Freight to the Fisher Boats that Landed the Forces from the 10th of *October*, till the 10th of *Februay*, with the Loss of Six of them — 47888 G.

Payment of the General Officers of the Foot, Horse, and Dragoons and Artillery 1615985 G. 6s. 8 d.

Charges of the Artillery Hospital and several others — — — 85612 G. 19 s. 8 d.

Payment for French Protestant Officers divided amongst the Regiments of Horse and Foot 77346 G.

Freight for a great Number of Boats taken up for the bringing of Stores, first to the General Rendezvous, and afterwards on Board the great Ships,

— — — — — 66960 G.

Quartering of Horse, Dragoons and Foot Soldiers, — — — 89624 G. 2 s.

Stores Bought instead of those Lost by the Storm, — — — 81264 G.

The Carts and Waggons that follow'd the Army, — — — 169911 G.

Several Charges to those that follow'd His Majesty, and to the Forces that came over, and also to the raising of the Regiment of the Right Honourable the Lord *Mordant*, Sir *Robert Peyton*, Sir *John Guise*, and others, — — — 250000 G.

Payment of the Horse & Dragoons 391430 G. 19s. 8d.

What has been Paid to several Princes for the Charges of raising and sending their Forces, together with the ordinary Payment, amounts to — — — 1100000 G.

Summa Totalis 7301322 G. 1 s. 8 d.

And a Motion being made for a Supply to be given to enable His Majesty to Defray the Charges laid out by the *Dutch* in the Expedition for *England*. Resolv'd to go into a Committee of the whole

whole House to Morrow at 10, to Consider of that Motion, and nothing to intervene.

Die Mercurii 20. Martii 168 $\frac{8}{9}$.

Sir Robert Howard brought in an Account relating to the Charge of the Revenue.

An Extract of the Expences of the late King James the Second, by Annual Payments in Money for Three Years, from Lady-Day 1685. to Lady-Day 1688. (viz.)

In the several Tears ended at

Lady-Day 1686. Lady-Day 1687. Lady-Day 1688:

	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
To the Navy } 367130:00:00	444805:04:10	440452:00:03	
Total 1252387:18:07	Medium.	417462:12:10	
Ordinan. 70300:00:00	86904:11:00	93275:16:07	
Totals 250480:07:09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Medium.	83493:09:03 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Forces 547124:07:09	664259:06:10	621625:01:09 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total 1832649:04:04	Medium.	610883:01:05 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Household 52600:00:00	66156:15:08	79621:10:10	
Total 198018:06:00 $\frac{1}{4}$	Medium.	66006:02:02 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Treas. 23272:15:05	26527:02:07	35529:15:08	
of the Chamb. } 23272:15:05	Medium.	28443:05:02	
Total 85322:15:08	14600:00:00	20775:11:10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wardrob. 10000:00:00	Medium.	15125:03:11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total 45375:11:10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3750:00:00	2500:00:00	
Robes 1780:04:03	Medium.	2676:14:09	
Total 8030:04:03	25285:00:00	20276:18:02	
Works 28429:19:08	Medium.	24663:19:03 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total 73991:17:10	32447:18:08	28089:02:11	
Foreign Minist. } 37435:07:02	Medium.	32657:09:07	
Total 97972:18:09		Sundry	

The Appendix.

Lady-Day. 1686.	<i>l. s. d.</i>	Lady-Day 1687.	<i>l. s. d.</i>	Lady-Day 1688.	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Sundry Fees and Salaries paid at the Exchequer & alibi.	43479:09:07 $\frac{1}{4}$	60863:06:05 $\frac{1}{2}$		65144:01:08 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Total Pensi-d ons an- Annui- ties.	169486:17:09	Medium.		56495:12:07	
Total Band of Pensi- oners.	117443:18:04 $\frac{1}{2}$	158910:02:03 $\frac{1}{4}$		163757:11:01	
Total Bounties in gross Sums paid at the Ex- chequer	440111:11:00 $\frac{1}{4}$	Medium.		146703:17:03 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Secret Service Mr. Guy	3086:00:00	9087:00:00		6000:00:00	
Total Secret Service Mr. Guy	18173:00:00	Medium.		6000:00:00	
Total Sir Ste-phen Fox	44886:00:06	14913:11:06 $\frac{1}{4}$		23242:00:00	
Total Sir Ste-phen Fox	83041:12:00 $\frac{1}{2}$	Medium.		2768:10:00 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Sir Ste-phen Fox	93890:16:06 $\frac{1}{2}$	85941:13:03		90072:14:10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Total Sir Ste-phen Fox	269905:04:08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Medium.		89968:08:02 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Total Sir Ste-phen Fox	5000:00:02	8950:01:00		4250:00:00	
Total Sir Ste-phen Fox	18200:00:00	Medium.		6666:13:04	
Total Privy P.	10000:00:03	9600:00:00		8400:00:00	
Total Privy P.	28000:00:00	Medium.		9333:06:08	
Total Privy P.	25950.00:00	27300:00:00		26000:02:00	
Total Privy P.	79250:00:00	Medium.		26416:13:04	
				Mint	

The Appendix.

7

Lady-Day 1686. l. s. d.	Lady-Day 1687. l. s. d.	Lady-Day 1688. l. s. d.
Mint paid out of Coin- age,	21087:00:00	40400:01:00
Money Jewels and Plate		
Total	77220:10:02	Medium:
Impost Bills	96:12:00	96:12:00
Total	289:16:00	Medium.
Conti- n- gencies not re- ducea- ble to the forego- ing Heads.	15961:15:03	30043:14:05 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	67209:18:11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Medium.
Totals	1523069:02:00 $\frac{1}{4}$	1792845:08:06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Totals of the Years	5998088:14:01 $\frac{3}{4}$	Medium.
		1782174:03:07 $\frac{1}{4}$
		1699362:18:01

Notes referring to the Estimate of the Expences
of the Crown.

Navy,

In the Four last Years of King Charles the Second, the Charge of the Navy was never less than 400000. Rounds per Annum. Household in King Charles the Second's time computed at ————— 107000 l.

Ordinance,

The Ordinance was also paid 1000 l. per Week, and 2000 l. per Quarter, which is 60000 l. per Annum. And this Ordinary was never less, what was more in the Medium was paid by particular Warrants.

The Appendix.

Forces;

In the last Six Years of King Charles the Second, the Expences of the Forces amounted to 300000*l.* per Annum.

Treasurer of the Chamber,

The Annual Expence in King Charles the Second's time, was computed at 30000*l.* per An.

Robes,

King Charles the Second when all Heads were retrenched, continu'd the Robes at the Expence of 5000*l.* per Annum.

Petitions and Annuities. By the Medium it appears one Years Payment ——— 146703*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

In these Years was 50000*l.* paid to the Queen's Consort every Year.

To the Queen Dowager 18200*l.* Yearly.

To the Prince and Princess of Denmark 32000*l.* per Annum, but their Expences have exceeded this above 8000*l.* per Annum, which has been paid out of the Bounty in Grofs.

Privy-Purse,

In King Charles the Second's time the Privy-Purse was computed at 30000*l.* per Annum.

Impost Bills in King Charles the Second's time, 5600*l.* per Annum.

Contingencies, &c. as Clerkships, Repairing of the Highways, Law-Suits, Liberates in the Exchequer, and other Casualties. The Charge of the Crown by the Medium presented Yearly is

169936*l.* 02*s.* 09*d.*

1999363*l.* 02*s.* 09*d.*

Charges upon the Revenue.

Mr. Tho. Fox the Security of his Place of Receiver of the Customs by Tally ——— 20000*l.*

Mr. Duncomb for the same on Excise ——— 20000*l.*

The City on the Excise ——— 185525*l.*

To Mr. Hornby on the Excise ——— 5000*l.*

To Mr. Hull on Hearth-Money ——— 47000*l.*

277525

There

The Appendix.

9

There is in Arrears to the Army and Navy
about _____ 300000 l.

There is also a Yearly Charge of 79566 l. 14 s. 2 d.
for perpetual Interest to the Goldsmiths and their
Assigns which is now in Arrears at Lady-Day next
6 Years _____ 477400 l. 5 s. 00 d.

Referred to the Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Hamden Reports from the Committee of the
whole House, that they had resolved that there be a
Revenue settled of 1200000 l. per Annum upon their
Majesties for their constant necessary Charge of
supporting the Crown in time of Peace.

*An Extract of the Treaty between England
and Holland, Concluded at Westminster
the 3d Day of March, 1677, Read in
the House of Commons on the 29th Day of
March, 1689.*

ART. 4. IF His Majesty, or the States-General
shall hereafter be attacked, or in any
sort whatsoever be molested in the Possession or
Enjoyment of the States, Lands, Towns, Places,
Rights, Immunities, and Liberties of Commerce,
Navigation, or any other whatsoever, which His
said Majesty, or the said States-General do, or
shall have Right to Enjoy by the Law of Nations,
and by Treaties already made, or that shall be con-
cluded, His Majesty, and the said States-General,
upon Notice and Demand of each other, shall joint-
ly use their utmost Endeavours, that such Molesta-
tion and Hostility may cease, and reparation may be
given for the Wrongs or Injuries that shall be done
to either of the Allies.

ART. 5. And in case the said Attack, or Mole-
station shall be followed with an open Rupture, the
Ally who shall not be attacked, shall be obliged to
come to a Rupture, two Months after the first de-
mand made by the Ally already engag'd in a Rup-
ture, during which time he shall use his Endeavours
by his Embassadors, or other Ministers, to mediate

an Equitable Accommodation between the Aggressor and Disturber, and the Party attack'd, or molested ; notwithstanding which he shall, during that time, give a Powerful Succour to his Ally, according to what shall be agreed upon by Separate Articles between His said Majesty, and the States General ; which Articles, (altho' not mentioned in the present Article) shall be kept and observed as if they were here inserted or written, and after the Expiration of which Term of two Months, it shall, however, remain in the choice of the Ally engag'd in a Rupture, whether he will continue to enjoy the Benefit of that Succour in case the Conjunction of Time, and the State of his Affairs shall make him prefer it before an open Rupture of his Allies.

Separate ARTICLES.

1. THE Case mentioned in the 5th Article happening, the said King and his Successors, and the said States-General shall be obliged to assist each other as often as they shall be attack'd or molested, and is more at large expressed in the said Article in the manner following : That is to say, His Majesty of Great Britain shall assist the States-General with 10000 Foot, and the States-General shall assist His Majesty with 6000 Foot well arm'd under such Regiments, Companies, Colonels, and other Officers, as His said Majesty, and the States-General shall think fit, and conceive most proper for such an assistance; and likewise of 29 Ships of War well Equipp'd and Provided, which Succours shall be supplied and maintain'd at his Charge, who sends it to the Aid of the Party attack'd.

2. When the Necessity of Affairs shall make it appear, that the Succours promised and settled augment, the said King, and the said States-General shall endeavour to come to an agreement about it,

Address.

*Address of the Commons to be presented to
His Majesty upon the Message touching the
Bill of Indemnity, as Reported by Sir
William Williams, on the 28th of
March, 1685.*

WE Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Commons of *England* now assembled in Parliament, being filled with Joy and Gratitude, by Your most Gracious Message, recommending to Us the Consideration of an Act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion, humbly assure Your Majesty, That we now directly see what we always believed, that Justice and Mercy are to be equally extended and distributed to all the People, in Your Administration of the Government. This doth confirm Our intire Confidence in Your Sacred Majesty, and cannot but make us believe, and heartily hope, it will conduce much to a perfect Union amongst Your Subjects. If any thing happen amiss, it must proceed from our Selves, and not from Your Majesty: Since You are pleased to set no other Bounds to Your Grace and Clemency, than such as to the Parliament should seem necessary, it is our Duty, and shall ever be our principal Care to provide for Your Majesty's Safety, as well in this as in all other Proceedings, with Exceptions agreeable with Your most merciful purposes only, that we may manifest to the World we desire to comply intirely with Your Majesty's Mercy, as far as is consistent with the Security of Your Royal Person, and the Government. As Your Majesty has been pleased to accept the Imperial Crown of this Realm, so You are resolved all Your good Subjects shall partake of the Blessings of Your Coronation, which must oblige and dispose all good Men to join and unite, in all Acts that may Secure and Support Your Majesty's Crown and Government, under our present Constitution and Establishment, and never to depart from the same.

Message

Message in favour of the IRISH.

Die 9 Aprilis, 1589.

MR. Wharton, one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, acquaints the House from His Majesty, That he is commanded by the King to acquaint the House, that there are a great many poor Protestants come out of *Ireland*, who are now in several Towns and Corporations upon the Coasts of *Chester*, *Bristol*, and several other places, and that several of them are Tradesmen, and Artificers, and that they have made Application to the King to this Effect.

That they hope they shall not stand in need of the Assistance and Relief of the Protestants here, in Case they may have liberty to Work in the Corporations where they come, and that they are very desirous so to do ; but if this be denied them, they shall fall into Distress, and at last be a Charge to the Publick. And therefore the King thinks what they desire is reasonable, and is willing to give them all the Countenance he can by Law : But then on the other side he is tender of breaking in upon any Liberties and Rights of the Corporations, and therefore desires to know what this House would advise him in this matter, whether to issue out a Proclamation, or to pass any Temporal Act for their being at Liberty to Exercise Trades in Corporations ?

Ordered, That a Bill be brought in to enable the Irish Protestants to Exercise Trades in Corporations for a certain time.

WE Your Majesty's most Loyal and Obedient Subjects the *House of Commons* in Parliament assembled, do with utmost Duty and Affection render to Your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for Your Gracious Declaration, and repeated Assurances that you will maintain the Church of *England* Established by Law, which Your

Your Majesty has been pleased to rescue from the dangerous Conspiracy that was laid for its Destruction, with the hazard of Your Royal Person. The Doctrine and Practice of the Church of *England* have evinced their Loyalty beyond the Contradiction of the most malicious Enemies, and the Misfortune of former Princes can be attributed to nothing more than their Endeavours to Subvert and Disable the Members thereof for contributing to their Support and Defence.

We therefore humbly pray Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to continue Your Care in the Preservation of the same, whereby you will effectually Establish your Throne, by securing the Hearts of Your Majesty's Subjects within this Your Realm, who can no better shew their Zeal for Your Service, than by a firm adherence to that Church, whose Constitution is best suited to the Support of this Monarchy. We likewise humbly pray, that according to the Ancient Practice and Usage of the Kingdom in time of Parliament, Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to Issue forth Your Writs for calling a Convocation of the Clergy of this Kingdom, and to be advised with in Matters Ecclesiastical; assuring Your Majesty, that it is our intention forthwith to proceed to the Consideration of giving ease to Protestant Dissenters.

After some Amendments made, it was agreed to, and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence.

Die Veneris 19 Aprilis 1689.

Mr. Hamden Reported the following Address to be presented to the King, about entering into a W A R with F R A N C E.

WE Your Majesty's most Loyal Subjects the Commons of *England* in Parliament assembled, having taken into our most Serious Consideration, the Condition and State of this Nation in respect of *France* and Foreign Alliances, in order to which we have examined the mischiefs brought upon *Christendom* in late Years by the *French* King, who without any respect to Justice, has by fraud and force endeavoured to subject it to an Arbitrary and Universal Monarchy.

In Prosecution of this Design, so pernicious to the Repose and Safety of *Europe*, he has neglected none of those means, how indirect soever, which his Ambition or Avarice could suggest to him. The Faith of Treaties among all Princes, especially Christian Princes, ever held most inviolable, has never been able to restrain him, nor the solemnest Oaths to bind him, when any occasion presented itself for extending the Limits of his Kingdom, or oppressing those whom his Interest inclin'd him to qualify by the Name of his Enemies; witness his Haughty and Groundless Declaration of War against the States-General of the United Provinces in the Year 1672, in which he assigned no other Reason for disturbing that profound Peace (which by God's mercy all *Europe* enjoyed at that time) but his own Glory, and his Resolution to punish the *Dutch* for some imaginary Slights and Disrespects which he would have made the World believe they had put upon him: Whereas the true occasion was nothing else but a form'd design laid down and agreed upon by that King, and his Accomplices for the Subversion of the Liberty of *Europe*, and for Abolishing

lishing the Commonwealth of *Holland*, as being too dangerous an Example of Liberty to the Subjects of the Neighbouring Monarchs. The Zeal of the Catholick Religion, which was pretended by him in this, and the following War, did afterward\$ sufficiently appear to the World to be no other than a Cloak for his unreasonable Ambition ; For at the same time when the Persecution grew harshest against the Protestants of *France*, Letters were intercepted (and published) from him to Count *Teckely*, to give him the greatest Encouragement, and promise him the utmost Assistance in the War, which, in Conjunction with the *Turks*, he then managed against the first and greatest of all the *Roman-Catholick* Princes.

Witness also the many open Infractions of the Treaties both of *Aix la Chapelle*, and *Nimeguen*, (whereof Your Majesty is the strongest Guarrantee) upon the most frivolous pretence imaginable, of which the most usual was that of Dependencies; an Invention set on foot on purpose to serve for a pretext of Rupture with all his Neighbours, unless they chose rather to satisfy his endless demands by abandoning one place after another to his insatiate Appetite of Empire; and for maintaining whereof, the two Chambers of *Metz* and *Briſack* were Erected to find out, and forge Titles, and to invent equivocal Constructions for eluding the plain meaning of Treaties, concluded and Sworn with the greatest Solemnity, and, than which, nothing can be more Sacred to Mankind.

From hence it was also, That *Strasburgh* was so infamously surpriz'd by the *French* King in a time of full Peace ; and tho' Conditions were agreed and promised to the Inhabitants of that City, yet no sooner was he in possession of it, but all Stipulations were forgotten, and that ancient City doth groan under the same Yoke with the rest of that King's Subjects.

The Building of the Fort at *Hunningen*, contrary to so many solemn Assurances given to the *Swissers*, and the Affair of *Luxembourg*, are too well known to need a particular Deduction. In a Word, the
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whole Series of the French King's Actions for many Years last past has been so ordered, as if it were his Intention not only to render his own People extremely Miserable by intolerable impositions of Taxes to be employ'd in Maintaining an incredible Number of Dragoons, and other Soldiers to be the Instruments of his Cruelty upon such of them as refuse in all things to comply with his unjust Demands; but otherwise to hold all the Neighbouring Powers in perpetual Alarm and Expence, for the Maintaining of Armies and Fleets, that they may be in a Posture to defend themselves against the Invader of their common Safety and Liberties.

Examples of this sort might be innumerable, but this Invasion of Flanders and Holland, since the last Truce of 1684, and the Outrages committed upon the Empire by attacking the Fort of Phillipsburgh, without any Declaration of War, at the same time that his Imperial Majesty was employing all his Forces against the common Enemy of the Christian Faith, and his wasting the Palatinate with Fire and Sword, and Murdering an infinite Number of Innocent Persons, for no other reason as himself has publickly declar'd, but because he thought the Elector Palatine faithful to the Interest of the Empire, and an Obstacle to the compassing of his ambitious Designs, are sufficient Instances of this.

To this we cannot but with a particular Resentment add the Injuries done to your Majesty in the most unjust and violent Seizing of the Principality of Orange, and the utmost Insolencies committed upon the Persons of your Majesty's Subjects there; and how to facilitate his Conquest upon his Neighbouring Princes, he engag'd the Turks in War against Christendom at the same time.

And as if the violating of Treaties and ravaging the Countries of his Neighbouring States, were not sufficient Means of advancing his exorbitant Power and Greatness, he has constantly had recourse to the vilest and meanest Acts for the Ruin of those whom he had taken upon him to subdue to his Will and Power, insinuating himself by
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his Emissaries, under the Sacred Name and Character of publick Ministers into those who were intrusted with the Government of Kingdoms and States, suborning them by Gifts and Pensions to the selling their Masters and betraying their Trust, and descending even to Intrigues by Women, who were sent or Marry'd into the Countries of divers Potent Princes, to lye as Snakes in their Bosoms to eat out their Bowels, or to instill that Poison into them that might prove Destruction of them and their Countries, of which *Poland*, *Savoy*, and *Spain*, to mention no more at present, can give too ample Testimonies.

The insolent Use he has made of his ill gotten Greatness has been as Extravagant as the Means of procuring of it. For this, the single Instance of *Genoa* may suffice, which without the least Notice, or any ground of Quarrel whatsoever, was Bombarded by the *French* Fleet, and the Doge and Four Principal Senators of that State, constrain'd to humble themselves at that Monarch's Feet, which in the Stile of *France* is called, Chastising Sovereigns for casting Umbrage upon his Greatness. His Practices against *England* have been of the same Nature, and by corrupt Means he has constantly, and with too much Success, endeavoured to get such Power in the Court of *England* in the time of King *Charles* the Second, and the late King *James*, as might by degrees undermine the Government and true Interest of this Flourishing Kingdom.

Another Act which he has used to weaken *England*, and subject it to his aspiring Designs, was never to admit an equal Ballance of Trade, nor Consent to any just Treaty of Commerce, by which he promoted our own Ruin at our own Charge.

When for a just Apprehension of this formidable growing Power of *France*, the Nation became Jealous to right themselves, and the House of Commons in the Year 1677 being assur'd that they should have an actual War against *France*, chearfully raised a great Sum of Money, and an Army as ready

ly appear'd to carry on the War: That Interest of France had still Power enough to render all this ineffectual, and to frustrate the Nation of all their Hopes and Expectations.

Nor did France only render this desir'd War ineffectuall, but had Power enough to make us practice their Injustice, and Barbarity turning our Force against our next Neighbours by assaulting their *Smyrna* Fleet.

Nor were they more Industrious by corrupt Means to obtain this Power, then careful by the same ways to support it, and knowing that from Parliaments only could probably proceed an obstruction to their secret Practices, they attempted to make a Bargain that they should not meet at such a time, in which they might Hope to perfect their Designs of enslaving the Nation.

In the same Confidence of this Power they violently seiz'd upon part of *Hudsons-Bay*, and when the Matter was complain'd of by the Company, and the Injuries offer'd to be proved, the expedient France could find to cover their Injustice and prevent Satisfaction, was, to make use of their great Interest in the Court of *England* to keep it from ever coming to be Heard. The French King in Pursuance of his usual Methods of laying hold of an opportunity that might encrease his Power, and give disturbance to others, has now carry'd on an actual War in *Ireland*, sending thither a great Number of Officers with Money, Arms, and Ammunition, and under Pretence of assisting the late King *James*, he has taken the Government of Affairs into his Hands, by putting all Officers into Commands, and managing the whole Busineſſ by his Ministers, and has already begun to act the same Cruelties and Violences upon your Majesty's Subjects there, as he has lately practiced in his own Dominions, and in all other places where he has got Power enough to destroy.

Lastly, The French King's Declaration of War against the Crown of *Spain* is wholly grounded upon its Friendship to your Majesties Royal Person, and no other cause of denouncing War against it,

is therein alledg'd, than the Resolutions taken in that Court to favour your Majesty whom he most injuriously terms the Usurper of *England*, an Insolence never enough to be resented and detested by your Majesty's Subjects.

After our humble Representation of all these Particulars to your Majesty, if your Majesty shall think fit to enter into a War against *France*, we humbly assure your Majesty, that we will give you such Assistance in a Parliamentary way, as shall enable your Majesty to support, and go thro' the same, and we shall not doubt but by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty's speedy Conduct, a stop may be put to that growing Greatness of the *French King*, which threatens all Christendom with no less than Absolute Slavery, the incredible quantity of Innocent Blood may be revenged, his oppres'd Neighbours restor'd to their just Rights and Possessions, your Majesty's Alliances, and the Treaty of *Nimeguen* supported to that Degree, that all *Europe* in general, and this Nation in particular, may for ever have occasion to celebrate your Majesty, as the great Maintainer of Justice and Liberty, and the Opposer and Overthrower of all Violence, Cruelty, and Arbitrary Power.

A Debate arising thereupon, Order'd to be re-committed.

Report about the PRISONERS in the TOWER.

Die Jovis 23. May, 1689.

MR. Wildman Reported the Case from the Committee, in Relation to the Prisoners in the Tower.

That the Committee demanded and received of Mr. Auditor *Dane* the Accompts of Mr. *Graham* and Mr. *Burton*, that were in his Hands, and that they had inspected and examin'd the same, which said Accompt began in the Year 1679, and end

The Appendix.

in the Year 1688, and find that the said Mr. Burton has charged himself severally to have receiv'd out of the Exchequer, for Prosecution of Law-Suits, and other Payments by him made, the Sum of 42616 l. 9 s. 6 d. So, that Mr. Burton's Charge of himself, falls short of the Charge in the Exchequer, the Sum of 5000 l. He also chargeth himself in the said Accompt to have receiv'd of Mr. Guy for the like Uses, the Sum of 1438 l. 10 d. so, that the Total of the Receipts acknowledged by Mr. Burton in the said Accompts is 43554 l. 10 s. 4 d. and the Total of the said Mr. Burton's Discharge is 43522 l. 19 s. 2 d. whereby it appears that the said Mr. Burton is Debtor to the King 531 l. 11 s. if all the Payments alledg'd should be allowed to him.

That the Committee also finds by the said Accompts, That the said Mr. Burton and Mr. Graham Charge themselves herein jointly with Receipts from the Exchequer 4671 l. 4 s. 6 d. That they do also find that the said Mr. Burton and Mr. Graham do jointly Accompt for 6935 l. 14 s. 6 d. which is alledg'd in the said Accompts to be paid by the said Mr. Burton, to Mr. Graham, out of the Money's Charg'd upon the several Accounts of Mr. Burton.

And that they further Charge themselves jointly to have receiv'd of Mr. Guy 100 l. and of John Hambden, Esq; by His Majesty's Direction 339 l. 2 s. 8. and in like manner of Mr. Cornish 346 l. 11 s. 10 d. And they further Charge themselves to have received of Mr. Ward, the Sum of 50 l. and of Sir Robert Peyton's Tenants 24 l. so that the Total of their Joint-Receipts amounts to 12466 l. 13 s. 6 d. And that by their Joint Accompt they alledge to have paid about Law-Suits, the said full Sum of 12466 l. with an Overplus of 1300 l. and upwards, but they do not acknowledge the 600 l. Charged upon them by Sir Robert Howard, to be paid to them the 5th of January 1686. for Prosecuting of Colonel Whitley, and the Lord Oswaldston, over and above the Salaries.

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That

That the Committee find by the said Accompts of Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Graham*, that they alledge to have paid most of the said Moneys severally and jointly received to Witnesses, Jurors, Solicitors, Council, and to themselves and other Persons in their Prosecution of Indictments, Informations, Tryals of Persons in Capital, and other pretended and Criminal Cases, and in *Quo Warranto's* against Corporations, and other Proceedings in the Name, and on the behalf of the late King.

That for Instance in Prosecuting, (for pretended Constructive Treasons) *William* late Lord *Russel*, *Algernoon Sidney*, Esq; Sir , *Charles* Lord *Brandon*, Lord *Delamere*, *John Hambden*, Esq; Alderman *Henry Cornish*, and divers others, and in their Prosecuting upon Information for suppos'd Misdemeanours and Crimes not Capital, Sir *Samuel Barnadiston*, Sir *Patience Ward*, Sir *Tho. Pilkington*, *Slingsby Bethel*, Sir *William Williams*, Knight, *Samuel Johnson*, Dr. *Titus Oats*, and many others, wherein the Committee thinks fit to acquaint this Honourable House with some few of their many exorbitant Expences, pretended by the said *Graham* and *Burton*, in their said Accompts of the said Prosecutions, and also some Enormities appearing therein.

That they do pretend to have Spent in Prosecuting for their Lives, the Lord *Delamere* 535 l. 1 s. 6 d. of Alderman *Cornish* 346 l. 11 s. of *John Hambden*, Esq; 527 l. 1 s. 6 d. of Mr. *John Hays*, for pretended Correspondence with Sir *Tho. Armstrong*, 232 l. 7 s. 4 d. and they pretend to have Spent in Prosecuting for pretended Misdemeanours of the Earl of *Devonshire*, 218 l. 2 s. 5 d. Sir *Samuel Barnadiston*, 717 l. 3 s. 4 d. Sir *Tho. Pilkington*, 264 l. 7 s. 10 d. Mr. *Samuel Johnson*, 181 l. 16 s. 4 d. Dr. *Oates* 3034 l. 9 s. 6 d. And in the Prosecuting the Lords, the Bishops, that refus'd to allow of the King's Dispensing Power, 183 l. 1 s. They do also pretend to have Spent in Prosecuting a *Quo Warranto* against the City of *London* 1000 l. 14 s. 2 d. And in Prosecuting at one time Eighty Corporations, 1197 l. 9 s. 8 d. besides many other Considerable Sums

The Appendix.

said to be laid out by them for *Quo Warranto's* against many other Corporations.

That the Committee did further observe from the said Accompts, that there is therein alledged to be paid several Sums of Money in their Prosecutions of pretended Criminals contrary to the Laws of the Land : The said Accompts sometimes alledging, Three, sometimes Five Guineas a piece given to Middlesex Juries, and to be spent upon them, sometimes Twenty Five, sometimes Forty, and sometimes Fifty ; besides unwarrantable Fees to Sheriffs and Masters of Offices about Juries.

That the Committee did also further observe, That there is pretended in the said Accompts, to be retain'd in the Prosecuting of Subjects, an unreasonable Number of Councill, there being great Fees set down in some Cases for Eight, and in others for Ten or Eleven Council.

That the Committee did further observe in the said Accompts, that there is great Expences Charged therein, for Defence of several Persons against the Suits and Actions of their Fellow Subjects for Wrongs and Damages done to them in Favour of the Designs of the late King for Arbitrary Power and Popery, particularly in the Case of Sir John Moor, when many Actions were brought against him by the Citizens of London, for the wrong done them in the Election of their Sheriffs. As also when Actions were brought against him by Mr. Papillion and Dubois, for refusing to Swear them Sheriffs.

And in like manner, that there is charged in the said Accompts, the Expences of defending Sir Tho. Grosvenour, against the Suit of the Earl of Macclesfield, for great Scandals and Abuses to him ; but the several Enormities appearing in the said Accompts, are too many to be particulariz'd.

The Committee has also carefully examin'd divers Writings concerning the said Mr. Burton and Mr. Graham, particularly Mr. Hans's, who says, that he was Recommended to the King, by Sir Reger L'Estrange, to be an Assistant to the said Mr. Burton, and Mr. Graham, in Prosecution of Dr.

Oates,

Oates, and order'd by the King to take all his Instructions, and follow the Advices therein of the said Sir Roger L'Estrange. And he says, that he was employ'd to attend together with them at several Consults with Council, about the manner of Prosecuting the said Mr. Oates. The said Sir Roger L'Estrange giving Directions for sending for several Witnesses, and first himself Examining them, save only, that the Lord Castlemain procured Six St. Omers's Witnesses to be Examin'd beyond the Seas, and then sent over into England, and their several Depositions shew'd to them by Sir Roger L'Estrange ; and he the said Hanses further says, That when the Depositions of one of the said Witnesses was shew'd to him, he said he would not make Oath of the said Matter of Fact again, but he believed they were true, because he had Sworn to them : And it was further testified in the Examination of Mr. Cragg, That the said Mr. Burton and Mr. Graham, did endeavour to procure Accusations against divers of the Subjects, and solicited them to give Accusations against the Earl of Macclesfield, the Lord Delamere, and Major Wildman, they promising, if he would give Information against them, he would receive a very great Reward, that he should be Released and Acquitted, and have 100 £ Quarterly paid him, but he refusing to Swear falsely against them, was made a close Prisoner in Newgate, without Fire or Candle, Forty Weeks. It was further Testified by Aaron Smith, that the said Mr. Burton and Mr. Graham, Solicited and Prosecuted Mr. Stephen Colledge at Oxford, for pretended High-Treason, and together with the Attorney General, deny'd the said Mr. Colledge a Copy of his Jury, with threatening Words to the said Smith, for desiring the same from him, and that by their own Prosecution, the said Colledge was deny'd the use of his own Papers in his Tryal, and several other known Benefits in the Law, and was Condemned and Executed.

That there were several other Witnesses concurring with the Accompts of the said Graham and Burton, to make it manifest, That they severally

and jointly were Instrumental in most, or all the Illegal Prosecutions, for taking away the Lives and Estates of most that have suffer'd loss of Life or Fortune within Eight Years last past. And that it is the Opinion of the Committee, that they have by their malicious Indictments, Informations and Prosecutions of *Quo Warranto's*, openly endeavoured the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Government of this Realm, and wasted many Thousand Pounds of the publick Revenue thereof, in their undue Prosecutions and Solicitations.

That the Committee had consider'd of the Case of the late Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, whose Commitment to the Tower, is as follows,

WE the Peers of this Realm, being Assembled with some of the Privy-Council, do hereby Will and Require you to take into the Custody, the Body of George Lord Jeffreys, (herewith sent unto you) and him to keep safe Prisoner untill further Order, for which this shall be a sufficient Warrant.

Council Chamber in Whitehall, the 12th of December, 1688.

Hallifax, Aylesbury, Rochester, Berkley, Vaughan, Carbery, Kent, North and Grey, Mulgrave, Nottingham, Anglesey, Carlisle, Sussex, Crew, P. Winchester.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Lucas Chief Governour of the Tower of London.

AND in Regard there is no Crime expressed in the said Commitment, they first had Recourse to the Notoriety of his Crimes known almost to the whole Kingdom, and the Evidence of them by Record, and Commissions and Patents extant under the Great Seal of England.

That they find it to be too Notorious, that he was Instrumental in the Prosecution, Condemnation, and Death of William Lord Russel, Algernon Sidney, Esq; Mr. Fitzharris, Mr. Stephen Colledge, and

and that contrary to Law, he awarded and procured the Execution of Sir Tho. *Armstrong*, as a Traitor, without a Tryal for any Crime whatsoever (tho' a Legal Tryal was demanded of him) and it is expressly declar'd by the Accompts of Mr. *Graham* and Mr. *Burton*, before mention'd in this Report, that the said Lord *Jeffreys* undertook the Management of the Prosecutions in the *West* for High-Treason, after the late Duke of *Monmouth's* Invasion, and that he receiv'd 1416*l.* 10*s.* of the said *Graham* and *Burton* for that Affair, and took out a Special Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* for that purpose; yet it appears the said *Graham* and *Burton* paid unto other Commissioners about finding the Estates of Persons then Attainted, the Sum of 1117*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

That it was further Evident, that the said late Lord Chancellor passed several Grants under the Great Seal, to many Lords, and others, to Dispense with their Obedience to many of the known Laws of the Realm, and to Authorize them expressly to Transgress the same, and to Hold and Execute divers Offices and Powers, Military and Civil, which they were disallow'd by the known Laws of the Realm, to Exercise, Hold, and Enjoy. There is come into the Hands of the Committee amongst Patents and Papers, one Patent under the Great Seal, Dated the 15th of *July*, in the Third Year of the late King *James the Second*, for Dispensing in that manner with *William Marquis of Powis*, *Henry Lord Arundel of Wardour*, *Sir Robert Wright*, *Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench*, *Sir Robert Allibone*, one of the same Court, *Sir Christopher Milton*, *Baron of the Exchequer*, *Henry Jermin*, *Baron of Dover*, *John Lord Bellasis*, *Lord Mulgrave*, *Lord Thomas Howard*, *Sir Edward Hales*, Knight, Governor of the Castle of *Dover*, and Sixteen of lesser Quality.

That it further appear'd, that the said late Lord *Jeffreys* passed under the Great Seals a Commission, Dated the 15th of *July*, in the Second Year of the late King *James the Second*, to *William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*, *George Lord Jeffreys* *Lord*

Lord Chancellor of England, Lawrence Eliz. of R----ster, Lord H----T----rer of England, Robert Earl of Sund----d. Nathaniel Lord Bishop of Dur---bam, Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Edward Herbert, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; and by the Inscription of the Seal appointed for the said Commissioners, It was stiled a Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes, and therein it is express'd, that the late King James by Virtue and Force of his Supreme Authority and Prerogative Royal, he Grants unto the said Commissioners full Power and Authority to enquire of and Punish all their Offences, Transgressions, and Misdemeanors whatsoever, done, or to be done, that can Lawfully be by the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Laws of this Realm, which comprehends all their Sins whatsoever against God or Man.

That there is further a Special Grant of Absolute Power over all the Marriages of all the Subjects, whereupon depends the Descent of all the Inheritances of the Kingdom; There is also granted to them Power to call before them, all that shall seem by themselves to be suspected of any Misdemeanours whatsoever, and to Examine them against themselves about their whole Lives if they please, and to censure them if they shall Judge of it. And all the several Powers granted to them were to be so Absolute, that they were Authoriz'd to Excommunicate, and thereby expose to perpetual Imprisonment at their Wills, all that should not Obey any of their Commandments or Orders, in any part of their Commissions, if it were only for refusing to Answer their Questions when they Examin'd them against themselves, or for neglecting to assist in the Execution of any of their Commands.

That there is a further Special Grant to enquire and search out all the Offences and Misdemeanours of all Ecclesiastical Persons of whatsoever Dignity, and Suspend or Deprive them of their Freeholds, and of all their Ecclesiastical Functions at their Will.

And

And as to Ecclesiastical Persons, their Power was to Deprive them of their Freeholds and their Functions too, if they should disobey or neglect to accomplish the least of their Commands or Orders.

That further Power is also granted to them over the Estates of all the Subjects, to give at their Discretion to all Informers and Prosecutors against them, for any pretended Misdemeanours or Offences whatsoever, what Expences and Costs of Suit they should think fit.

That there is further granted to the said Commissioners, an Absolute Power over the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Colledges and Grammar Schools, and other Ecclesiastical Incorporations, as to all their Lands, Rents and Revenues, and as to all their Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances, made by their Founders, or any otherwise, tho' settled and confirm'd by A^t of Parliament, or any Grants of former Kings.

That there is a Second Commission passed by the Lord Jeffreys of the same Nature to the same Persons, excepting only *William* Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and with the addition of *John* Earl of M----ve, Dated the 22d Day of November, in the Second Year of the late King *James* the Second.

That there is a Third Commission granted by the said Lord Jeffreys, of the same Nature to the same Persons in the Second, except the Earl of Rochester, with the addition of *Theophilus* Earl of Huntington, Dated the 12th of January, in the Second Year of the late King *James* the Second.

That there is a Fourth Commission to the same Persons in the Third, and to the same Effect, Dated the 5th of May, in the Third Year of the late King *James* the Second.

That there is a Fifth Commission passed by the said late Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, of the same Nature, to the same Persons in the Fourth Commission, excepting Sir *Edward Herbert*, Knt. and with the addition of the Lord Bishop of Chester, Sir *Robert Wright*, Lord Chief Justice, and Sir *Thomas Jenner*

Zenner, Knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

And it appearing to the Committee, that the Powers granted by these Commissions, were an open and avowed Oppression and Contradiction to all the Laws and Government of *England*, and intended for the utter Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Subjects Property and Liberty. They enquir'd whether the said Commissions were executed by the said Persons, and caused the Book of the Register of the said Commissioners to be brought before them, whereby it is manifest that all the said Commissioners named in the said Commission, saving only *William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*, actually sat in Execution of the same, and assump'd these Powers over the Subjects, pretended to be given them.

That they took upon them to Judge Causes, and to Tax and to give Costs, and Charges at their Discretion, and had actually Excommunicated Sir *Henry Hudson*, Baronet, Mr. *Charles Stepkins*, and others, for Non-payment of Costs and Charges by them given; And decreed His Grace the Duke of *Norfolk* to pay such Moneys as they pleas'd, or to be Excommunicated.

And that they assumed and Exercis'd in part an Absolute Power over the Universities, commanding to be brought to them all Writings whatsoever that concern the Execution and Foundation of their Colleges, and all their Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, as they did to University College in *Oxford*, *Sidney Sussex* College in *Cambridge*, and *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*, and the said Commissioners took upon them to Change the Foundation-Statutes of *Sidney Sussex* College aforesaid, and decreed to be Abolish'd, and annihilated that part of the Chapter of their Statutes about the Quality of a new Master to be chosen, which appointed that he should detest and abhor Popery, Heresie, and Superstitions, and that part of the Eleventh Chapter that requires to be contrary to Popery, and prefer the Authority of the Scriptures before the Judgment even of the best of Men.

And

And the said Commissioners also decreed to be abolish'd, that part of the Seventeenth Chapter, concerning the Quality of the Fellows of the said College, which requir'd they should be opposite to Popery; and that part of the Nineteenth Chapter, that forbid all *Mandamus's*, and Letters, and Messengers, to be expected in favour of any to be chosen Fellows of that College, and made all Elections by such Means to be void: So, that the Committee observ'd these to be Overt avow'd Acts to subvert the Protestant Religion, the Right and Freedom of Elections establish'd by the Founders of the College, which is a subversion to Property. That the Committee also observes that in all these Commissions, the said late Lord Chief Justice *Jeffreys* was appointed to be the *Quorum*, and sat accordingly in Execution of the same.

That the Committee proceeded to inquire into the Case of Sir *Robert Wright*, late Lord Chief Justice, and the Cause of his Commitment not being express'd in the *Mittimus*, they had Recourse to such Matters as are manifest by Record and publick Writings, and to such of his Actions as are notoriously known beyond Contradiction.

It appear'd to them, that the said Sir *Robert Wright*, was one of the Judges in the Execution of all the Cruelties done there, after the Invasion was made by the said late Duke of *Monmouth*.

And that he was one of the Judges that gave Judgment in the Case of Sir *Edward Hales*, that the King might legally Dispence with the Statutes made for the Defence of the Kingdom.

And that the said Sir *Robert Wright*, was Commissioner in the Fifth Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes, and acted notoriously in the Execution of the same, as well jointly with all the other Commissioners at *London*, as particularly with Sir *Robert Jenner*, and the Bishop of *Chester* at *Oxford*, by colour of a Clause in the said Fifth Commission, that gave Power to any two of them to visit St. *Mary Magdalene's* College in *Oxford*, and the said Sir *Robert* committed therein great Enormities, expelling the President and Fellows of the said

said College from their Freehold, and entering upon their Possessions by open Force, and afterwards at London join'd with the other Commissioners aforesaid, to Decree the said President and Fellows of he said College, to be incapable of enjoying or holding any Spiritual Preferment, and using any Spiritual Function. All which doings in the Committee's Opinion, are such manifest Overt Acts as subvert the Laws and Civil Government of the Kingdom.

That the Committee also enquir'd into the Case of Sir Tho. Jenner, Knight, late one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, and having as yet no Evidence before them of any of his Offences, saving, such as is before set forth in the Case of Sir Robert Wright, they can acquaint this House, That it's manifest the said Sir Tho. Jenner join'd with the other Judges in declaring the King's Power to Dispence with the Laws for the Kingdom's Security, and that he was a Commissioner in the Fifth Commission, and acted in Execution of those Powers, and took upon him to be one of those Three that were Authoriz'd by the said Fifth Commission, to visit St. Mary Magdalen's College in Oxford, and in contempt of the known Laws of the Realm, committed most notorious Offences in expelling the President and Fellows of the said College from their Benefits, and entering upon their Possessions by open and notorious Force and Violences, and afterwards join'd in a Decree at London, to make them for ever incapable of having any Preferments or Benefices Spiritual, and using of their Function. All which the Committee do humbly conceive do apparently involve the said Sir Tho. Jenner in the subversion of the Laws and Government of this Kingdom.

Major Wildman further acquaints the House, that he endeavour'd to get the Committee to meet, and Examine the Matter relating to the other Prisoners, but could not, and therefore he could not make any Report at present to them.

Mr. Johnson's Case, reported by Mr. Christy,
the 24th of June, 1688. viz.

THAT in Trinity-Term, Secundo Jacobi Regis: Information was exhibited against the said the Mr. Johnson in the King's-Bench, in the Name of Sir Robert Sawyer, the King's Attorney General, for making, Printing and a Publishing a Scandalous and Seditious Libel, Intituled, *An Humble . . . &c.*

. That the same Term they forc'd him to Plead, procur'd a Jury to find him Guilty, Convicted him, and gave the Judgment following, which was pronounced by Sir Francis Withens.

1. To Pay 500 Marks to the King, and to lye in the Prison of the King's-Bench, till it be paid:
2. To stand in the Pillory Three Days, in Three several Places, (viz.) The Palace-Yard Westminster, Temple-Bar, and the Old-Change:
3. To be Whipt by the Common Hangman from Newgate to Tyburn.

That the Judges of the King's-Bench, who sat in the Court, were the Lord Chief Justice Herbert, Sir Fran. Withens, Sir Robert Wright, and Sir Richard Holloway.

That the Sentence was to be Executed in November, in the next Michaelmas-Term, but they desir'd that Mr. Johnson, might first be degraded, for it would be a Scandal to the Clergy to have so infamous a Punishment inflicted upon a Minister. Whereupon he being a Prisoner in the King's-Bench, which is in Surrey, and in the Diocese of the Bishop of Winchester, he was Summon'd the 19th of November 1686. to appear the next Day, the 20th of November, in the Convention-House of St. Paul's, in the Diocese of the Bishop of London: He being Rector of Curringham in Essex within that Diocese. Upon the 20th of November, a *Habeas Corpus* was brought to carry him from the King's-Bench Prison to the Convocation-House, where he found the Bishops of Durham, Rochester, and Peterborough, to Exercise the Authority and Jurisdiction of the Bishop of London,

The Appendix.

āon, during his Suspension, and some Clergymen, and many Spectators, and a Libel exhibited against him, by one Godfrey Lee, a Proctor, Dated that Day, Charging him of being Guilty of great Misdemeanours; but specified none, nor proved any, only referr'd to the Record before the King's Temporal Judges.

That Mr. Johnson demanded a Copy of the Libel, and an Advocate, both which the Bishop denied him, which was,

1. That he should be Declar'd an Infamous Person.

2. That he should be depriv'd of his Rectory of Curringham in Essex.

3. That he should be a meer Layman and no Clerk, and depriv'd of all Right and Priviledge of Priesthood.

4. That he should be depriv'd thereof, and of all Vestments and Habits of Priesthood.

5. That he should undergo the Punishment aforesaid:

Against which proceeding Mr. Johnson Protested, as being against Law, and the 132 Cannon, not being done by the Bishop of London, his own Diocesan, but they refus'd his Protestation.

That he appeal'd to the King in Chancery, but they refus'd to admit his Appeal.

And immediately they procur'd to Execute the said Sentence, and to Degrade him by putting on a Square Cap, and then taking it off again; then they pull'd off his Gown, then his Girdle, which he demanded as his proper Goods bought with his own Money, which they promis'd him to send, but they Cost him 20 s. to have them again. After all, they put a Bible into his Hand, which he would not part with, but they took it from him by Force. All this was done, the Libel, Sentence, and Execution of it, in Three Hours space, on Saturday the 20th of November having decreed summarily as they did.

That on Monday the 22th of November, the Judgment in the King's-Bench was executed with Rigour and Cruelty, the Whipping being with a Whip of

of Nine Cords shew'd to the Committee, and Mr. *Rouse* the Under Sheriff, tore off his Cassock upon the Pillory, and put a Frieze Coat upon him.

That Mr. *Johnson's* Wife had also an Information exhibited against her, in the *King's-Bench*, for the like Matter as that against her Husband.

Order'd, That an Instruction be given to the Committee in drawing the Bill for reversing the Judgment to Declare the Proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Court against Mr. *Johnson*, as to his Degradation, void. That the said Mr. *Johnson* be Recommended to the King for Preferment.

Report relating to the Customs and Excise.

Die Lunæ 22 Julii 1689.

MR. *Papillion* reported from the Committee to whom it was referr'd to Collect out of the Books and Proclamations touching the Customs and Excise, what they conceiv'd necessary relating to the Collecting of the same, between the Death of King *Charles* the Second, and the Parliament that was held in the time of King *James* the Second. That the Committee have done the same accordingly, and he Read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the same at the Clerks Table, where the same was Read, and is as follows,

Relating to the Customs, they find that the Commissioners that appear'd at the Custom-House to Sit and Act for the Collecting these Duties from the 6th Day of February 1684. to the 19th of May 1685, when the Parliament call'd by King *James* the Second met; were as follows,

The Lord *Cheyne*, Sir *Nicholas Butler*, Sir *John Buckworth*, Sir *William Dickenson*, Sir *John Worden*, Sir *Dudley North*, Mr. *Tho. Chudley*.

That the Lord *Cheyne* continued his Attendance to the 22d Day of March, some few Days excepted.

Ccc

That

The Appendix.

That a Patent for Establishing Commissioners, came the 3d of March, and then Sir John Worden took his Place.

That Sir Dudley North's first Appearance at the Custom-House, as a Commissioner, was the 3d of April. That the other Commissioners continued the whole time, and constantly appear'd, except now and then a Day's Intermission.

That the 6th of February 1684, a Proclamation for continuance of Officers, notwithstanding the Death of King Charles the Second was publish'd.

That this Proclamation was, by the Commissioners of the Customs, sent the 7th of February to the several Ports, and the Officers requir'd to receive the Duties for all Goods imported before his Majesty's Death.

That Sir Richard Temple Sign'd these Letters with the rest of the Commissioners the 9th of February, but by the Books it doth not appear that he came at any time after.

That the 10th of February Letters were sent, Signed by Sir Nicholas Butler, Sir John Buckworth, and Mr. Dickenson, to the Officers of the several Ports with Proclamations for continuing the Levy-ing of the Customs and Subsidies.

That the said Proclamation is Dated the 9th Day of February.

That in these Books there doth not appear what Contests were made with any Merchants touching the Payment of the Duties, nor what Presentments and Reports were made to, or what Directions receiv'd from the Lord Treasurer, only the 7th of April, there is a Mention in the Minute Book of Three Parcels of Crape, and the 8th of April about Calve-skins at Hythe; and the 13th of April Orders given to Prosecute the Master of the Charity of Margate, for putting Goods on Shoar the 29th and 30th of March; also in the Book of Abstract of Letters, it appears that the 12th of March 1684. Letters were sent to several Ports with Deputations to the Excise Officers to Seize Goods. These Letters were Sign'd by the Lord Cheyne, Sir Nicholas Butler, and Sir John Buckworth.

That

That the 24th of February 1684. Letters Signed by the L^d Ch^{ne}, Sir Nicholas Buttler, and William Dickenson, were sent to the Officers of the Customs in several Places, with Directions for the Choice of Parliament Men, some of which Letters had a Postscript to Order the Officers to take Directions from the Duke of Albemarle, and the Earl of Bath, another Letter recommended Sir Robert Southwell for Penryn, and the rest were in general Terms.

That the 14th of March 1684. Letters Sign'd by Sir Nicholas Buttler, Sir John Worden, and Sir John Buckworth, were sent to the Officers in Kent, to assist at the Choice of Sir William Twisden, and Major Knatchbull.

That Mr. Francis Miller inform'd the Committee, that in less than Fourteen Days after the Death of King Charles the Second, he went down to the Custom-House to discourse the Commissioners, he told them he was not free to pay the Customs, and had his Fear what might come hereafter. And Sir Nicholas Buttler told him, It was Fears brought on the former Rebellion. That there was about Four of the Commissioners present. He does not well remember their Names, but said, they told him he could not have his Goods, but must pay his Customs.

That Mr. Nicholas Buttler affirm'd, that he remembred Mr. Miller's Application to the Commissioners, and that Sir Nicholas Buttler said, Fears and Jealousies were the first steps to the last Rebellion.

That Mr. William Cockram said, That there was a Discourse amongst the Merchants concerning the Customs, and that they appointed some to meet at the Custom-House, and that he with Mr. Miller and others did meet, and went to the Commissioners. He remembred Sir John Buckworth, Sir Nicholas Buttler, and Mr. William Dickenson were present. That the Commissioners ask'd the Merchants, what Lawyers they had advised with? To which the Merchants reply'd, they had not advis'd with any Lawyers. Sir Nicholas Buttler reply'd, We know what you are, and said, if they would dispute it, They were ready to dispute it; and Sir John Buck-

worth said to them, Do not Dispute it, it must be paid. And relating to the Excise they find,

A Printed Proclamation dated the 16th of February, in the First Year of King James the Second setting forth, That whereas the Commissioners of the Treasury, viz. Lord Godolphin, Sir John Ernly, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir Dudley North, and Frederick Thynn, Esq; had for the better Improvement of the Revenue of Excise, on the 5th Day of February, contracted with Sir Peter Apsley, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, and James Graham, for the whole Duty of the Excise for Three Years from that Day, at the Rent of 550000 Pounds to be paid by Quarterly Payments. As also that His Majesty had been certified by the Opinion of the Judges, that the said Contract was valid in Law, and had continuance during the said Three Years, as well for that part granted to King Charles the Second for Life, as others granted to him, his Heirs and Successors, notwithstanding the Death of the said King. Therefore the said Proclamation requires all Commissioners, and Sub-commissioners of Excise, and all Officers, to be aiding and assisting in the Collecting and Levying the said Duties for the Terms of Three Years.

A Copy of a Commission of King James the Second, dated the 11th of March, in the first Year of his Reign, to Sir Deuny Ashburnham, Baronet, Francis Parry, Esqs; Charles Davenant, Dr. of Law, John Friend, Felix Calvert, Nathaniel Hornby, and Richard Graham, Esqs; reciting the several Acts of Parliament for Granting the Excise, and the Contract made by the Lords Commissioners of Treasury with Sir Peter Apsley, Knight, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, and James Graham, for Three Years as before express'd, doth Nominate and Appoint the said Sir Deuny Ashburnham, &c. to be Chief Commissioners and Governours for the Receipt of the Excise to Execute all Powers made, touching Collecting the said Duties, and to Commissionate Officers in such manner as the Lord Treasurer, &c. by, and with the Approbation of the said Sir Peter Apsley, &c. should direct, and also to Levy all Fines and Forfeitures. The said Commission doth also Impower

power the said Persons to Collect the Duty on Fire-hearths, &c.

A Copy of an Indenture made the 30th of March 1685, between Sir Peter Apsley, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, and James Graham, on the one part, and Sir Deuny Ashburnham, Mr. Francis Parry, Charles Davenant, John Friend, Felix Calvert, Nathaniel Hornby, and Richard Graham, on the other Part, reciting the several Acts of Excise, and the Contracts above-mention'd. And the said Sir Peter Apsley, &c. Constitute Sir Deuny Ashburnham, &c. their true and lawful Attorney's, and do Depute them in their Names to Collect, Levy, and Receive, and Cause to be Collected, Levied, and Receiv'd, all Impositions, &c. and to apply the Money, first to the Payment of 550000 Pounds to the King, then to the Payment of the Sallaries, and the residue to them the said Sir Peter Apsley, &c. and Sir Deuny Ashburnham, &c. Covenant to apply the Money accordingly.

Also a Copy of the King's Commission, dated the 2d of April, in the first Year of his Reign, constituting Robert Spencer, Esq; Charles Fanshaw, Esq; Sir Paul Neal Knight, George Doddington, Esq; and Edward Seymour, Esq; to be Commissioners of Appeals.

That all the aforemention'd Commissioners of the Excise, but *Felix Calvert*, Subscrib'd a List of the Sallaries for the Quarter, beginning the 25th of December 1684. and ending at 25th of March 1685. And another List of Sallaries from the 25th of March 1685, to the 24th of June following, was Sign'd by *Francis Parry*, *Charles Davenant*, *John Friend*, and *Nathaniel Hornby*, both which Lists were presented to the Lord Treasurer for his Allowance, as appears by the Copies of the said Lists Registered in the Excise Books presented to the House.

Report touching the Miscarriages of Ireland

Die Lunæ 12. Augusti, 1689.

SIR Thomas Littleton made the Report from the Committee, who examin'd the Matters touching the Miscarriages relating to Ireland and Londonderry.

That the Committee had Examin'd several Witnesses, but came to no Resolutions thereupon, but had directed him to Report the Matter, especially to the House, how they find the same, (viz.) That the Lord Kingston for many Months had Maintained the Town of Sligo, and the Country thereabouts for the Protestant Interest, till April 13th, Colonel Lundee the Governour of Londonderry, writ to him to advance from thence with what Forces he could to join the rest of the Protestants, and oppose the late King James's Army from passing the Tinn-Water.

That hereupon the Lord Kingston came with a Hundred Horse and Foot, as far as Bally Shannon, where he stav'd for further Orders, but could get none till the Enemy got between that Place and Londonderry, whereby all Communication was intercepted.

That by this Means the Lord Kingston's Forces were dispers'd, and the best Regiment of Horse, the Protestants had, broken, besides the Town of Sligo, and all that Country Possess'd by the Enemy.

Lieutenant Colonel Swan inform'd the Committee, That he and Mr. Walker and others, perswaded Captain Williams and others to keep the Fort at Dungannon, where they raised a Company of Foot and two Troops of Horse.

That Mr. Walker went from thence to Londonderry, to Consult Colonel Lundee, who promis'd to send Forces and Guns thither to make the Town their Frontier Garrison against the Enemy, who held Charlemont within Five Miles.

That

That upon the Encouragement from Colonel *Lundee*, the Country People fortified *Dungannon*, and brought in great store of Provisions, particularly Two Thousand Pounds worth of Oat-meal, and other Grain. That the 16th of March Colonel *Lundee* wrote a Letter to Colonel *Steward*, the Governor of *Dungannon*, in which he gave him Orders to quit the Town, and that Mr. *Walker* and others saw this Letter.

That the Town was deserted pursuant to these Orders, and all the Provisions left in it, which the Enemy from *Charlemont* possessed themselves of, being at that very time ready to starve, and could not have held their own Garrison much longer for want of Provisions, if this had not been.

Mr. James Hamilton,

The Committee said that Mr. *James Hamilton* who was employ'd with Arms, Money and Ammunition from *England* to *Londonderry*, arriv'd there the 21st of March, and immediately wrote to Colonel *Lundee* to come a Board his Ship, who came accordingly, and brought divers Gentlemen along with him.

That Colonel *Lundee* took the Oaths to be true to King *William*, before his Commission was deliver'd to him, but the Mayor of *Londonderry* was not present, being gone into the *Irish Army*, and the Deputy Mayor was suppos'd a Papist at that time.

That Colonel *Steward*, Captain *Merwin*, and Captain *Corry*, were all present when Colonel *Lundee* took the Oaths.

As to this particular Matter, Sir *Arthur Royden* inform'd the Committee upon his Examination, that himself and Captain *Beverley*, who commanded the *Jersey-Frigate*, and divers others were put out of the Cabin at that time, under pretence that Colonel *Lundee* and Mr. *James Hamilton* had private Business.

That Mr. *Hamilton* told them afterwards, that he had Sworn Colonel *Lundee*, but the Mayor and Aldermen were not present.

The Appendix.

That the next Day he and most of the Officers and Gentry did take the Oaths, and that they desir'd for their Satisfaction that Colonel *Lundee* might be Sworn again, but it was refus'd.

Mr. *James Hamilton* said, that Colonel *Lundee* did assist at the Swearing at the Garrison, and likewise at the Proclaiming of King *William*, which was done *March 22d*.

That Mr. *Hamilton* deliver'd all the Arms and Ammunition which he had in Charge, and whereas he had Orders to receive a Thousand Pounds from Mr. *Anderton* at *Chester*, he could get but 595*l.*. 16*s.* 8*d.* which he paid to Colonel *Lundee* pursuant to his Instructions, and produc'd his Receipt for it.

And upon the whole, the Committee seem'd satisfied that Mr. *Hamilton* had given a good Account for himself.

The Committee finds that the 13th of *April* the Enemy first appeared before *Londonderry*, marching within sight of the Town with the Vantguard of their Horse, whereupon a Council of War was called that Afternoon; and a Resolution taken to march (the *Monday* following) out, and fight the Enemy; the People being very willing and Desirous so to do.

Daniel Sherrard inform'd the Committee that at this time when the Enemy appear'd near the Town, the Gunner had no Ammunition to fire at them, as the Gunner himself then told him.

There were Three Passes call'd *Claddyford*, *Sifford*, and *Long-Cawsey*, where all from Sixteen to Sixty were order'd to Meet on *Monday, April 15th*, to stop the Enemy from advancing further towards *Londonderry*.

That Colonel *Lundee* march'd out with great part of the Garrison, and likewise great Numbers of other Protestants did meet thereabouts.

Lord Blaney,

That upon the Enemies coming near the Passes, the Protestants ran in great Confusion, no Order was either given or observ'd.

That

That Colonel *Lundee* was look'd upon to be the Commander in Chief, but there was no sort of care taken, few of the Men having Powder, nor was there Three Guns fir'd before they were all routed.

Mr. *Bennet*,

That Colonel *Lundee* himself, was one of the first that fled, bidding the Men shift for themselves, and saying all was Lost. Colonel *Chichester* met Colonel *Lundee* running from the Pass, and told him he must carry and give some Orders, or all would be Lost. To which, Colonel *Lundee* reply'd, That *Londonderry* was his Post, and so he made the best of his way thither.

That Colonel *Lundee*, when he came to *Londonderry*, let in only some few, as he pleas'd, and shut the Gates against the rest, who were Four or Five Thousand that lay without the Walls, all that Night expos'd to the Enemy.

Mr. *David Carnes* believes the Enemy had Notice some way or other of the Resolution taken on Saturday April 18th, at the Council of War, because they marched immediately to the very place where the Protestants were to meet, upon which he went to Colonel *Lundee*, and acquainted him with it, and press'd him to march presently, that the Enemy might not first get thither, but he slighted his Advice, and said he had taken sufficient care, but yet never march'd till Monday Morning Ten a Clock.

Major *Joseph Stromd* said, that he had advised some Harrows might be thrown into *Claddyford*, but he took no care about it; that when he drew up with what Men he could to make Opposition against the Enemy, they cry'd out they wanted Powder, and most of them wanted Arms.

Mr. *Bennet*, That there was no Breast-work or other Defence whatsoever, at any of these Passes to save the Men, or hinder the Enemy from coming over.

It appear'd to the Committee, that the same Day the Fight was at *Claddyford*, Colonel *Cunningham* and Colonel *Richards* arriv'd in *Londonderry* River with two Regiments under their Command (viz.) April 15th.

That

The Appendix.

That Colonel *Cunningham* wrote two Letters presently to *Lundee*, the Import of which Letters was to acquaint him with his Arrival with two Regiments, and to know in what Condition the Town stood, and that he stay'd for further Orders, but receiving no Answer to these Letters, about Nine a Clock at Night, he sent Major *Tiffany* up to the Governor with a third Letter to the same purpose.

That Major *Tiffany*, as he went, met Colonel *Lundee's* Messenger carrying an Answer to the two former Letters, and took him back with him to *Londonderry*, where Colonel *Lundee* open'd his own Letter again which he had sent, and inserted a Postscript in it. The Purport of this Letter was, that Colonel *Cunningham* should land the two Regiments as soon as he could, and that he would give them the best Accommodation the Town afforded. In the Postscript he confirms the same Orders as to Landing the Men, but intimates that when they should discourse together, the Place would be found not tenable, and so refers him farther to the Bearer, which was Major *Tiffany* that carried the Letter.

That the next Morning, *Tuesday*, Colonel *Cunningham* sent to Colonel *Richards*, to bring three or four of his Officers along with him, and he having the like Number of his own; they went all up to *Londonderry*, leaving the Men on Board the Ships.

That they went directly to the Governor's House, where they met great Numbers of Gentry and Officers that were in Town, and Colonel *Richards* said, that Colonel *Cunningham* and the Governor whisper'd together at the Window, but knows not what they said.

That in a short time after their Arrival, Colonel *Lundee* propos'd to go to a Council of War in the Council-Chamber, whither they went accordingly.

That Colonel *Lundee* did refuse to admit divers of the Officers, who did use to come to former Councils, particularly Colonel *Hamilton*, Colonel *Chichester*, Major *Walker*, and Major *Baker*, and that Col. *Chichester*, and Major *Walker* endeavouring to thrust into the Room, Colonel *Lundee* order'd them

to be kept out, saying, they were to be a Select Company.

Colonel *Lundee* was the first Man that spake at this Council of War, and made a Proposition to quit the Town, and send the two Regiments back again, alledging for this Reason that there was not above a Week or Ten Days Provision left in the Town, and that the Enemy was 25000 strong, and within Four or Five Miles.

That this Proposition was consented to by all present without any Contradiction, saving Colonel *Richards*, says he, opposed it by saying, Quitting the Town was quitting of a Kingdom, whereupon one rose up and Swore he would not be hanged for no Man's Pleasure, which he thinks was Major *Tiffany*; and another said, he would go Home let who would be displeas'd, which he thinks might be Colonel *Cunningham*, but he is not positive. That all present Subscrib'd a Paper of their Consent to quit the Town, which Paper began in these Words. Finding upon Enquiry that there was not above a Week or Ten Days Provision, &c. Whereas, in Truth, there was no Enquiry made at the Council of War, but all present took the Governor's Word for it, who did inform them that he had search'd the Stores.

That they did all agree upon their Honour, not to discover what Resolution they had taken, Colonel *Richards* says, the Governor did propose an Oath of Secrecy, which the first refusing was rejected.

The Lord *Blaney* said there was a Proposition made to destroy all the Ammunition left in the Town, which the Governor approv'd, saying it was better to do so, than to fall into the Enemies Hands, but nothing was resolv'd as to this Matter.

Cornet *Nicholson* said, that there was at this time great store of Provisions in the Town, every House having great Plenty. That Provisions came daily into the Town in Boats sufficient at this time for Three Months for 3000 Men, as Colonel *Lun-*
dee

The Appendix.

himself told the Lord Blaney, but a very little while before this Council of War was held.

That after this Council of War was up, the People was very desirous of knowing what Resolutions had been taken, and the more to amuse them, it was generally reported, that they had resolv'd to Land the Men immediately, and march them into the Town.

Colonel Chichester said, that Afternoon Colonel Cunningham, and Colonel Richards, and most of the Gentry, and Officers that were present at the Council of War went down to their Ships, as the People thought to bring up the Men ; but when they saw the Ships fall down lower from the Town, they first took the Alarm, and cry'd they were betrayed.

That the Governor Lundee said, that the Council of War had resolv'd the Men, should be landed, and to make it the more credible, pretended to give some Orders for Quarters, and when so many Gentlemen going down to the Ships, frightened the Town's People, he said they went only to see the Men Land.

The Committee finds that when the Ships fell so far down, that it appeared plainly that there was no intention of Landing of Men, the People then went and beset Colonel Lundee's House, and from that time watch'd him so close that he could not make his escape to the Ships, which stay'd for him ; yet, that he sent to Colonel Cunningham, not to go away without him, least he became a Sacrifice to the Rabble.

That the Ships came back to Liverpool with most of the Officers and Gentry belonging to the Town, but Colonel Lundee was left behind at Londonderry, from whence he afterwards made his escape into Scotland, in a private Soldier's Habit.

Upon Tuesday April 16th, there came one Whittle, the Minister of Raffoe, to Londonderry, from Lieutenant General Hamilton to propose a Treaty for the Surrender of the Town. The next Day another Council of War was held where this Whittle was present and sat near the Governor.

That

That Arch-Deacon *Hamilton*, Captain *Kingston*, and Mr. *Francis Nevill* were sent out of the Town to Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, to see what Terms they could get.

They receiv'd but one Article (*viz.*) To Surrender the Town, their Serviceable Horses, and Arms, and they might live peaceably; which Article they had under the Hand of Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, and likewise of General *Rosen* who commanded in Chief.

When Mr. *Francis Nevill* came back to *Londonderry*, he was denied Entrance into the Town by one Captain *Whitney* that commanded that Night, who pretended from the Walls that he did not know him, by which means he lay in a little Hut that Night, and was there taken by the Enemy, where he has undergone great Hardships since, till he made his Escape from *Dublin*, and brought his Bail along with him.

The Committee were inform'd by *Cornet Nicholson*, that he ask'd Mr. *Whiteloe* the Minister, with whom he had been formerly acquainted, upon the 16th of April at *Londonderry*, what Colonel *Lundee* intended to do concerning the Delivery of the Town, *Whiteloe* at first seem'd very shy towards him, but at last, told him the Town would be deliver'd before Saturday following, and that he was to receive his Letters, next Morning, from Colonel *Lundee*, and he advis'd him, as an Old Acquaintance, to shift for himself.

Cornet Nicholson says further, That he told the very same Passage the same Day to Mr. *Henry Nicholson*, and one Mr. *Lasly*, which *Henry Nicholson* was examin'd before the Committee, and Confess'd he was told of it at that time, and they both believing the Town would be betray'd, left it for that Reason.

Mr. *Bennet*, That there was a Stack of Hay, and 150 or 200 Barrels of Salmon belonging to the Lord *Mazarine*, within a quarter of a Mile of *Londonderry*, which might have been had into the Town, for fetching, but the Governor took no care about it, but Colonel *Lundee* said, it was got in, and Mr.

Mr. Nevil said the same thing, That Mr. *Zenmic* of *Kulmore-fort* did get it in.

Sir *Arthur Royden* inform'd the Committee, that he often desir'd Colonel *Lundee*, that his Man might be employ'd to fetch in Provisions, but he would never give him Orders for it, only one Day his Men brought in 300 Horse Load of Meal without Order.

He says further, That Colonel *Lundee* told him but Three Days before *Cunningham* and *Richards* came to *Londonderry*, that there was then in the Town Three Months Provisions for 600 Men.

Daniel Sherrard inform'd the Committee, That Colonel *Lundee* had preferr'd a Captain in his own Regiment, who had Sworn he would not serve King *William*, nor receive pay against King *James*.

That Colonel *Lundee* admitted one Mr. *Necerville* to the Councel, who was suspected to hold Correspondence with King *James*, and afterwards actually went to him.

That at the Council of War, *Whitloe* that came about the Surrender of the Town, was present, and sat near the Governor, and that Colonel *Lundee* there laid, the Town could not hold out, but must Surrender.

Daniel Sherrard, That one *Ellis*, that was the Lord *Tyrconnel's* Secretary, held constant Correspondence with Colonel *Lundee* by Letters, till the Army came down, and the Post was stopp'd, and frank'd them with his own Name upon the Superscription, and Colonel *Lundee* wrote to him again.

Colonel *Lundee* being several times examin'd, says, as to the Fight at the Pass, the Men would not stand, but ran away, so he fled among the rest, but denies that he bid them shift for themselves.

He says, when he came to *Londonderry*, he shut the Gates against the Rabble, knowing it would quickly make great scarcity of Provisions.

He says, Major *Tiffany* when he brought Colonel *Cunningham's* Letter, told him, they had brought him no Provisions for the Town, and propos'd Colonel *Cunningham* might come up and Discourse with

with him before the Men were Landed, and that he did consent to it.

Colonel *Cunningham* says, he gave *Tiffany* no such Orders.

He owns the Proceedings at the Council of War, and says, he did not know but Provisions were as scarce as he had represented them. He denies the several Discourses and Confessions which the Witnesses have charg'd him with.

Colonel *Cunningham* being examined, owns the Proceedings of the Council of War as is mention'd, but denies the Words he should say, He would go home again, let who will be displeased with it.

Denies his Brother ever came down to the Ships, only Captain *Cole* says, He having a good Opinion of Colonel *Lundee's* Loyalty, bid him go back and obey their Governor.

There was mention made of Colonel *Cunningham* being named in the Dispensation to Popish Officers for not taking the Oaths and Tests. To which he said, he knew not how his Name came to be inserted, but he produced a Certificate from the Officer in the *King's-Bench* Court, whereby it appeared, that he did take the Oaths and Test at that very time, which satisfied the Committee as to that matter.

Upon *Richard's* being examined it appear'd to the Committee, that *Cunningham* was his Commander in Chief, and that he had acted nothing in the whole matter, but in Obedience to his Superior Officers.

Collonel *Chichester* informed the Committee, that Captain *Cornwall*, Captain of the Shallow Frigat, which carried Collonel *Cunningham* to *Londonderry*, when he came back again for *England*, brought a great many Protestant Passengers aboard his Ship, and demanded 4*l.* a Head for every one, and, where the Money was not to be had, plundered them of their Swords, Watches, Cloaths, or any thing they had, in a very barbarous manner.

Resolved, That an Address be presented to His Majesty, That Collonel *Lundee* be sent over to London-

London-derry, to be tryed there for the Treasons that are laid to his Charge.

*Papers found about Mr. A S H T O N and produced against him, and the Lord P R E-
S T O N, at their Respective Trials.*

The result of a Conference betwen some Lords and Gentlemen, both Tories and Whigs, in which it was undertaken to prove the possibility and method of restoring K. James by a Fr. Power, without endangering the Protestant Religion and Civil Administration, according to the Laws of this Kingdom.

* France. I. F. * Must either Oblige or Conquer us : If the F. last, he will find few helps here, but a bloodyer Resistance than ever the Romans, Saxons, or Normans found : It being incredible, how unanimous and obstinate that very Thought renders the People, so that it may make us a heap of Ruin, but no Nation that can ever help or import any thing to F.

King Lewis. II. If K. L. desires to oblige Us, and make the Work easie, that he may be at Leisure to ply the Empire or Italy, or to have an advantagious Peace, he must take off the frightful Character we have of him, and shew us he has no such Design, as returning our Offended K. a Conqueror upon us, but that he can and will be our Friend and Mediator; upon which Terms he will find that many Lords and Gentlemen will speedily shew themselves to his Satisfaction ; especially, if he makes haste, and looses no approaching Opportunity.

* St. Ger. III. If he incline to this sort of Sense, he must over-rule the Bigotry of St. G. * and dispose their minds to think of those Methods that are more likely to Gain the Nation ; for there is one silly thing or other daily done there, that comes to our notice

' notice here, which prolongs what they so passionately desire. The Methods thought upon are these,

‘First, To prevent dangerous and foolish Intelligence, by forbidding all in that Court to write any News hither, and that K. J. only have his Correspondence by whom to hear from, and speak to People here; since Letters so often miscarry, and are fill’d with nothing but what we should not hear; and what we have are Arguments for the most part against the K’s Restoration.

‘ Secondly, Since there is a great Body of Protestants that never defected, and that many Thousands are returning, and that they are the Natural Weight and Power of these Kingdoms, by having the Heads, Hands and Wealth of their side, to the odds and advantage of at least two Hundred Protestants to one Catholick ; the K. may think of nothing short of a Protestant Administration, nor of nothing more for the Catholicks, than a Legal Liberty of Conscience ; for *much e must* * is against all other Notions, to which all private Passions, and Artificial Frames in Government must yield or break. He may Reign a Catholick in Devotion, but he must Reign a Protestant in Government. Cromwell could not, yet on a broader bottom, with a Victorious Army, subsist or keep what he had got.

** Maßbe-
masicks.*

“ Thirdly, He must give us a Model of this at St. G. by preferring the Protestants that are with him above the Catholicks ; one being Loyal upon less tyes of Interest, and to tell the Nation here what they are to hope for when he comes.

'Fourthly, He must give Incouragement to Lords and Gentlemen here to come to him, at least Seven or Nine for a standing Council, which will make us here think he is in some degree ours again, and that we have a relation to him, and some interest and share in him, by the Men of Quality of our own Religion that are with him. This will incomparably facilitate the matter here, nor will they, when they coine, come

D d d empty,

' empty, and in their own Names, which is still
' better, and will be more satisfactory there.

' Fifthly, To induce this, English Protestants
' should be encourag'd by an Edict of Liberty from
' the K. of F. to have Chappels at their own Costs,
' in which to Worship God after their respective
' ways, by which that K. will make us reflect up-
' on his Conduct towards his *Hugonots*, rather to
' flow from the hazard he thought himself in by
' their Antimonarchical and resisting Principles, than
' a desire of Persecution.

' Lastly, All other requisite Measures depending
' upon the acceptance this finds, an Answer here-
' unto is impatiently desir'd by those that have Dis-
' coursed the K's Business to this Maturity. So
' ended with an unanimous Consent, both Tories
' and Whigs upon this Occasion, that are in a way
' of closing in his Interest.

*Heads for a DECLARATION to be
prepar'd in Order to be publish'd when the
French have had Success at Sea.*

THAT the King will return with a Design of
making an Entire Conquest of his People, is so
ridiculous as well as Difficult, that it needs not be
spoken to.

That the King's Declaration be worded in Gene-
ral Terms, That he will Govern by the Laws, that
they shall be the Rule of his Actions, that he will
Endeavour to settle Liberty of Conscience by Law,
that whatsoever things were formerly done by him,
which occasion'd Jealousies in the Minds of his
People, shall be left to the determination of a Par-
liament, to be formally and regularly called as soon
as is possible.

That he has given sufficient Evidence of his un-
willingness to bring an Army of Strangers into his
Kingdom, by refusing the Succors of the King of
France offer'd him, and which were even ready to
be Embarked upon the first Notice of the P. of O-
range's intended Invasion.

That

That he brings with him such an Army only as is necessary for his own Defence, and for the Security of his Loyal Subjects as shall resort to him; that he will dismiss them as soon as he shall have rid the Nation of those Foreigners who have Invaded it, and trampled upon the Laws and Liberties of his People.

The King's large exercising his Dispensing Power gave the great alarm to the People, and contributed most of all toward a General Defection. Yet when that Power came to be debated in the last Convention, there appear'd so many difficulties in the limiting of it, every Body (even the present Judges believing it necessary, that a Dispensing Power should be in the K.) That it was let fall, and that point remains as it was. And without mentioning that, or any other particular, the K. can be in no Danger by leaving all things which have been the occasions of Jealousies to the determination of a Parliament, where besides the King's professed Friends and Servants, there will not want others who will be glad of opportunity to ingratiate themselves.

A List of the English Fleet which the Lord Preston and Mr. Ashton were carrying over into France.

S H I P S.

Rates	Ships	In Repair.	Not Building.
1	8	5	3
2	12	11	1
3	35	34	1
4	38	34	4
5	14	14	
6	9	9	
Fireships	25	25	8
Bomb Vessels	1	1	
Ketches	1	1	8
	—	—	—
	143	134	9
			21

D d d 2

Brought

The Appendix.

Brought in by Admiral Russel to the House of Commons, Decem, 24th Ninety the Elect, whereof Sixty Dutch.

Memorandum, The new Ships Building, are expect-ed will be ready to be lanch'd by the end of March.

Note, That the following Letters are directed in se'se Names, and are most of them Written under divers Cants, as under the colour of Trade, Law-Suits, Mortgages, Marriages, &c. yet 'tis plain the real Busines was King James's Restoration.

A Letter Directed for Mr. Redding.

SIR,

THO' the Bearer of this will do us the Justice, to assure you, we are as full of Dury, as unfeignedly, and unconcernedly yours, as your self could wish; yet this Gentleman has undertaken. You will forgive the Presumption, if I do my self the Honour to give you this fresh Assurance in a few Words; which I hope we do by our Accounts; I shall omit no Occasions, not neglecting the least, and making Zealous Wishes for the greatest, to shew our selves such as we ought to be.

Sir, I speak in the Plural, because I write my Elder Brother's Sentiments as well as my own, and the rest of the Family, though lessen'd in Number; yet if we are not mightily out in our Accounts, we are growing in our Interest, that is in yours: He that delivers this, will I hope, intirely to your satisfaction, represent us and me in particular, as with all the Devotion imaginable, and unchangeable Affection, Yours, God grant: be happiest New-Year.

A Letter Directed to Mrs. Redding.

AS 'tis impossible for me to express that Extra-ordinary great Satisfaction it gave me this time Twelve Months, when I had the Honour to receive that Mark of your Favour and Goodness under your own Hand; So I have lived in some pain for an Opportunity to write you my humblest acknowledgements and truest Duty, from which by the

the Grace of God, I am no more of swerving, than
of renouncing my hopes of Heaven: I say this
in behalf of my Elder Brother and the rest of my
nearest Relations, as well as for my self: You may
intirely depend upon us, not only for a constant
adherence to so well chosen a Principle, but for our
utmost Activity to promote your Interests, which
are inseparable from our own: I need come to no
particulars by this Bearer, who can and will tell
you our whole Hearts; and I wish you could see
them, how sincerely they are devoted to your Ser-
vice. God grant you a most happy New-Year, and
many, very many, and very happy: Our young
Master hath all our best Wishes, he daily gains
more Friends, and we, get ground of his Adver-
saries.

New-Years-Eve.

*A Letter Directed for Mrs. Charlton,
December 31. 1690.*

I Must not let this Bearer depart, Madam, without
assuring you of my best Respects: I have Writ-
ten by him to a Friend of yours, but depend upon
you to give my Note credit.

Tho' my Creditors were no Friends to the Match
which has been so long in treaty, for your Relations
have been very hard upon me this last Summer;
yet as soon as I could go safely abroad, I pursued the
Business, and do beg you to believe, that no En-
deavours of mine shall be wanting to perfect the
Settlement. You once put me in hopes of seeing
you before this Christmas. Your Friends are sorry
for the Disappointment, Pray lose no more time
than is of absolute necessity: The Bearer will tell
you all things may now be easily settled, if the
right way be taken. I long to hear how your
young Daughter does, she will find many Friends,
and I hope her Portion will be well secur'd. God
send you a happy New Year, and that I may be
merry with you before it be far spent, and I beseech
you keep me in the good Opinion of your Friend,
I will always make good what I promised to you.

*A Letter Directed to Mr. Jackson,
December 31. 1690.*

THE Bearer can give you so full an Account of all things relating to your Estate here, that I need not have troubled you at this time, but that I am desirous to lay hold of any Opportunity I think safe to assure you of my Service, and that I will never quit your Interest whatever the rest of the Freeholders do: Your Adversary has been so hard to his Neighbours, that he has extreamly disoblig'd all the Old Tenants, and a little matter would redeem the whole Estate, if you would appear in *Westminster-Hall* your self, the best Council have a good Opinion of your Title, and will zealously pursue your Instructions: I only beg you would hasten them to us, and that you will appear your self as soon as is possible; no time should be lost, and the Cause may be brought to a final Hearing before the end of *Easter Term*, if it be well solicited. I heartily wish you a happy New Year, and I beg you to tell Mr. *Charlton* that I long to know wherein I may serve him, and that I will follow his Directions to the utmost, while I live. God keep you and yours.

A Letter without Direction, Decem. 31.

THE Interruption of the former Correspondency had a very ill Effect many ways, but for that Reason, no Opportunity ought now to be lost, and I hope this will prove a happy one.

In Trade, as well as in Government, Schemes must be laid, for there is no living from Hand to Mouth any more in Commerce than in the Politicks. Lay therefore your Designs probably, and pursue them diligently, and with Vigour, though it be a hazardous time, yet by venturing boldly, where venturing is adviseable, it often returns great Profit.

There

There is nothing more to be said, but to give the Bearer fit and full Seasons to tell what he knows, both as to Goods fit for our Market, and when and where to be sent; the Sea will quickly grow so troublesome, that unless you dispatch what you intend for us, you will lose a great opportunity of advantage. I hope the Account he has to give of our Negotiations here, with the Merchants that deal with us, especially those that have lately brought us their Custom, will both encourage a larger Trade, and excite the utmost Diligence. I will say nothing of my self; It shall be enough that I can live in the good Opinion of one I bear so great a Reverence and Affection for; but for this honest Factor, I must own I can hardly say enough, Truth and Boldness are excellent Qualities in a Servant, and he has shewn both, as Occasion has requir'd him to shew them.

I have but one word to add, and, pray, take it as the truest mark of unalterable Respect, chuse well, but have to do but with a few, for a multitude may give, but can never keep Counsel.

I shall with more Impatience than becomes me, wait the Result of this, and it will be a great mark of Goodness, to let us have the best and safest way.

Once more, let not the Season spend unprofitably, for a more likely one can hardly come than between this and the 1st of March. Interpret this I pray, as no private Interest of my own, or partial motion of any other Persons. It is my Sense, my Duty, and my Friendship, which will not let me prevaricate, nor suffer those I Love and Honour to lose so happy and pressing an Occasion of advantage. With the best Wishes I close up this, and am, &c.

A Letter without Direction, Decem. 31,

IT is a presumption incident to those that are any where upon the spot, to think that they know better than those that are not, what is fittest to be done in any Occurrence. This makes me

The Appendix.

say, That now is the time to make large advantages by Trading; the Sea being freer than two Months past, or we can hope it will be two Months hence. This Gentleman is well instructed in our Markets, and what the Goods are we want, and when and where they shall be sent: It is most earnestly desir'd that this happy opportunity may not be lost, especially by the late Undertakers, and I would not for much, they should receive the least dilgust. They are somewhat positive in their Terms; but they also say, they will be good and constant Customers; and I have more than once seen the Mischief of over-rating and over-staying the Market. Opportunities are to be used, they cannot be given by Men.

The Bearer needs nothing from me to recommend him, but he is deserving in our Opinion here, and many will take their Measures by the usage he finds there; and indeed the pressing Posture of our Trading Affairs will not permit more Experiments.

If the several Parcels arrive not, that have been promis'd, before the 10th of March at furthest, (especially the Copper and Linnen, of which the Bearer will be more particular) I am satisfied we shall lose this Summer's profit. I am the more pressing, because I am well assur'd of what I write; and if ever I judged right, it is upon this Occasion.

I have said nothing of another Gentleman that takes this Opportunity to see those parts, but he has shewn a zeal and a sincerity in this Affair equal to most, Jo. is not yet gone, by a Misfortune, but he will follow with a good Postscript in this Affair. Of my self I will say nothing, I hope I need not, for no body without Vanity can be more sincerely and affectionately a Friend and Servant to the Company than my self. I writ at large Yesterday, and cannot write what the Hand that gives this can say; and therefore will write no more, but that with the greatest Respect, I am, &c.

*A Letter without Direction.**SIR,*

I Vow to you, I do not repine at having lost all for your sake which I got by your Favour, but it grieves me extreamly that there is not that left which can secure me from being troublesome to you ; for that is the thing in the World I would not be. I have told my Lord my Condition. What I desire of you he thinks very Moderate, I hope you will. Pray, Sir, be not backward in settling my little Affair, for I have deserv'd your Care. Your Daughter and I must starve, if this Government can make us. I hope our Interests are not divided, that is, you have an equal Tenderness at least for both. If you think fit to speak what I would have you to this Bearer, he will give me a just account of it. You know he is oblig'd to be my Friend, and I believe him grateful, since he ventures so boldly for you. He brings with him some merry Papers. Adieu, for I dare write no more ; but pray send a Messenger on purpose to me, that I may know exactly what you will do, and would have me do. If you send upon no other Business there will be no danger. Pray, Sir, ask my Lord, and he will tell you how I have been used, and upon what Account; I believe you know it not. Decem. the 29th. Your Daughter is very well, very tall, and very pretty as I am told.

A Letter without Direction, Decem. 31.

WAS my Condition more desperate and uneasy than it is, I desire no greater satisfaction than to have done my Duty to so good a Master, I wish it was of more use to him ; that is not my fault, nor of those I have acted with : Let it be look'd into what has been foretold both as to *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and see if most of it is not come to pass already, and the rest will follow if not prevented. I wish it may also be consider'd

The Appendix.

sider'd what usage we have met with from Men employ'd, and how they left your Business and Friends ; how they manag'd it, you will know from all Hands ; Things they could not do, nor durst not undertake were better undone, than not done by them. Men in this Place, and in these Times, must have some Courage as well as Sence to do any thing with the People here. It is not my own ill usage makes me say this, but my concern for one I wish the best in the World, and will give my proofs of this upon all Occasions. I need not enlarge, since all our Grievances are known to him that brings this. For my own part I will stay here, so long as I can be safe, if with ne're so great trouble ; but it would be some Comfort to know Men (when driven from hence) may be so ; therefore the Reports of the People's usage are terrible ; as well as of the indiscretion of St. Germ. Family, we feel the smart of it by ridiculous Letters falling daily into the Hands of the Government. Their Master and Mistress are little oblig'd by it no more than we : If there is any thing, Sir, you do particularly command me, or depend upon me for, let me know it. I cannot undertake much, nor furnish more. I have still helped every Body, and paid to every thing I could ; and if a Twelve Month ago my Condition was what I then represented, you best know if it has been mended. Use, and considering that of others, makes me grow more contented ; and if the prospect of Misery to us all was any satisfaction, that is now plainly seen.

Pray God bless us all, by restoring every Man his own, and you with long Life.

He that gives you this, hath furnish'd for your use to me, &c. Two Hundred Pounds, which I desire may be repaid.

I only beg Madam, no ill malacious Report may take any place in your Thoughts, in regard to me. I value your good Opinion, and will endeavour to deserve it. I can do little towards, but wish most heartily for your Happiness. I know no Interest, Madam, but my Master's and yours, nor do I think they are to be made two : If you Com-

The Appendix.

59

Command me in any thing, I will faithfully obey you, as I ever have done him.

We all here depend upon this Bearers Accounts of us and Condition. His Faith and Courage hath been enough experienc'd.

An ALPHABET of Names for carrying on the Correspondence.

For Mrs. Anne Russel, to be left with Mrs. Richeson at the Blue-Boar in Ryder-Street, near St. James's

- A——the King.
- B——the Queen.
- C——the Prince of Wales.
- D——the Prince of Orange.
- E——Canon and the Scotch Officers.
- F——the Duke of Berwick.
- G——Duke Tyrconnel.
- H——Major General Sarsfield.
- I——Lieutenant General Sheldon.
- L——King of France.
- M——Marshal Luxemburg.
- N——Marshal Belford.
- O——Duke Powis.
- P——Duchess Powis.

- Amsterdam——Brest.
- Rosterdam——Diep.
- Hague——Havre de Grace.
- Brill——Dunkirk.
- Harlem——Calis.
- Italy——England.
- Germany——Scotland.
- Spain——Ireland.

MR-

ARTICLES of LIMERICK.

October the 3d. 1691.

I. THE Roman Catholicks of this Kingdom shall enjoy such Priviledges in the Exercise of their Religion, as are consistent with the Laws of Ireland, or as they did enjoy in the Reign of King Charles II. And their Majesties, as soon as Affairs will permit them to summon a Parliament in this Kingdom, will endeavour to procure the said Roman Catholicks such farther security in that particular, as may preserve them from any disturbance, upon the account of their said Religion.

II. All the Inhabitants, or Residents of Limerick, or any other Garrison now in Possession of the Irish, and all Officers and Soldiers now in Arms, under any Commission of King James, or those Authorized to grant the same in the several Counties of Limerick, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Mayo, or in any of them; and all the Commissioned Officers in their Majesties Quarters, that belong to the Irish Regiments, now in being, that are treated with, and who are not Prisoners of War, or have taken Protection, and who shall return and submit to their Majesties Obedience, they and every of their Heirs, shall hold, possess and enjoy all and every their Estates, of Freehold and Inheritance; and all the Right, Title, and Interest, Priviledges and Immunities which they and every, or any of them held, enjoyn'd, or were Rightfully or Lawfully Intituled to in the Reign of King Charles II. and shall be put in Possession, by order of the Government, of such of them as are in the King's Hands, or the Hands of their Tenants, without being put to any Suit or Trouble therein: And all such Estates shall be freed and discharged from all Arrears of Crown Rents, Quit Rents, and all other publick Charges incurred and become due since Michaelmas

1688. to the Day of the date hereof: And all Persons comprehended in this Article shall have, hold and enjoy all their Goods and Chattels, Real and Personal, to them, or any of them belonging, or remaining either in their own Hands, or the Hands of any Person or Persons whatsoever, in Trust for, and for the use of them, or any of them: And all and every the said Persons, of what Trade, Profession or Calling soever they be, shall and may use, exercise and practice their several and respective Professions, Trades and Callings, as freely as they did use, exercise and enjoy the same in the Reign of King James II. Provided, that nothing in this Article contained, be construed to extend to, or restore any forfeiting Person now out of the Kingdom, except what are hereafter Compriz'd: Provided also, that no Person whatsoever shall have and enjoy the benefit of this Article, that shall neglect or refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance made by Act of Parliament in *England*, in the First Year of the Reign of their present Majesties, when thereunto required.

III. All Merchants, or reputed Merchants, of the City of *Limerick*, or of any other Garrison now possessed by the *Irish*, or of any other Town or Place in the Counties of *Clare* or *Kerry*, who are absent beyond the Seas, that have not born Arms since their Majesties Declaration in *February 1689*. shall have the Benefit of the Second Article, in the same manner as if they were present provided such Merchants, and reputed Merchants, do repair into this Kingdom within the space of Eight Months from the Date hereof.

IV. These following Officers, viz. Colonel *Simon Lutterel*, Captain *Rowland White*, *Morrice Eustache* of *Gormontown*, *Cheevers* of *Mayestown*, commonly called *Mount Leinster*, now belonging to the Regiments of the afore said Garisons and Quarters of the *Irish Army*, who were beyond the Seas, and sent thither upon Affairs of their respective Regiments, or of the Army in General, shall have the Benefit and Advantage of the Second Article, provided they return hither within the space of Eight Months from

from the Date of these Presents, and submit to their Majesties Government, and take the above-mentioned Oath.

V. That all, and singular, the said Persons comprised in the Second and Third Articles, shall have a General Pardon of all Attainders, Outlawries, Treasons, Misprisions of Treason, Premunires, Felonies, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanours whatsoever, by them or any of them, committed since the beginning of the Reign of King James II. and if any of them are Attainted by Parliament, the Lords Justices, and the General will use their best Endeavours to get the same Repealed by the Parliament, and the Outlawries to be Reversed *Gratis*, all but writing Clerks Fees.

VI. Whereas the present Wars have drawn great Violences on both Parties, and that if leave were given for bringing all sorts of private Actions, the Animosities would probably continue that have been so long on Foot, and the publick Disturbance last: For the quieting and settling therefore of the Kingdom, and avoiding those Inconveniences which would be the necessary Consequence of the contrary, no Person or Persons whatsoever, comprised in the foregoing Articles, shall be Sued, Molested, or Impleaded at the Suit of any Party or Parties whatsoever, for any Trespass by them committed, or for any Arms, Horses, Money, Goods, Chattels, Merchandizes, or Provisions whatsoever, by them seized or taken during the time of the War. And no Person or Persons whatsoever, in the Second or Third Article comprised, shall be sued, impleaded or made accountable for the Rents or mean Rates of any Lands, Tenements, or Houses by him or them received or enjoyed in this Kingdom, since the Date hereof, nor for any Waste or Trespass by him or them committed in any such Lands, Tenements or Houses: And it is also agreed: That this Article shall be mutual and reciprocal on both sides.

VII. Every Nobleman and Gentleman, comprised in the said Second and Third Articles, shall have liberty to ride with a Sword and Case of Pistols,

Pistols, if they think fit; and keep a Gun in their Houses for the defence of the same or Fowling.

VIII. The Inhabitants and Residents of the City of Limerick, and other Garrisons, shall be permitted to remove their Goods, Chattels, and Provisions, out of the same without being viewed or searched, or paying any manner of Duty, and shall not be compell'd to leave their House or Lodgings, they now are in, for the space of six Weeks next ensuing the Date hereof.

IX. The Oath to be administred to such *Roman Catholicks* as submit to their Majesties Government, shall be the Oath abovesaid and no other.

X. No Person or Persons, who shall at any time hereafter break these Articles, or any of them, shall thereby make, or cause any other Person, or Persons to forfeit or lose the Benefit of the same.

XI. The Lords Justices and General do propose to use their utmost Endeavours, that all Persons comprehended in the abovemention'd Articles, shall be Protected and Defended from all Arrests and Executions for Debt or Damage, for the space of Eight Months, next ensuing the Date hereof.

XII. Lastly, The Lords Justices and General do undertake, that their Majesties will Ratifie these Articles within the space of Eight Months, or sooner, and use their utmost Endeavours that the same may be Ratified and Confirm'd in Parliament.

XIII. And whereas Colonel *John Brown* stood indebted to several Protestants, by Judgments of Record, which appearing to the late Government, the Lord *Tyrconnel*, and the Lord *Lucan*, took away the Effects the said *John Brown* had to answer the said Debts, and promised to clear the said *John Brown* of the said Debts; which Effects were taken for the publick use of the *Irish*, and their Army: For the freeing the said Lord *Lucan* of the said Engagement, past on the Publick Account, for Payment of the said Protestants; for preventing the Ruin of the said *John Brown*, and for Satisfaction of his Creditors, at the Instance of the said Lord *Lucan*, and the rest of the Persons aforesaid, it is agreed,

agreed, That the said Lords Justices, and Lieutenant General Ginckle, shall interpose with the King and Parliament, to have the Estates secur'd to the *Roman Catholicks*, by Articles and Capitulations in this Kingdom, charged with and equally liable to the Payment of so much of the said Debt, as the said Lord *Lucan*, upon stating Accompts with the said *John Brown*, shall certifie under his Hand, that the Effect taken from the said *John Brown*, amounts unto; which Accompts are to be stated, and the Ballance certified by the said Lord *Lucan* in Twelve Days after the Date hereof.

For the Performance whereof, We have hereunto set our Hands,

<i>Charles Porter,</i>	<i>W. Purfell,</i>
<i>Tbo. Coninsby,</i>	<i>N. Cussack,</i>
<i>Bar. De Ginckle,</i>	<i>Theob. Butler,</i>
<i>Lucan,</i>	<i>John Brown,</i>
<i>Galloway,</i>	<i>Ger. Dillon.</i>

<i>Scravenmore,</i>	
Present	<i>H. Macay,</i>
	<i>T. Talmash.</i>

The other ARTICLES.

I. THAT all Persons, without any Exceptions of what Quality or Condition soever, that are willing to leave the Kingdom of *Ireland*, shall have free leave to go beyond the Seas to any Country (*England* and *Scotland* excepted) where they think fit with their Families, and Household-Stuff, Plate and Jewels.

II. That all the General Officers, Colonels, and generally all other Officers of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot-Guards, Troops, Dragoons, Soldiers of all kind, that are in any Garrison, Place or Port, now in the Hands of the *Irish*, or encamped in the Counties of *Cork*, *Clare* or *Kerry*, as also those called *Rapparees*, or *Voluntiers*, that are willing to go beyond Sea, as aforesaid, shall have free Liberty to

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Embark themselves wheresoever the Ships are, that are appointed to transport them; and to come in whole Bodies, as they are now compos'd, or in Parties, Companies or otherwise, without having any Impediment directly or indirectly.

III. That all Persons abovemention'd, that are willing to leave *Ireland*, and go into *France*, have leave to declare it at the Places and Times hereafter mention'd, viz. The Troops in *Limerick*, on *Tuesday* next at *Limerick*; the Horse at their Camp on *Wednesday*; and the other Forces that are dispersed in the Counties of *Clare*, *Kerry*, and *Cork*, the 18th Day of this Instant, and on none other, before Monsieur *Tumeron*, the *French* Intendant, and Colonel *Withers*; and after such Declaration so made, the Troops that will go into *France*, must remain under the Command and Discipline of their Officers, that are to conduct them thither: And Deserters of each side shall be given up, and punish'd accordingly.

IV. That all *English* and *Scotch* Officers that serve now in *Ireland*, shall be included in this capitulation, as well for the security of their Estates and Goods in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, if they are willing to remain here, as for passing freely into *France*, or any other Country to serve.

V. That all the General *French* Officers, the Intendant, the Engineers, the Commissaries at War, and of the Artillery, the Treasurer, and other *French* Officers, and Strangers, and others whatsoever, that are in *Sligo*, *Ross*, *Clare*, or in the Army, or that do trade and commerce, or are otherwise employ'd in any kind of Station, or Condition, shall have leave to pass into *France*, or any other Country, and shall have leave to Ship themselves, with all their Horses, Equipage, Plate, Papers, and all other Effects whatsoever; and that General *Ginkle* will Order Pasports for them, Convoys, and Carriages, by Land and Water, to carry them safe from *Limerick* to the Ships, where they shall be embarked, without paying any thing for the said Carriages, or those that are employed therein, with their Horses, Carts, Boats and Shallops.

VI. That if any of the aforesaid Equipages, Merchandizes, Horses, Money, Plate, or other Moveables, or Household Stuff, belonging to the said *Irish* Troops, or to the *French* Officers, or other particular Persons whatsoever, be robbed, destroy'd, or taken away by the Troops of the said General, the said General will order it to be restored, or payment be made according to the Value that is given in upon Oath by the Person so robbed or plundered. And the said *Irish* Troops to be transported as aforesaid: And all Persons belonging to them, are to observe good Orders in their March and Quarters; and shall restore whatever they shall take from the Country, or make Satisfaction for the same.

VII. That to facilitate the Transporting of the Troops, the General will furnish Fifty Ships, and each Ship Burthen Two Hundred Tuns; for which the Persons to be transported, shall not be oblig'd to pay; and Twenty more if there shall be occasion, without their paying for them; and that if any of the said Ships shall be lesser Burthen, he will furnish more in number to countervail; and also give two Men of War to Embark the Principal Officers, and serve for a Convoy to the Vessels of Burthen.

VIII. That a Commissary be immediately sent to *Cork* to visit the Transport Ships, and what condition they are in for Sailing; and that as soon as they are ready the Troops to be Transported shall march with all convenient speed the nearest way, in order to be embark'd there: And if there shall be any more Men to be Transported than can be carried off in the said 50 Ships, the rest shall quit the *English* Town of *Limerick*, and march to such Quarters as shall be appointed for them, convenient for their Transportation; where they shall remain till the other 20 Ships are ready, which are to be in a Months time, and may Embark in any *French* Ship that may come in the mean time.

IX. That the said Ships shall be furnish'd with Forrage for Horses, and all necessary Provisions to subsist the Officers, Troops, Dragoons and Soldi-

ers, and all other Persons, that are Shipped to be Transported into *France*; which Provisions shall be paid for as soon as all is Disembarked at *Brest*, or *Nants* on the Coast of *Brittany*, or any other Port in *France* they can make.

X. And to secure the return of the said Ships, (the Danger of the Seas excepted,) and for the Payment of the said Provisions, sufficient Hostages shall be given.

XI. That the Garrisons of *Clare-Castle*, *Ross* and all other Foot that are in Garrisons, in the Counties of *Clare*, *Cork* and *Kerry* shall have the advantage of this Capitulation; and such part of the Garrisons that delight to go beyond Seas, shall march out with their Arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth, Match lighted at both ends, Colours flying, with all their Provisions, and half the Ammunition that is in the said Garrison Towns, with the Horse that march to be transported; or if then there is not Shipping enough for the Body of Foot that is to be transported next after the Horse, General *Ginkel* will order, that they be furnished with Carriages for that purpose; and what Provision they shall want for their March, they paying for the said Provisions, or else that they may take it out of their own Magazines.

XII. That all the Troops of Horse and Dragoons that are in the Counties of *Cork*, *Kerry*, and *Clare*, shall have the Benefit of this Capitulation, and that such as will pass into *France* shall have Quarters given them in the Counties of *Clare* and *Kerry*, apart from the Troops commanded by General *Ginkel*, until they can be Shipped; and within their Quarters they shall pay for all things, excepting Forrage and Pasture for their Horses, which shall be furnished *Gratis*.

XIII. Those of the Garrison of *Sligo*, that are join'd to the *Irish Army*, shall have the Benefit of the Capitulation, and orders shall be sent to them that are to convoy them up, to bring them hither to *Limerick* the shortest way.

XIV. The *Irish* may have Liberty to transport 900 Horse, including Horses for the Officers, which

shall be transported *Gratis*: And as for the Troops that stay behind, they shall dispose of themselves as they shall think fit, giving up their Arms and Horses to such Persons as the General shall appoint.

XV. It shall be permitted for those that are appointed to take care for the Subsistence of the Horse, that are willing to go into *France*, to buy Hay and Corn, at the King's Rates, where they can find it, in the Quarters that are assigned for them, without any Let or Molestation; and to carry all necessary Provisions out of the City of *Limerick*: And for this purpose the General will furnish convenient Carriages for them, to the place where they shall be Embarked.

XVI. It shall be Lawful to make use of the Hay preserved in the Stores of the County of *Kerry*, for the Horses that shall be Embarked; and if there be not enough, it shall be Lawful to buy Hay and Oates, where ever it shall be found, at the King's Rates.

XVII. That all Prisoners of War, that were in *Ireland* the 28th of *September*, shall be set at Liberty on both sides; and the General promises to use his Endeavours, that Prisoners that are in *England* and *Flanders* may be set at Liberty also.

XVIII. The General will cause Provisions and Medicines to the Sick and Wounded Officers, Troops, Dragoons, and Soldiers of the *Irish Army*, that cannot pass into *France* at the Embarkment; and after they are cured will order them Ships to pass into *France*, if they are willing.

XIX. That at the Signing hereof, the General will send a Ship Express into *France*; and then, besides, will furnish two small Ships, of those that are now in the River of *Limerick*, to transport two Persons into *France*, that are to be sent to give notice of this Treaty; and that the Commanders of the said Ships shall have Orders to put a shore at the next place of *France* where they shall make.

XX. That all those of the said Troops, Officers, and others, of what Character soever, that would pass into *France*, shall not be stopt upon the account of Debt, or any other pretence.

XXI. If after Signing this present Treaty, and after

after the arrival of the Fleet, a French Packet-Boat, or other Transport Ship, shall arrive from France, in any other part of Ireland, the General will order a Pass-Port, not only for such as must go aboard the said Ship, but to the Ships to come to the nearest Port to the place where the Troops to be transported shall be quartered.

XXII. That after the arrival of the said Fleet, there shall be a free Communication and Passage between it and the abovesaid Troops, and especially for all those that have Passes from the chief Commanders of the said Fleet, or from Monsieur Tumeron the Intendant.

XXIII. In consideration of the present Capitulation, the Town of Limerick shall be deliver'd and put into the Hands of the General, or any other Person he shall appoint, at the Time and Days hereafter specified, viz. The Irish Town, except the Magazines and Hospitals, on the Day of Signing the present Articles ; and as for the English Town, it shall remain together with the Island, and the free Passage of Thomond Bridge, in the Hands of those of the Irish Army that are in the Garrison, or that shall hereafter come from the Counties of Cork, Clare, Kerry, Sligo, and other places above-mention'd, until there be Convenience found for their Transportation.

XXIV. And to prevent all Disorders that may happen between the Garrison, that the General will place in the Irish Town, which shall be delivered to him, and the Irish Troops that shall remain in the English Town and Island, which they may do, until the Troops to be Embark'd on the 50 Ships shall be gone for France, and no longer ; they shall intrench themselves on both sides, to hinder the Communication of the said Garrisons ; and it shall be prohibited on both sides, to offer any thing offensive, and the Parties offending shall be punish'd on either side.

XXV. That it shall be Lawful for the said Garrison to march out all at once, or at different times, as they can be Embarked, with Arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Match lighted at both ends, Bullets in Mouth, Colours flying, six Brass Guns, such

The Appendix.

as the Besieged will chuse, two Mortar-pieces, and half the Ammunition that is now in the Magazines of the said Place. And for that purpose, an Inventory of the Ammunition of the said Garrison shall be made in the presence of any Person that the General shall appoint, the next Day after the Articles shall be Sign'd.

XXVI. All the Magazines of Provisions shall remain in the Hands of those that are employed to take care of the same, for the subsistence of the Irish Army that will pass into France, and that if there shall not be sufficient in the Stores for the Support of the said Troops while they stay in this Kingdom, and are crossing the Seas; That, upon giving account of their Numbers, the General will furnish them with sufficient Provisions at the King's Rates; and that there shall be a free Market at Limerick, and other Quarters where the Troops shall be, and in case any Provisions shall remain in Limerick when the Town shall be given up it shall be valued, and the Price deducted out of what is to be paid for the Provisions to be furnished to the Troops a Ship-board.

XXVII. That there shall be a Cessation of Arms at Land, and also at Sea, with respect to the Ships, whether English, Dutch, or French, designed for the Transportation of the said Troops untill they be returned unto their respective Harbours; and that on both sides they shall be furnished sufficiently with Pass-Ports, both for Ships and Men: And if any Sea Commander, or Captain of a Ship, or any Officer, Trooper, Dragoon, Soldier, or other Person shall act contrary to this Cessation, the Persons so acting shall be punished on either side, and Satisfaction shall be made for the wrong done: Officers shall be sent to the Mouth of the River of Limerick, to give notice to the Commanders of the English and French Fleets of the present Conjunction, that they may observe the Cessation of Arms accordingly.

XXVIII. For the security of this present Capitulation, and of each Article herein contained, the Besieged will give the following Hostages ----- and the General will give -----

XXIX If

XXIX. If before this Capitulation is fully executed, there happens any change in the Government, or Command of the Army, which is now Commanded by General *Ginckle*; all those that shall be appointed to command the same, shall be obliged to observe and execute what is specified in these Articles, or cause it to be executed punctually: And shall not act contrary on any Account whatsoever.

Octo. 3d. 1691.

Baron De Ginckle.

La Declaration du Duc de Schomberg, aux Habitans du Dauphiné, au Nom du Roi de la Grand' Bretagne, Guillaume III.

COMME les Violences que la France a exercées sur tous ses Voisins doivent faire craindre à ses *Pen'd by* Sujets, que si les Alliez entrent dans ses *Mr. du* Etats, ils *Bourdieu,* n'en tirent une vengeance proportionnée à ce qu'ils *Minister of* en ont souffert, Nous croyons les devoir informer *the French* des intentions du Roy nostre Maistre.

Toute la Terre fait qu'on l'a forcé à prendre les *the Savoy* Armes; Ses Etats de la Bourgogne étoient injuste-*London,* ment faisis; Sa Principauté d'Orange étoit s'accand then cagée, & tout ses Sujets oppimez: Les Injustices *Chaplain* qu'on lui faisoit étoient accompagnées de manieres *to his Grace* lasches & indignes; & ses Ennemis portant leur *Fu. the Duke of* reur jusques dans l'avenir, travailloient à lui ôter ce *Schom-* que la Naissance & la Succession devoient un jour *berg.* lui donner. Ce n'est donc que pour conserver son Bien & ses Droits qu'il a esté constraint de recourir à la voye des Armes, & aussi ne pretend Il les employer que pour conserver tout le Monde dans ses Biens & dans ses Droits.

C'est pourquoy s'il me fait entrer en France, son intention est de rétablir la Noblesse, les Parlemens, & le Peuple dans leur ancien Lustre; Et les Provinces dans leurs Privileges; il fait que la Nobleffe est foulée aux Pieds; Que les Parlemens sont fans au-

thorité, que & le Peuple est accablé par les Impots Mais si aujourd'huy la Noblesse, les Parlemens, & le Peuple n'abandonnent pas leurs interests, & ne negligent pas une occasion, qu'ils ne retrouveront peutêtre jamais ; Ils verront leurs Etats Generaux qui conserveront les Gentilshommes dans les Privileges de leur Naissance, qui rendront aux Parlemens leur Eclat, & leur Autorité, & qui delivreront le Peuple des Taxes qui les devorent.

Le Roy, mon Maistre, n'ayant donc pris les Armes que pour maintenir les Droits d'autrui & les Siens ; C'est sans fardement que les Ennemis veulent faire passer cette Guerre pour une Guerre de Religion ; C'est un Artifice pour allumer le faux zèle des Peuples, & un Piege tendu à leur credulité afin qu'ils se laissent Saigner jusques à la dernière Goute. Meilleurs du Clergé sont trop habiles pour donner dans un Piege si grossier, les Causes & les veritables Auteurs de cette Guerre ne leur étant pas inconnus : Quoi qu'il en soit, Je Declare à tous les Ecclesiastiques, en quelque Dignité qu'ils soient, que le Roi, mon Maistre, les prend tous en sa Protection que leurs Immunitéz, leurs Prileges & leurs Biens leur seront exactement conservés ; Que l'on chatiera exemplairement ceux qui leur feront le moindre outrage, & qu'il ne sera aporté aucun changement à l'égard de la Religion Romaine.

Cependant les Rois d'Angleterre étant Guarans de l'Edit de Nantes par la Paix de Montpellier & plusieurs autres Traitez ; Le Roi, mon Maistre, croît être obligé de maintenir certe Garantie, & de faire rétablir l'Edit. Tous les bons François le doivent aider, puisque cet Edit est le grand Ouvrage de la Sagesse de Henry IV. dont la Memoire leur est si chère. Les Catholiques Romains qui ont eu la generosité de voir avec compasision les souffrances des Reformez, verront sans doute avec plaisir leur Rétablissement. On espere mesme que Meilleurs du Clergé, ayant fait la dessus de plus serieuses Reflections, seront bien aises de témoigner aujourd'huy, par une conduite sage & Chrétienne, qu'ils n'ont eu aucune part à la Violation de l'Edit, & à toutes les Cruautés qui l'ont suivie.

D'ailleurs

D'ailleurs ceux qui nous viendront joindre auront les récompenses & les marques de distinction que leurs services mériteront, & que nous serons en Etat de leur donner.

Mais au contraire, ceux qui bien loin de nous aider se joindront aux Oppresseurs de leur Patrie, doivent s'attendre à toute la rigueur des Executions Militaires.

Et nous Declarons à ceux qui voudront vivre en repos chez eux, qu'il ne leur sera fait aucun mal, ni en leurs Biens, ni en leurs Personnes.

à Ambrun le 29 d' Aoüst 1692.

The Earl of M---rave's Speech in the Upper House of Parliament upon the Bill for Freedom of Elections, and more Impartial Proceedings in Parliament, 1692.

My Lords,

THIS Debate is of so great Consequence that I resolve to be silent, and rather to be advis'd by the Ability of others, than to shew my own want of it: besides it is of so nice a Nature, that I who speak always unpremeditately, apprehend extreamly, saying any thing which may be thought the least Reflecting; tho' even that ought not to restrain a Man here from doing one's Duty to the Publick, in a Business where it seems to be so highty concern'd.

I have always heard, I have always read that Foreign Nations, and all this part of the World have admir'd and envied the Constitution of this Government. For not to speak of the King's Power, here is a House of Lords to advise him on all Important Occasions, about Peace or War; about all things that may concern the Nation, the Care of which is very much intrusted to your Lordships. But yet, because your Lordships cannot be so Conversant with the generality of the People, nor so constantly in the Country as is necessary for that purpose, here

The Appendix.

here is a House of Commons also chosen by the very People themselves newly come from among them, or should be so, to represent all their Grievances, to express the true Mind of the Nation, and to dispose of their Money, at least so far as to begin all Bills of that Nature ; and if I am not mistaken, the very Writ for Elections sent down to the Sheriff's does empower them to chuse ; what ? Their Representatives.

Now, my Lords, I beseech you to consider the meaning of that Word *Representative* ; is it to do any thing contrary to their Mind ? It would be absurd to propose it : And yet how can it be otherwise, if they, after being chosen, change their Dependency, engage themselves in Employments plainly inconsistent with that great Trust repos'd in them ? And that I will take the Liberty to demonstrate to your Lordships they now do, at least according to my humble Opinion.

I will Instance first in the least and lowest Incapacity, they must be under, who so take Employments.

Your Lordships know but too well what a general Carelessness there appears every Day, more and more in the publick Business ; if so, how is it likely that Men should be as diligent in their Duty in Parliament as that Business requires, where Employments, and a great deal of other Business shall take up both their Minds and their Time ?

But then in some Cases 'tis worse, as in Commands of the Army, and other Employments of that kind, when they must have a divided Duty : For it does admirably become an Officer to sit Voting away Money in the House of Commons, while his Soldiers are perhaps taking it away at their Quarters for want of his Presence to restrain them, and of better Discipline among them ; nay, perhaps his Troop or Regiment may be in some Action abroad, and he must either have the shame of being absent from them at such a time, or from that House where he is intrusted with our Liberties.

To this I have heard but one Objection by a Noble Lord, that if this Act should pass, the King is

is not allow'd to make a Captain, a Colonel, without disabling him to sit in Parliament.

Truely, if a Captain has only deserv'd to be advanc'd for exposing himself in Parliament, I think the Nation wou'd have no great loss in the King's letting alone such a Preferment.

But, my Lords, there is another sort of Incapacity yet worse than this, I mean that of Parliament Men's having such Places in the Exchequer, as the very profit of them depends on the Money given to the King in Parliament.

Would any of your Lordships sent and intrust a Man to make a Bargain for you, whose very Interest shall be to make you give as much as he can possibly?

It puts me in mind of a Farce, where an Actor holds a Dialogue with himself, speaking first in one Tone, and then Answering himself in another.

Really, my Lords, this is no Farce, for 'tis no laughing matter to undo a Nation: But 'tis altogether as unnatural for a Member of Parliament to ask first in the King's Name for such a sort of Supply, give an Account from him how much is needful towards the paying such an Army, or such a Fleet, and then immediately give by his ready Vote what he had before ask'd by his Master's Order.

Besides, my Lords, there is such a necessity now for long Sessions of Parliaments, and the very Privileges belonging to Members are of so great Extent, that it would be a little hard and unequal to other Gentlemen that they should have all the Places also.

All the Objections that have been made may be reduc'd to these.

First, 'Tis told us, that 'tis a disrespect to the King, that his Servants or Officers should be excluded.

To this, I desire it may be consider'd, that 'tis in this Case, as when a Tenant sends up any Body to treat for him: Would any of your Lordships think it a disrespect, nay, would the King himself think it any, if the Tenant would not wholly

wholly refer himself to one of your own Servants, or the King's Commissioners in the Case of the Crown? And if he chuses rather some plain honest Friend of his own to supply his Absence here, will any Man blame such a Proceeding, or think it unmannerly?

Besides, your Lordships know even this Act admits them to be chosen, notwithstanding their Employments, provided the Electors know it first, and are not deceived in their Choice.

All we would prevent is, that a good rich Corporation should not chuse to intrust with all their Liberties a plain honest Country Neighbour, and find him within Six Month changed into a preferred cunning Courtier; who shall tye them to their Choicer, tho' he is no more the same Man, than if he were turn'd Papist, which by the Law as it stands already, puts an Incapacity upon him.

Another Objection is, that this Act may by its Consequence prolong this Parliament, which they allow woud be a very great Grievance, and yet suppose the King capable of putting it upon us, which I have too much Respect for him to admit of; tho' I am glad however, that 'tis objected by Privy-Councillors in Favour, who consequently, I hope, will never advise a thing which they now exclaim against as so great a Grievance.

But pray, my Lords, what should tempt the King to so ill a Policy? Can he fear a freedom of Choice in the People, to whose good Will he owes all his Power, which these Lords suppose he may Use to their Prejudice?

And therefore give me leave to say, as I must not suspect him of so ill a Design as the perpetuating this Parliament, so he cannot, he ought not to suspect a Nation so entirely, I was going to say, so fondly devoted to him.

My Lords, no Man is readier than my self to allow that we owe the Crown all Submission as to the time of calling Parliaments according to Law, and appointing also where they shall sit. But with Reverence be it spoken, the King owes the Nation entire freedom in chusing their Representatives; and

and it is no less his Duty, than 'tis his true Interest, that such a fair and just Proceeding should be used towards us.

Consider, my Lords, of what mighty Consequence it may be, that so many Votes should be free, when upon one single one may depend the whole security or loss of this Nation. By one single Vote such things may happen, that I almost tremble to think: By one single Vote a General Excise may be granted, and then we are all lost; by one single Vote the Crown may be empower'd to Name all the Commissioners for raising the Taxes, and then surely we shou'd be in a fair way towards it.

Nay, whatever has happen'd may again be apprehended; and I hope those Reverend Prelates will reflect, that if they grow once obnoxious to a prevalent Party, one single Voice may be as dangerous to that Bench, as a general dissatisfaction among the People proved to be one in a late Experience: Which I am far from saying by way of Threatning, but only by way of Caution.

My Lords, We may think because this concerns not the House of Lords, that we need not be so over careful of the Matter; but there are Noblemen in France, at least such as were so before they were enslav'd, who that they might domineer over others, and serve a present turn perhaps, let all things alone so long till the people were quite master'd, and the Nobility themselves too, to bear them Company.

So that I never met a Frenchman, even of the greatest Rank (and some had 10000 Pistoles a Year in Employments) that did not envy us here for our Freedom, from that Slavery which they groan under; and this I have observ'd universally, except just Monsieur de Louvoi, Monsieur Colbert, or such People, because they were the Ministers themselves who occasion'd these Complaints, and thriv'd by the Oppression of others.

My Lords, This Country of ours is very apt to be provok'd; we have had a late Experience of it, and tho' no Wiseman, but would bear a great deal

deal rather than make a Bustle ; yet really the People are otherwise and at any time change a present Uneasiness, for any other Condition, tho' a worse ; we have known it so *too often*, and sometimes repented it *too late*.

Let them not have this new Provocation in being debarr'd from a security in their Representatives : For malicious People will not fail to infuse into their Minds that all those vast Sums, which have been and still must be rais'd towards this War, are not dispos'd away in so fair a manner as ought to be, and I am afraid they will say their Money is not *given but taken*.

However, whate're success this Bill may have, there must needs come some good Effect of it : For if it passes, it will give us *Security* : If it be obstructed, it will give us *Warning*.

Proposals of Peace made to King WILLIAM from FRANCE, through the Mediation of the King of DENMARK.

London Decem. 19th O. S. 1694.

SIR,

THE Desolation this present War carries into most Parts of *Europe*, together with the Duty incumbent on a Christian King, to apply all the Remedies that lie in his Power to so general a Calamity, oblige the King of *Denmark*, my Master, to impart to Your Majesty, those Proposals of Peace which the most Christian King has Communicated to Him. My Master might have reason to decline his Offices towards the Peace of *Europe*, and taking upon him so important a Negotiation, since the Advances He has already made, as well as the King of *Sweden*, have not only prov'd Ineffectual, but likewise have been so misconstrued, as to render them suspected. Nevertheless it is most evident, that without any prospect of private Interest (the Uni-

The Appendix.

79

on of the Northern Crowns, for the security of the Trade of their respective Subjects being so well Establish'd, and enjoying the Priviledges of Neutrality, that the continuation of the War might very much encrease the Riches of their Majesties Dominions) the publick Welfare of Europe, and the desire to see a just and lasting Peace restor'd, have prevail'd above all other Considerations. Wherefore the King, my Master, has represented to the most Christian King, That the Proposals which he has made hitherto towards a General Peace, have been look'd upon by the Confederates rather as a means to disunite them, and to crush and subdue them one after another, than as a Mark of his sincere Intentions of settling the publick Repose. But his most Christian Majesty, to remove all manner of Distrust, has not only by repeated Protestations, assured the King, my Master, of the Sincerity of his Sentiments in this Affair, but has likewise deliver'd a Project of General Peace, and added to the Conditions that concern the Empire, and which are already known to Your Majesty, some others relating to the rest of the Allies, which are comprehended in the following Heads.

I. That notwithstanding the Advantages his Arms have gain'd this Campaign, no Alteration shall be made in the Conditions his most Christian Majesty has already offer'd to the Emperor, the Princes and States of the Empire, and the Dukes of Lorrain and Savoy.

II. His Majesty shall restore to the Catholick King the Important Place of Rosas, that of Belvers, and whatever has been Conquer'd in Catalonia during the present War.

III. Towards the forming a Barrier in the Low-Countries, which may remove all manner of Jealousie and Uneasiness from the States of Holland, his most Christian Majesty shall, upon that Consideration, restore the Places of Mons and Namur to the King of Spain, and cause Charleroy to be razed.

IV. His said Majesty shall restore to the Bishop, of Liege the Town and Castle of Huy, and recompence

pense him for *Dinant*, and *Bouillon*, by annexing upon that Account, to his Bishoprick, such a Portion of the Country of *Luxemburgh* as shall be most convenient to that Bishop, and judg'd equivalent by Arbitrators.

V. His Majesty consents that the Treaty of Commerce, made at *Nimeguen* with the States, be renewed without any Alteration.

VI. His Majesty thinks the States of *Holland* will be glad to obtain such important Restitutions, and to put an end to the War by a Peace so advantageous both to *Spain* and all the Allies, especially after the prosperous Campaigns of *France*, which may still be attended with others no less successful. But that neither *Holland*, nor any other State of *Europe* may have any Ground of apprehension, that upon Pretence of new Rights, his Majesty will extend the Boundaries of his Dominions in the Low-Countries, beyond what shall be regulated by the Treaty his Majesty declares. That, in case the King of *Spain* dies without Issue, he consents that the Low Countries fall to the share of the Duke of *Bavaria*, upon Condition that the Emperor makes the same Declaration; And his Majesty shall, as well for himself as for the Dauphin his Son confirm the said Renunciation by all the Formalities necessary for that purpose, in behalf of his Electoral Highness.

His most Christian Majesty hopes, that this last Engagement will, more than any thing besides, secure to the Confederates the firmness of the Peace they shall make with him; And he thinks, that after so advantageous Proposals, the World will soon know whether *Europe* may hope to see the publick Tranquility restor'd, or whether the Preparations of War are to be renew'd.

This Sir, is what the most Christian King has Communicated to the King, my Master, and which his Majesty has commanded me to impart to You. He does in no manner pretend to prescribe Rules to Your Majesty, since Your Prudence will best judge what is most for Your Glory and Interest; but

but however He thinks these Proposals deserve a serious Consideration. And because there is no mention made of *England*, the King, my Master, has made it already his Busines to encline the most Christian King not to insist upon that which might put a stop to the General Peace. In the mean time the King, my Master, thinks it necessary, that in order to advance a Work so Profitable and Beneficial to all *Europe*, a Negotiation be set on Foot; And his Majesty is the more connfirm'd in this Opinion, by reason the Winter will soon be over, and that 'tis to be fear'd, lest by delaying till the next Campaign, an opportunity be given to *France* either of enlarging her Conquests, or by a powerful Irruption into *Germany*, and the Superiority of her Forces to divide the Confederacy; which would give a just pretence to that Crown of recalling the Offers she has already made, and render a Peace very difficult, if not altogether impossible. The King, my Master, does not only offer to become Guarantee with all the Princes and Potentates that will concur with him, but likewise to unite himself in particular with Your Majesty by a most strict and indissoluble Alliance.

Upon the whole Matter the King, my Master, is perswaded, that no body has more Reason to contribute to this Peace than Your Majesty, since it will confirm to You the Glory and Advantages You have gain'd during the War; and will, besides, make *Europe* to be eternally beholden to Your Majesty for the Peace she groans after. If Your Majesty thinks that there is any thing defective, in relation to the security of the Peace, or that wants to be either alter'd or explain'd, the King, my Master, engages to procure to Your Majesty all the Satisfaction imaginable; and if You are pleas'd to confide in his Mediation, He will manage it to Your Majesty's entire Satisfaction. Lastly, the King, my Master, has commanded me to assure Your Majesty, that being, upon several Accounts, concern'd in the Prosperity of Your Royal Family, He will, to the utmost of his

The Appendix.

Power, promote its Interest and Advantage, and desires Your Majesty to be perswaded, that all the Advances He has made in this Affair have no other Aim, and are grounded upon no other Principle.

London, December the 19th.

Old Stile, 1693.

Note, This is the true date though it is otherwise set down in Page 78.

THE

THE CONTENTS.

A

- A** Busies, committed by the Soldiers, p. 89
Acts of Parliament past, p. 19, 27, 36, 132,
165, 166, 167, 176, 241, 243, 245, 294, 318,
354, 355, 357, 379, 383
Act of Settlement repealed in Ireland, p. 74
Address of the Commons to the King, p. 14. Of the
City of London to the Lords, p. 17. Of the Parlia-
ment to the King, p. 29. Of the Commons to K. W.
p. 77. Of the Lords to K. W. 237. And to the Queen,
p. 238. Of the Commons to the King, p. 238.
And to the Queen, p. 239. Of the Fleet to the
Queen, p. 327. Of the Commons to the King, p.
349. And to the Queen, p. 350.
Alexander VIII. elected Pope, p. 142. He dies, p.
282
Amsterdam, differences there made up, p. 169
Anne (Princess of Denmark) Debate about her Re-
venue, p. 165
Ashton, try'd and executed, p. 253
Atkins (Sir Robert) made Speaker to the House of
Lords, p. 144
Athlone vainly attempted, p. 203. Besieg'd and taken,
p. 257, 259
Attainder in Ireland, p. 75. Attainders revers'd in
England, p. 92
Bill for Attainting several Persons, p. 122, 128

B:

- Bank of England establish'd, p. 387

The CONTENTS.

- Battle at the Boyne, p. 184. Of Salusses, p. 222.
Of Flerus, p. 227. Of Aghrim, p. 261. Of
Steenkirk p. 334. Of Landen, p. 366. Of Mar-
taglia, p. 372
Bishop of Liege's Death, and Choice of another, p.
390
Bishops disaffected, p. 18, 200
Bishopricks of Ireland bestow'd, p. 247. And some
in England, p. 255
Blasphemous Pamphlet censur'd, p. 381
Bonne taken, p. 141.
Boyle (Mr.) dies; his Character, p. 344
Brest, unfortunate Attempt upon that Harbour, p. 388
Burnet (Dr.) made Bishop of Sarum, p. 3. His Pasto-
ral Letter, p. 90. Is order'd to be burnt, p.
355
Burton, Report about him and Graham, p. 87

C.

- Campaign in Flanders, p. 225, 273, 331, 362,
391. In Catalonia, p. 275, 393. On the Rhine,
p. 284, 339, 370, 396. In Piedmont, p. 372,
396
Carmagnole taken by the French, p. 277. Retaken
by the Allies, p. 283
Carrickfergus taken, p. 134
Catalonia, Insurrection there; the French prevail
there, p. 233
Charlemont surrendered, p. 179
Charleroy taken by the French, p. 370
Commissioners for the Treasury, Admiralty, and the
Great Seal, p. 3. For the Privy-Seal, p. 168. For
the Treasury, p. 169, 247
Congress of the Allies at the Hague, p. 169, 248
Coni besieг'd, 277. The Siege rais'd, p. 280
Coningsby (Lord) accus'd, p. 374. And acquitted, p.
375. He is impeach'd, p. 381: And clear'd, p.
382
Conspiracy in the English Army in Ireland, p. 136
Convention chang'd into a Parliament. p. 9.
Convention of Scotland, their Letter to King Wil-
liam, p. 42

Con-

The C O N T E N T S.

Convocation, their Proceedings, p. 154. Their Address to the King, p. 157. Adjourn'd, p. 158
Cork besieg'd, p. 216. And surrendr'd, p. 217
Council (Privy) chosen by King William, p. 1

D.

Dauphin, he fails in his Attempt, p. 371
Dauphiness of France dies, p. 231
Debate about the Bill to turn the Convention into a Parliament, p. 5. About the Princess Ann's Revenue, p. 165
Defection in the Army, p. 17
Devonshire (Earl of) made Steward of His Majesty's Household, p. 2. His Case reported, p. 92
Diep bombarded, p. 390
Discontents in England, p. 89.
Disaffection of several Peers, p. 18
Dissenters: Bills in their favour, p. 11, 20, 25. They render their Union with the Church of England desperate, p. 158
Dixmuyde taken by the English, p. 339
Dorset (Earl of) made Knight of the Garter, p. 321
Drogheda surrendred, p. 201
Duncannon surrendred, p. 205
Dundee, his Rebellion, p. 41. He is slain, p. 55
Dutch Foot, Wonders done by them at Flerus, p. 223

E.

Earthquake, p. 344
East-India Company, their Affairs, p. 289, 290, 291, 317, 351, 381
Ecclesiastical Promotions, p. 142, 255
English Fleet in the Mediterranean, p. 395
Envoy sent abroad, p. 161
Essex (Earl of) his Death inquired into, p. 11

F.

Falkland (Lord) committed to the Tower for Bribery, p. 382.
Fire at Whitehall, p. 254. At Kensington, p. 320
FFF 3 For-

The C O N T E N T S.

- Forfeited Estates in England and Ireland : Bill about them, p. 240, 316
- France (King of) besieges Mons, p. 250. And Namur, p. 331. Great Scarcity in his Kingdom, p. 374. He makes Proposals of Peace, p. 374
- French Protestants encouraged to come over, p. 78. They Petition the House of Commons, p. 317. They set up a Lusting Company, p. 347
- French beat the Confederates at Sea, p. 193. Prevail in Catalonia, p. 233. And in Piedmont, p. 275, 276, 277. Are beaten at Sea, p. 328. They take Huy, p. 363. And Charleroy, 370. And Roses, ibid. Their Progress in Catalonia, p. 393. Their Fleet confin'd to Thoulon, p. 395
- Fuller (William) sets up for an Evidence ; is declar'd an Impostor, and Pillory'd, p. 315
- Furnes taken by the English, p. 339

G.

- Galloway surrendered, p. 268
- Germain (Mr.) prosecuted for Adultery, p. 384
- Germany, Affairs there, p. 230, 232.
- Ginckle takes Athlone, p. 259. Beats the Irish at Aghrim, p. 266. Is thanked by the Commons ; his grateful Answer, p. 317. Made Earl of Athlone, p. 321
- Glocester (Duke of) born, p. 118.
- Grafton (Duke of) is killed, p. 217
- Graham, Report about him and Burton, p. 87
- Granvile, designs to murder King William, p. 285. He is executed, p. 338.
- Griffin (Lord) Proceedings against him, p. 152
- Gwin (Sir Rowland) turn'd out of his Place, p. 323

H.

- Hallifax (Marquis of) is made Lord Privy-Seal, p 2. His Character, p. 144
- Hamden (Mr.) his Services, p. 161. His Speech against the Ministry, p. 163
- Hannover, endeavours to bring that House in a Bill for settling the Succession, p. 117

Havre

The C O N T E N T S.

- Havre-de Grace bombarded, p. 390
Hearth-Money remitted by King William, p. 13
Heidelberg taken and destroyed, p. 371
Herbert (Admiral) made Earl of Torrington, p. 83
Huy taken by the French, p. 363. Retaken by the Allies, p. 393

I.

- Jacobite Plot, p. 192, 197, 323
James (King) his Letter to the Scotch Convention, p. 39. His Speech to the Irish Parliament, p. 70. His Declaration to the English, p. 72. His Letters intercepted, 121. Leaves Dublin, 180. His Speech to the Magistrates of Dublin, p. 191. He retires to France, 192. His Letter to the Irish, p. 272. His Letter to his late Council, p. 325. His Declaration, ibid. His Letter to the King of France, p. 330
Indemnity intended by King William, 24, 86, 151, 160, 176
Inniskilling-Men, their Feats, p. 69, 137.
Innocent XI. (Pope) dies, 141
Innocent XII. chosen Pope, p. 282
Johnson, his Case, 94
Ireland, Affairs of that Kingdom, 56, 136, 137, 177, 260. Reduc'd p. 272, 288, 346.
Irish routed, p. 178, 261
Italy, Affairs there, 219, 275, 340
Judges constituted, p. 79

K.

- Keyserwaert taken, 141
Kidnapping discountenanc'd, p. 355
Kinsale besieged, p. 217. And taken, p. 218.
Kneller (Godfrey) Knighted, p. 322.

L.

- Limerick, first Siege of that Place, p. 208. Raised, p. 214. Besieged again, 268. And taken, p. 271
Londonderry besieged, p. 60. Relieved, p. 67

The CONTENTS.

- Lorrain (Duke of) Declares War against France p.
231
Lottery (Million) p. 382
Ludlow (Colonel) comes over into England, p. 150.
Proclamation against him; his Character, p. 151
Luxemburg attacks the Confederates, p. 275

M.

- St. Malo bombarded, p. 384
Mary (Queen) is Crown'd, p. 28. Her prudent ma-
nagement of Affairs, 194. She sets up a Linen
Manufacture, 254. Her Vigilance, p. 326. Her
Policy, p. 327. Her Charity to the Vaudois, p.
343. She Dies, p. 400. Her Character, p. 401, &c.
Marlborough (Earl of) besieges Cork, 215. His Dis-
pute with the Prince of Württemberg, p. 216. He
returns victorious to England, p. 219
Mentz taken, p. 141
Miscarriages of Ireland, p. 120, 126, 159, 356
Miscarriages of the Fleet, p. 350, 375
Mohun (Lord) tried, and acquitted, p. 360
Mons besieged by the King of France, p. 250. And
taken, p. 252

N;

- Namur besieged, p. 331. And taken, p. 332, 334
Nice invested, p. 375. And taken, p. 376
Non-jurors vindicated, p. 200
Nottingham (Earl of) his Capacity, p. 2. Is made Se-
cretary of State, p. 3.

O-

- Oates (Titus) his endeavours to get the Judgments
given against his Testimony revers'd, p. 94, 95, &c.
to 117
Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, p. 19, 31
Orphans of the City of London, p. 353, &c.

The C O N T E N T S.

P

- Papists, orders against them, p. 11, 22, 120, 122
Parliament dissolved, p. 167 Meets, p. 171 Is adjourn'd, p. 177. Prorogued p. 235 Adjourn'd, p. 246 Meets, 286 Prorogued, 328 Meets, 347 Prorogued, 359 Meets, 376 Prorogued, 384 Meets, 397
Peace, vain Attempts towards it, p. 234, 374
Peers, Bill to regulate their Trials, p. 10.
Pembroke (Earl of) sent Ambassador to Holland, p. 88 Made a Privy Councillor, &c. p. 162
Places dispos'd of, p. 2, 32, 360, 384, 386
Plot, p. 192, 197, 252, 285, 338
Sham Plot, p. 345
Porter (Sir Charles) accus'd, p. 374 He is impeach'd p. 381 And clear'd, 382.
Presbyterians, See Dissenters.
Preston (Lord) Proceedings against him, p. 153, 252
Prince Lewis of Baden comes over into England, p. 385.
Proclamations, p. 194, 319, 344, 346, 375.

Q

- Queen of Spain, is conducted thither under an English Convoy, 168.
Queen Dowager leaves England, p. 322.

R

- Report about Burton and Graham, p. 87 About Forfeitures, and Excise, p. 91.
Representation of the Commons to the King, 379
Revenue of the Crown settled, p. 175
Rhinefeld besieg'd and reliev'd, p. 340
Roses taken, p. 370
Russel (Admiral) burns the French Fleet, p. 329 Is thank'd by the Commons, p. 350 Is clear'd, p. 351 Is laid aside, p. 359 Is made Admiral again, p. 375 He sails for Spain, p. 388
St. Ruth, his Speech to the Irish, p. 261 Is kill'd, p. 266

Sancroft

The C O N T E N T S.

S

- Sancroft, (Doctor) Archbishop of Canterbury dies,
His Character, p. 385
- Savoy, (Duke of) enters into the Grand Alliance, p.
221. Desperate Condition of his Affairs, p. 278:
He invades the Dauphiné, p. 341 He falls Sick,
p. 342.
- St. Sauveur, his brave Action at Sligo, p. 138
- Saxony, The Elector of that name dies, p. 285. The
new Elector made Knight of the Garter, p. 321
- Schomberg, (Duke of) receives a great Present from
the Commons; and goes to Ireland, p. 133 Views
the Army, p. 134 Encamps at Dundalk, p. 135
His Death and Character, p. 189
- Schomberg, (new Duke of) arrives at Turin, p. 277
His good Advice to the Duke of Savoy, p. 278 His
Declaration, p. 341
- Scotland, Affairs of that Kingdom, p. 36, to 55, 149,
169, 272, 341, 346
- Sea-Fight at Bantry Bay, p. 82 Between the Confede-
rate and French Fleets, p. 193, 328
- Shrewsbury (Earl of) made Secretary of State, p. 2.
- Sidley (Sir Charles) his Speech against exorbitant
Pensions and Salaries, p. 174
- Sidney (Lord Viscount) made Secretary of State, p.
247 Then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, p. 322
Then Master of the Ordinance, p. 374
- Smyrna Fleet destroy'd, p. 361
- Sommers (Sir John) is preferr'd, p. 322 His Cha-
racter, p. 323 Is made Lord Keeper, p. 360
- Spain, See Queen:
- States General: King William's Letter to them, p. 3
Bill for their Payment, p. 129
- Succeſſion, Bill to regulate it, p. 162.
- Supply granted to the King, p. 240, 244, 288, 316,
352, 375, 376, 398
- Suza taken by the French, p. 223

T

- Tennison (Dr.) made Bishop of Lincoln, p. 321
Tillotson

The CONTENTS.

- Tillotson (Dr.) Archbishop of Canterbury dies;
His Character, p. 399
- Titles conferr'd upon several Persons, p. 27, 177, 386
- La Tour (Count of) his Speech to King William,
p. 223
- Trenthard (Sir John) made Secretary of State,
p. 360.
- Trevor (Sir John) chosen Speaker of the Commons,
p. 171
- Trials of High Treason: Bill to regulate the same, p.
294, &c. to 314, 350
- Tyrconnel made a Duke, p. 57 He dies, p. 268

W.

- Walcourt, Shock there, p. 140
- Waldeck (Prince) dies, p. 344
- War declar'd against France, p. 80
- Waterford Surrendred, p. 205
- Weavers petition the Lords in a tumultuous manner,
p. 127
- Welwood (Dr.) his Paper censur'd, p. 293
- Wharton (Mrs.) carried away by Captain Campbell,
p. 241
- Wheeler (Sir Francis) Part of his Fleet destroy'd,
p. 386
- Whitehall burnt, p. 254
- WILLIAM (King) Summons a Privy Council,
Page 1. His Letter to the States, p. 3 His Speech
to the Parliament, p. 4 His Answer to the Com-
mons Address, p. 15 His Speech to both Houses, p.
19 He is Crown'd, p. 28 His Letter to the
Scotch Convention, p. 38 He takes the Oath for
the Kingdom of Scotland, p. 53 He goes to Port-
smouth, p. 83 He purchases Kensington-House, p.
84 His Speech to the Parliament, p. 124 He goes
to New-Market, p. 142. He vainly endeavours to
reconcile the Church-Men and Presbyterians, p. 143
His Speech to the Parliament, 144 He dines with
the Lord Mayor, p. 148 Is made free of Grocers
Hall, p. 149 His Letter to the Convocation, p.
156 His Speech to the Parliament, p. 167, 173
He lands in Ireland, p. 179 He views the Army,
p. 180

The C O N T E N T S.

p. 180 Is Wounded, 182 He enters Dublin, p. 202 His striking a Soldier discommended, p. 204 He leaves the Army, 205 He publishes a Declaration, p. 206 He returns to the Army, p. 207 He returns to England, 214 His Speech to the Parliament, p. 235, 242, 245 He sets out for Holland, p. 247 Arrives at the Hague, p. 248 His Speech to the Congress there, p. 249 Returns to England, p. 252 And then to Holland, p. 255 Leaves the Army, p. 274 Arrives at Kensington, p. 286 His Speech to the Parliament, p. 287 He lands in Holland, p. 322 Returns to England, p. 346 Dines at Guildhall, Ibid. His Speech to the Parliament, 347 He goes to Portsmouth, p. 359 Lands in Holland, p. 361 Returns to England, p. 375. His Speech to the Parliament, 376 His Answer to the Commons Representation, p. 380 He goes to Holland, p. 387 He returns to England, p. 397 His Speech to the Parliament, Ibid.

THE

The C O N T E N T S of the APPENDIX.

A D D R E S S of the City of London to the Commons	p. 1
Report about the Charges of the Dutch towards King William's Expedition	p. 2
Account relating to the Charge of the Revenue,	p. 5
Treaty between England and Holland,	p. 9
Address of the Commons relating to the Bill of Indemnity,	p. 11
Message in Favour to the Irish,	p. 12
Mr. Hamden's Address against the French King,	p. 14
Report about the Prisoners in the Tower,	p. 19
Mr. Johnson's Case reported,	p. 31
Report relating to the Customs and Excise,	p. 33
Report touching the Miscarriages in Ireland,	p. 38
Papers found about Mr. Ashton, and produc'd against him, and the Lord Preston at their respective Trials,	p. 48
Articles of Limerick,	p. 60
The Duke of Schomberg's Declaration, in King William's Name,	p. 71
The Earl of Mulgrave's Speech upon the Bill for the freedom of Elections, and more impartial Proceedings in Parliament	p. 73
Proposals of Peace made to King William, from France, by the Mediation of the King of Denmark,	p. 78

F I N I S.